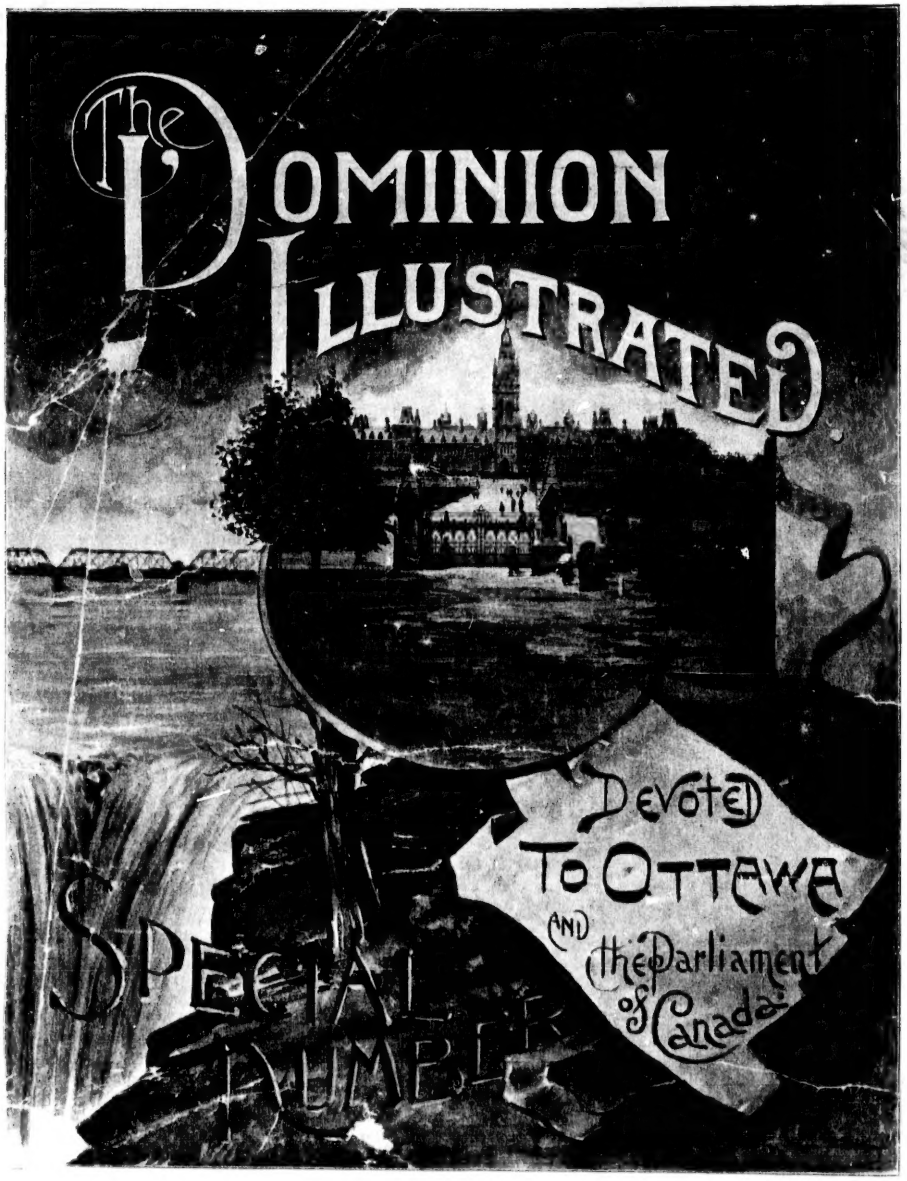
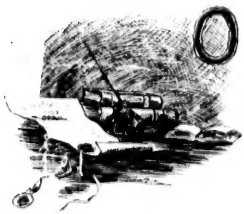


MONTREAL
THE SABISTON LITHO. & PUBLISHING CO.
1891.

Entered According to Act of Parliament, in the Department of Agriculture.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD STANLEY OF PRESTON, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.

LIEUT.-COL. JOHN BY, ROYAL ENGINEERS, FOUNDER OF BYTOWN.



ON the southern bank of one of our noblest rivers stands the city of Ottawa, the political Capital of the Dominion of Canada. From the high cliffs on which her noblest buildings have been erected can be witnessed scenes of natural beauty unsurpassed by any on the continent—rich in all the varied charms of mountain, river and forest, and enhanced by the surrounding triumphs of architectural skill. Below, the majestic river steadily rolls on towards the ocean, bearing on her broad bosom much of the wealth of the forest; while steamboats and small craft of every description dot the surface. Covering the low-lying shores are huge piles of lumber, which tell of the chief industry of the locality; and further up the stream can be seen the boiling masses of water as they hurl themselves over the Chaudière rocks. Across on the distant bank lies the little city of Hull, its more distant cottages blending with farm and forest; while at the back of the whole scene, stretching out interminably to either hand, loom up the dark Laurentian Hills. On the summit of the lofty cliff whence this view is seen centres the power which governs the Dominion. Here the representatives of the people, the Commons, annually meet; here is concurrently assembled the Canadian House of Lords, the Senate of Canada; and within but a short distance resides the official representative of the Crown, His Excellency the Governor-General.

To two special features Ottawa owes much of her progress; these are her position as the political Capital of Canada, and as the chief city of the country connected with the lumber trade—an industry that constitutes so large a portion of our foreign and domestic commerce.

As the seat of government two marked phases of civic prosperity are apparent; the residence of the entire head-quarters staff of Civil Service employees, and the temporary home during the session of Parliament of not only the members of both houses, but of that large floating army of transient visitors who are brought to the Capital on government business. To these must be added the benefit resulting from the existence within the city limits of the government buildings, apart from the busy life that tenants them. Such magnificent structures, equalled on this continent only at Washington, form an unique attraction—one which draws tourist travel to Ottawa to a vastly greater degree than could exist if the houses of parliament were elsewhere.

EARLY HISTORY.

Although the foundation and success of the city of Ottawa is due almost *in toto* to the military care and watchfulness of imperial Britain over her North American dependencies, it would scarcely be seemly to enter on the beginnings of Bytown's history without doing full justice to Mr. Philemon Wright, one of the most energetic and capable of the pioneers that have aided the development of Canada. Mr. Wright was a native of Woburn, Massachusetts, the son of a gentleman of Kent, England; he was born in 1760, and followed farming in his native State for a number of years; but the financial results of his labour were unsatisfactory, and he decided to change his residence. The Eastern Townships were at that time being opened up for settlement, and the eyes of many Americans were directed towards Canada as a promising field. Mr. Wright decided to make his home under the British flag, and in 1797 paid a lengthy visit to Canada, examining carefully the whole country from Quebec to the township of Hull, on both sides of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers. At that time travelling was exceedingly slow and tedious, and no roads existed northwest of Montreal; it is not surprising, therefore, that Mr. Wright determined on devoting another season to the examination of the country before deciding on settlement. This second survey proved satisfactory, and he determined on settling on the banks of the Ottawa. We will give the story of his journey to Hull and early life there in his own words, as stated before a committee of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, in December, 1820; it may be prefaced by the mention that at the beginning of this century a few scattered settlers were to be found along the Ottawa for about forty-five miles west of Montreal, after which the country was a forest, broken by only one settlement, which had been made about 1780 near where the village of Clarence, in Russell County, now stands. The interests of the North-West Company were at that time paramount in Montreal, and it was part of their fixed policy not only to discourage settlement along the line of their communication with the great western country, but to keep people as much as possible in the dark as to the capabilities and resources of the district.

In the year 1798 I came again to obtain further information as regards the local situation of the lands on the Ottawa or Grand River; which having done, I returned to Massachusetts with a determination to commence a settlement upon the said Ottawa or Grand River. I endeavoured to hire some axemen, but could not succeed in consequence of the great distance, having to go eighty miles beyond any settlements, as was the situation of the country bordering on the Ottawa or Grand River at that time.

* * * * * * * * * *

Not wishing to give up my intentions of establishing a settlement, I hired two respectable men in Massachusetts, for the purpose of going with me to the Ottawa or Grand River, and after having viewed the country we returned home, and they made a report to the public nearly as follows:—

That they had ascended the Ottawa or Grand River one hundred and twenty miles from Montreal; the first forty five miles they found some settlers who appeared rather inactive as far as related to their farms, but little done, to what apparently might be done, towards making themselves independent farmers. We, however, ascended the Ottawa or Grand River up the rapids sixteen miles farther, to the head of the Long Sault, continuing our course sixty four miles farther up the river; from the head of the Long Sault to Hull, the river is remarkably smooth and the water still and sufficiently deep to float a sloop of war; at the last mentioned place we proposed to explore the Township back of the river; accordingly we spent twenty days, say from the 1st to the 20th October, 1799. I should think that we climbed to the top of one hundred or more trees to view the situation of the country (all being forest, there was no other way of getting a view of the surrounding country), which we accomplished in the following manner: We cut smaller trees in such a manner as to fall slanting and lodge in the branches of those large ones, which we ascended until we arrived at the top; by this means we were enabled to view the country, and also the timber, and by the timber we were enabled to judge of the nature of the soil, which we found to answer our expectations; and after having examined well the local situation of the Township of Hull, we descended the river and arrived after much fatigue at Montreal, where we gave a general description of our discoveries and returned home to Massachusetts, where after a report was made public about the situation of this part of the country, I was enabled to obtain and hire as many men as I wanted, in order to commence the new settlement.

I immediately hired about twenty-five men and brought them with my mill irons, axes, scythes, hoes, and all other kinds of tools I thought most useful and necessary, including fourteen horses and eight oxen, seven sleighs and five families, together with a number of barrels of clear pork, destitute of bone, of my own raising, all of which left Woburn, on the 2nd of February, 1800, and arrived in Montreal on the tenth; after a short stay in Montreal we proceeded on our route for the Township of Hull, making generally amongst the old settlements about fifteen miles per day for the first three days, owing to our horses and oxen travelling abreast, and our sleighs being wider than what is usual in this country; under these difficulties we travelled the three first days, stopping with the *habitants* those three nights until we got to the foot of the Long Sault, which was the end of any travelled road in that direction in Lower Canada; being then eighty miles from our destination, and no road, we found that it was impossible to proceed in consequence of the depth of snow, and were, therefore, obliged to make a stand and set one part of our men to alter our teams so as to go singly, and the other part of the men to proceed forward to cut the road. After making the necessary preparations, we proceeded on for the head of the Long Sault, observing before night came on to fix upon some spot near water to encamp for the night, particularly observing that there were no dry trees to fall upon us or our cattle, and if there were to cut them down. Then we cleared away the snow, and cut down trees for fire for the whole night, the women and children sleeping in covered sleighs, and the men with blankets round the fire, and the cattle made fast to the standing trees; in this situation about thirty of us spent the night, and I must say that I never saw men more cheerful and happy in my life, than they seemed to be, having no landlord to call upon us for our expenses, nor to complain of our extravagance, nor no dirty floors to sleep upon, but the sweet ground which belonged to our ancient Sovereign, observing to take our refreshment and prepare sufficient for the day, so as to lose no time on our journey when daylight appeared, always observing to keep our axemen forward cutting the road and our foraging team next the axemen, and the families in the rear, and in this way we proceeded on for three or four days, observing to look out for a good place for our camp, until we arrived at the head of the Long Sault. From that place we travelled the whole of the distance upon the ice until we came to the intended spot, which is about sixty-five miles. My guide that I had taken up with me the fall before, was quite unacquainted with the ice and likewise the whole of our party, as not one of us had ever travelled up this ice before, our three former journeys had been by water. We travelled up the ice very slow, as we were very much intimidated for fear of losing any of our cattle, keeping our axemen forward trying every rod of ice. The ice being covered with snow about one foot thick, so that it was impossible to know whether the ice was good without sounding it with the axe.

After having arranged with the Indians we we continued cutting down and clearing a spot for the erection of a house, and we continued cutting and clearing and erecting other buildings for the accommodation of the families and men.

As I had laid in a good stock of hay and grain, which I gave freely unto my cattle, I was surprised to find that they took to the woods living upon browse, such as the buds of fallen timber and the joint rush that stood through the snow, which was about seven inches deep. In this way the horses and oxen finished out the spring, and I never saw working cattle in so good condition in the month of June as they were, being in full flesh and good spirits. Our grain was used by the men, thereby making to me an additional saving in provisions.

I was also much surprised to find the snow disappearing so very soon by thawing underneath, and on examination I found no frost in the ground; being quite the reverse of Massachusetts where there is from three to four feet of frost in the ground in the spring, which prevents vegetation from coming forward so soon as if it were otherwise. The spring opened much earlier than I ever knew it in Massachusetts, which gave us all great encouragement, all the men being much pleased with the country in finding vegetation come forward so much easier than they were accustomed to see it; which gives life to the farmer and is the support of agriculture.

We continued cutting down during the whole of March, April and May, building and putting in our vegetables and garden stuffs, etc., and continued so to do until we began to burn our fallows (which is the timber felled in rows) for winter wheat, which ought to be put into the ground in the month of August to expect a good crop. Our provisions now began to run short and we were obliged to go to Montreal, a distance of one hundred and twenty miles, to obtain means of subsistence until our crops could be harvested—this circumstance retarded in some measure the advancement of the settlement. Our only communication was by water, and the navigation of the river, particularly the Long Sault, was entirely unknown to our men, and those who understood the manner of going up and down the river could not be hired short of three dollars per day. The swiftness of the water and crooked channel being interrupted with large rocks or reefs of stone, projecting into the river, and the waters rising and falling about fourteen feet on these rapids owing to the north waters or spring freshets; being compelled to pass as near the shore as possible to have the benefit of tow ropes, renders the navigation very difficult.

The year 1800 was spent in clearing land, building, and raising vegetables and roots, among the latter was about one thousand bushels of potatoes, which I put into the ground (to keep them through the winter) so deep, that I lost the whole of them by the rot occasioned by the heat of the ground.

We prepared some land for the fall wheat, and sowed about seventy bushels upon seventy statute acres, and prepared about thirty acres for spring wheat and peas; also a great deal of time spent in exploring and going to Montreal for provisions. Seeing my people were going on well, and comfortable as to provisions, houses, etc., I gave directions how to proceed until my return.

1801; I returned back to Woburn, in Massachusetts, and at the same time carried my men home according to our agreement and paid them off, but the greater part of them came back again the same winter, and by an agreement took lands, they finding the lands much better in the Township of Hull than in the State of Massachusetts. This spring we finished our spring wheat sowing in the month of March, about thirty acres. I had the second year of my clearing one hundred acres of the best wheat I ever saw. I immediately built a large barn, thirty-six by seventy-five, and eighteen feet posts, and this barn was not large enough to hold the whole of my wheat by seven stacks; I should there were 3 000 bushels at least; I measured one acre, and then threshed it out on spot; there were forty bushels upon that acre. I also surveyed the Township of this year, commencing upon the second day of July with ten men, and continued ninth day of October, and placed 377 square posts, being a Township of 84,420 acres being a bad Township to survey, owing to the Gatineau River running at an angle direction through the whole of the Township, and not fordable at any place that we knew of for the space of fifty miles up; this survey, I should suppose, cost me about £800.

In the autumn I secured all my crops; the crops exceeded every person's expectation, that was with me, or anything that we had ever seen or known in the latitude of degrees, and all without the help of manure, which was the more surprising to those had been accustomed to go to Boston and obtain it at the price of three dollars per load. After closing our fall work, I then issued a notification that any person who understood farming and wished to obtain lands, might be supplied on application to me, on the most advantageous terms, I would lend them a certain quantity of wheat and other until they could raise a sufficient quantity upon their own farms to repay me. The settlement was commenced by several persons in that part of the Township which entitled to, and I commenced building mills, there being no mills nearer than eighty of the Township. Before I built my mills it cost me twice as much to get my ground as it did to raise it; I then built a saw mill, which cost me eight hundred and about five hundred pounds in other buildings. I also cleared about one hundred of land this year, and laid down in grass about the same quantity. I also received quantity of hemp seed from Commissary J. W. Clarke; I sowed it and it did exceedingly well. I then sent a bundle and gave it to the Hemp Committee, and it was deposited in the Committee Room; it measured fourteen feet long and very fine. I raised that year eleven parts out of thirteen that was raised in the whole Province of Lower Canada, as appears by a certificate that I received from the Hemp Committee of Montreal, and another from Commander in-chief. I sent two samples of seed with two bundles of the hemp with certificate to the Society of Arts, and received in return a silver medal. This is a fine country for the growth of hemp, but the reason I did not continue to grow it upon a large scale was the expense of preparing it for market; my hemp peelers charged me one dollar per day, or one bushel of wheat, laborers being very scarce in the Township of Hull. I saved nearly one hundred bushels of hemp seed which I sold in Montreal at a fair price. I was obliged to send the hemp to Halifax to find a sale for it. I continue to grow small quantities for my own use.

I also built a hemp mill which cost me £300, which mill was, by accident, burnt, with two other mills. I lost by this accident about one thousand pounds.

1803; I extended my improvements in clearing of lands to about 380 acres annually sowing down to grass the land that had borne two crops of corn, in order to obtain a quantity of good timothy and clover hay for wintering my cattle; this is one of the points in grazing farms. I am much surprised the inhabitants don't sow more grass; it must be a great disadvantage to them in summering their cattle; if they would some new lands, high swells of land, and sow it with grass seed, there the cattle and the cattle would go into their barns fat, and would not take half the fodder to winter them, as they do by the mode they now follow.

1804; This year I commenced building a blacksmith's shop, which is large enough for four working in it contains four pair of bellows which are worked by water, also four forges, likewise a shoemaker's shop and a tailor's shop, with a large house; all these establishments give employment to a great number of workmen. I established these different branches I was obliged to go to Montreal for every little article in iron work or other things which I stood in need of, until I commenced the different branches in the Township of Hull; the number of men under my employ about seventy five; these were employed in different mechanical business, trades and agriculture. And I also commenced a tannery for the tanning of leather upon a large scale, and I obtained from New York a cylinder for grinding of bark, also by water; also cleared a quantity of land, commenced making roads, and built several bridges.

1805; This year we continued also much in the same course to clear off land, arranging the new roads, making provisions for new settlers sowing wheat; I employed about the same number of men as the year before, and laid down more land for grazing pastures, etc., I also made a trip to Massachusetts and procured some valuable stocks and grass seed, and collected arrears of debts due to me.

1806; I now thought proper to post and make up my accounts and see what I expended and how much the inhabitants owed me, as I had then expended twenty thousand dollars. I had just returned from Montreal, having been down with flour; the expense of this journey had consumed the whole value of it, as it was conveyed upon a sled drawn by oxen and the roads bad. As I had now been six years in the Township of Hull and expended my capital, it was time for me to look out for an export market to cover imports; no export market had been found, as not a stick of timber had ever been seen from that place down those dangerous rapids. I then agreed to try to get some timber ready and try it, and accordingly I then set out to examine the rapids quite down to the Isle of Montreal. The *habitants* who had been settled there nearly two hundred years told me it was not possible for me ever to get timber to Quebec by the route on the north side of the Isle of Montreal, as such a thing never had been done, nor was it possible ever could be done. I said I would not believe it until I had tried it. I prepared my rafts for the spring, and came from Hull down my new discovered channel for the Quebec market. From Hull we came down all the rapids of the Long Sault to the Island of Montreal and the River St. Lawrence; it was a new thing, but a costly one to me. Being a total stranger to navigating the rapids, we were thirty-six days getting down, as our rafts would often times run aground and cause us a deal of labour to get them off again, and I had no person that was acquainted with the channel; but having from experience learnt the manner of coming down, we can now oftentimes come down them in twenty four hours; however, after much fatigue and expense, we arrived at Quebec with the first timber from that Township that ever came to Quebec. It can be brought a half penny cheaper to Quebec than it can to Montreal. This was in the year 1807. Now, in the year 1820, upwards of three hundred common cargoes were brought to Quebec, and not one to Montreal through the same channel; only seventeen years back not one cargo of timber came from the Grand River, and whoever lives to see seventeen or eighteen years hence will no doubt see four times that quantity, not only of timber, but potashes and flour, beef, pork and many other articles too numerous to mention brought from the same quarter to Quebec.

In this connection we may add an item from a Montreal periodical of 1824.

Late on the 9th His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor arrived at the Government House from his tour to the Ottawa River, having gone as far as Hull, where he has been, we understand, much gratified with the general improvements going on in that quarter.

Mr. Wright lived long enough to see across the river from his estate the beginning of a flourishing city. He died in 1839, and lies buried in the quiet little graveyard on the Aylmer road. His descendants have occupied a prominent position in Canadian public life.

During the course of the war of 1812-15 how bitterly must the many minds of the imperial military councils have regretted the blundering policy of

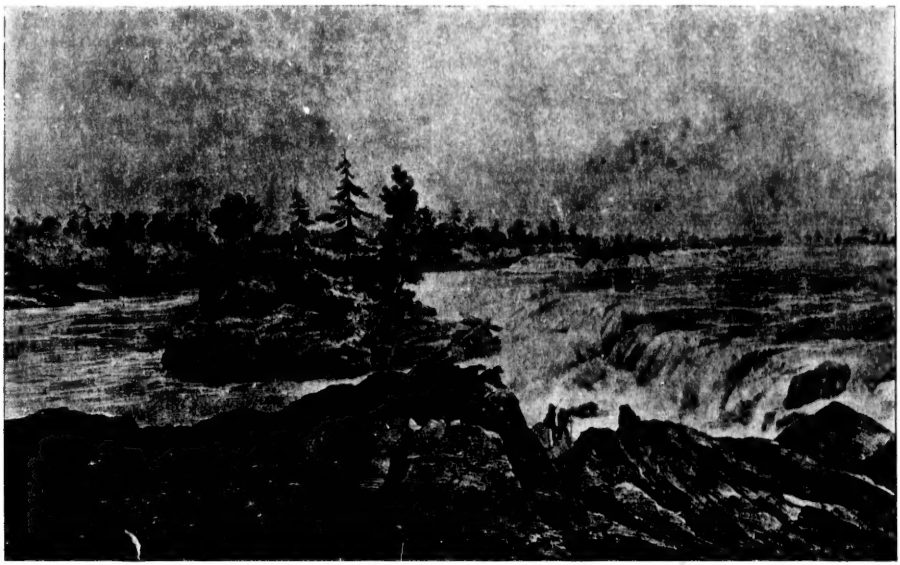
THE DUKE OF RICHMOND AND LENNOX, GOVERNOR OF CANADA 1818-19.

their predecessors of 1783, who, in affecting the treaty with America in that year, acquiesced without demur in the inclusion of so large a stretch of the south shore of the St. Lawrence within the boundaries of the new confederacy, thus affording their opponents an easy opportunity of commanding the sole means of communication that then existed between Montreal and the Upper Provinces. Had the American military officers possessed sufficient energy and military daring, and their men been under proper discipline, every island and every bush on the south shore of the St. Lawrence would have been turned into lurking places for bands of determined men to harass and interrupt all British supplies of men and material destined for the garrison of Kingston and the western forts. As it was, much damage was done in this way, and long before the close of the war His Majesty's Government decided to establish a new route to the Wests, independent of that afforded by the St. Lawrence and of the military road that bordered its northern shore. A study of the map of Canada showed but one way of accomplishing this,—connection with Kingston via the Ottawa River, with the huge peninsula of Eastern Ontario as a barrier from attack. The Rideau River with its connections seemed the most feasible waterway; and under the instructions of the Duke of Wellington, who always took a warm interest in matters tending to make Canada more secure to the Crown, it was decided to render that stream navigable throughout, and to turn it into a military canal.

When no danger threatens, Government works in distant and sparsely settled colonies are usually attended with much delay. At the conclusion of the war with America, followed so soon by the general peace that succeeded the Treaty of Paris, the measure that chiefly absorbed the attention of the authorities was the reduction of part of the large army that had been gradually raised as the necessities of the Empire demanded. This painful but unavoidable step was conducted with all possible care for the veterans whose military career was thus terminated. Many were permitted to enlist in other regiments; but the most praiseworthy step, and one to which Canada owes much of her prosperity, was the allotment of land to retired soldiers in various parts of British North America. The counties of Lanark and Carleton, on the Ottawa River, owe most of their first inhabitants to this system of military colonization, and a short mention of the earliest settlements in the latter county may not be out of place, as an integral part of the plan by which the Ottawa Valley was to be made the military route to the West. At the conclusion of the war H. M. 99th and 100th Regiments of the line—both of which had been greatly reduced by casualities and disease—were consolidated into one corps and numbered the 99th. They remained in Canada and, in July, 1818, on the decision of the home authorities to reduce the strength of the army, the regiment was disbanded at Quebec. A very liberal offer of land was made to every member of the corps, on condition of his becoming an actual settler, and a large number availed themselves of this. It was decided to form the principal settlement on the Upper Ottawa, and on the 28th of July they took boat at Quebec *en route* for their new home; as they left the harbour, H.M.S. "Iphigenia" passed them, amid the thunders of a Royal salute from the Citadel guns. She bore the new Governor-General of the Canadas, the Duke of Richmond; and the loyal soldier-settlers determined that the new town they hoped to found in the West should bear the name of the King's representative.

Travel was slow in those days, and it was not until the middle of August that the settlers arrived near their destination. They disembarked on the south shore of the Ottawa just below the Chaudiere Falls, on what is now known as "The Flats," but which for many years retained the more stately name of "Richmond Landing." Here they pitched tents; and here for the balance of that summer lived the women and children of the party, while the men were cutting a road through the woods towards their permanent home. They reached the Goodwood river, and ascending it some distance arrived at the foot of the Rapids, where they decided to build their town. By this time the season was far advanced; and before the women and children were brought down from the landing and housed for the winter much suffering ensued. They were greatly aided by the liberality of the Imperial Government, who supplied them bountifully with tools and one year's rations free of all charge, and the settlement grew steadily, under the able management of Lieut.-Col. Burke (late 100th Regiment), the superintendent of the party. Other settlers came in, chiefly retired officers and men from various regiments, to whom land grants had been given, and it was hoped that Richmond would become the great centre of the district: but it is needless to say such did not come to pass, the establishment of Bytown and its rapid growth completely overshadowing the inland town. This was not, however, in any degree the fault of the first settlers or due to any want of energy on the part of the officers in charge: the site was well chosen, the land excellent, and the timber of unusually fine quality: it was simply a case of the absorbtion of the

MEMORIAL TABLET IN THE ENGLISH CATHEDRAL, QUEBEC, TO THE DUKE OF RICHMOND.



THE CHAUDIERE FALLS.
(Copied from original sketch by Col. By, R.E., prior to the erection of the bridges over the Falls in 1827.)

less by the greater, the greater in this instance being the terminus of one of the noblest public works of Upper Canada. Richmond was laid out in the most exact and regular manner, and on a very extensive scale, with a town park of six acres, and proportionately large grants for ecclesiastical purposes; but although at one time a large and flourishing business centred there, its absence from railway connection with the Capital has proved a serious drawback, and it is now nothing but a country village of about 500 inhabitants. To the student of our history it will, however, always retain a considerable degree of interest from the circumstances of its foundation, and its intimate connection with the tragic end of the Duke of Richmond, after whom it took its name.

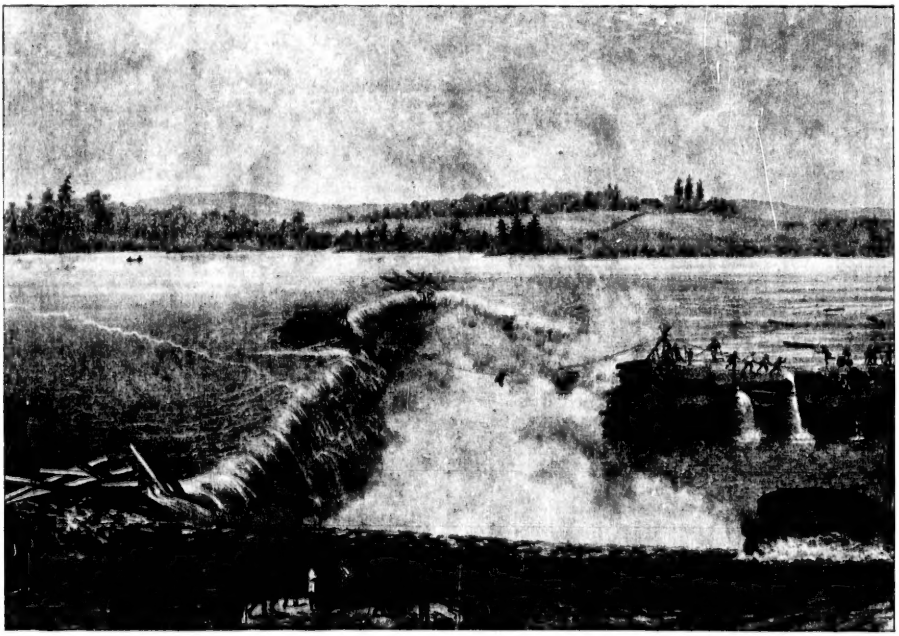
While all this active settlement was going on, the site of the future Capital was still a forest, with a few small clearings at intervals. Not more than half a dozen houses were to be seen. Of their owners, we may mention Cabeb T. Bellows, who had a dock and store for a number of years prior to 1826, Isaac Frith, who kept a small tavern, and Ralph Smith, an Irishman, who settled near the site of Bytown in 1819; he was probably the first settler in this locality. The name best known of all the "oldest inhabitants" is that of Nicholas Sparks; and no one benefitted as much as he from the rapid rise in value of land. He was a native of Wexford County, Ireland, and had come out to Canada, engaging himself as a farm labourer with Mr. Wright, in the settlement already mentioned. He remained there for ten years, at the end of which time he had saved enough money to purchase a farm for himself: by luck, or by foresight—it is hard to say which—he decided to make his home on the other side of the river, and bought—for the trivial sum of £95—Lot C, Concession C, Rideau front, of the township of Nepean. His deed was dated the 20th of June, 1826; and it shows how well the Imperial Government kept their intentions to themselves when a large piece of land in the immediate vicinity of an enormous public work just to be undertaken changed hands at such a low figure at a time when the superintendent of the work was actually *en route* to commence operations. It has been a matter of surprise to some that the Government itself did not secure the property purchased by Mr. Sparks; but this may be accounted for by the fact that up to the time of the actual arrival of Colonel By on the ground, the intention of the authorities had been to utilize the course of the Rideau river throughout, thus making the Ottawa entrance to the canal several miles south of its present location. While describing the place just prior to the commencement of the work, it may be opportune to give the details of the first transfers of the land on which the city is now built. The site is comprised in Concessions "C" and "D" of the township of Nepean, the former including—as near as possible—all property west of what is now Cumberland street, the latter all east of that line as far as the Rideau river. Lots "C" and "B" on *each* of above concessions comprise together an area of about 600 acres, covering all that part of the city bounded on the north by the Ottawa, on the east by the Rideau river, on the south by Rideau and Wellington streets, and on the west by Pooley's Bridge, near the Chaudiere Falls. This property was patented by the Crown to Jacob Carman under date 1st May, 1802; on the 12th of June, 1812, the latter resold to Hugh Fraser (Legatee) for £10, Halifax currency. Although—as we have seen—surveys for the canal commenced three or four years after this, this property was not again taken possession of by the Crown until 1823, when the Earl of Dalhousie, the Governor, purchased it for £750. The remainder of the greater part of the city site is comprised in what were originally four lots, viz., "C" and "D" of each concession. Lot "C" of Concession "D" lies south of Rideau street and north of Theodore street; it was patented by the Crown to Lewis T. Besserer, in 1828. The corresponding lot ("C") in Concession "C" forms the famous Spark's estate, being the property purchased by him from J. B. Honey in 1826, Mr. Honey having acquired it from the Crown in 1823-4. It extends from Wellington to Maria streets, and is to-day the business centre of Ottawa; its area is about 200 acres. Next southward to Lots "C" in each concession come Lots "D" and "E;" the southern limit of this block—which covers altogether about 600 acres—is Ann street. Although so far from the Ottawa, these four lots were the earliest of those acquired from the Crown, the patent having been taken out in 1801 by Grace McQueen; they were held by her family until 1832 when they were purchased *en bloc* by Colonel By for £1,200. The property is still known as the By Estate.

The foregoing will give a fair idea of the original "lay-out" and first transfers of the site of the city, from the Ottawa river southward to Ann street on the west. Beyond this western limit there lies, however, a part of the city, the first occupants of which deserve mention. This brings us into two lots, both bearing same number, 40, one lying in Concession "A," the other in Concession "No. 1," Ottawa Front. These cover about 200 acres, and extend from the Ottawa river (at the Chaudiere Falls) back to the St. Louis dam. They were originally patented by the Crown to Robert Randall in 1809, and eleven years later were acquired by John LeBreton—late a captain in the Royal Newfoundland Fencible Infantry and 60th Rifles—for £449, in virtue of a sheriff's deed. Captain LeBreton retained only half on

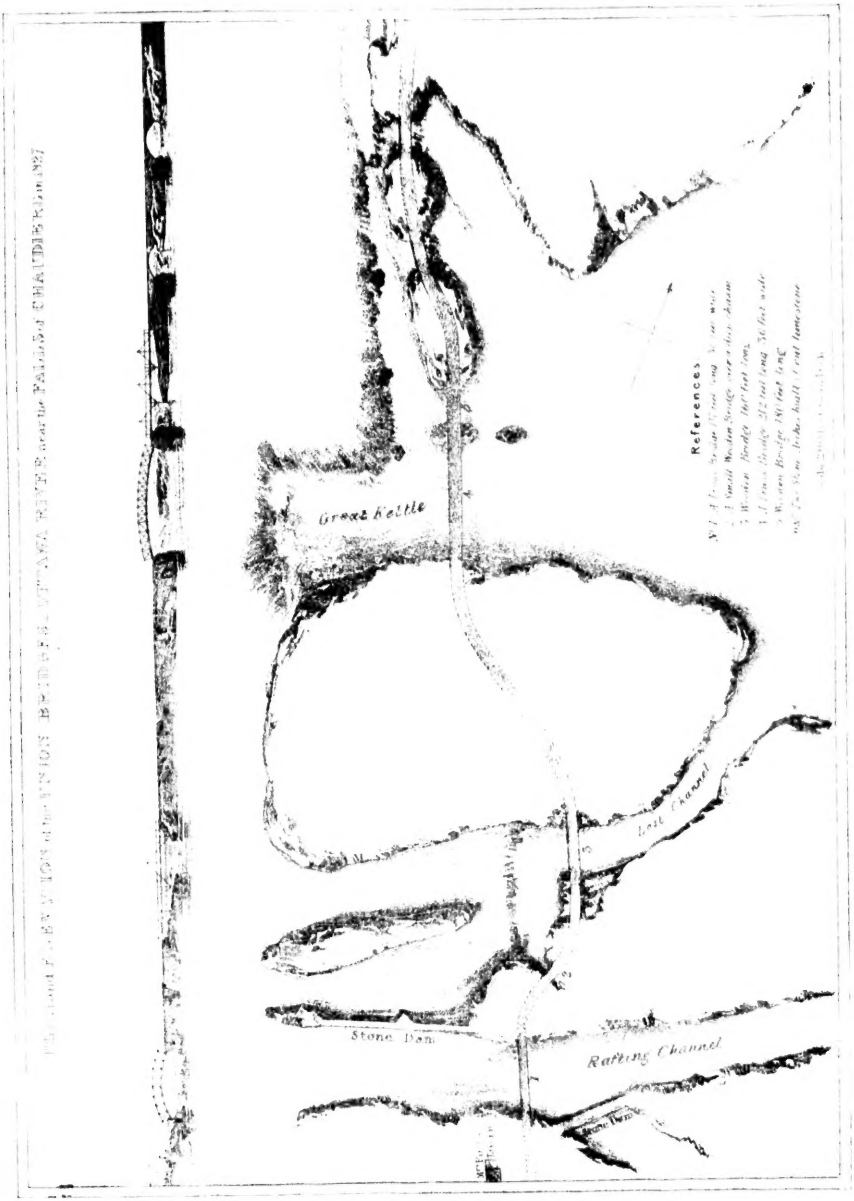
ENTRANCE TO THE RIDEAU CANAL, BYTOWN.
(Copy of the first view known.)

4. Concession "No. 1," and immediately resold the remaining three-fourths of his purchase to Levius Percy Sherwood for £224 10s. This property was for a great number of years known as the LeBreton Flats.

We have seen that all this land, now the scene of so much activity, was, in 1826, an almost unbroken forest and of apparently trifling value. Its sleep was soon to be rudely disturbed. We have already mentioned that surveys of a more or less desultory nature had been made since 1815. In 1825 commissioners from the corps of Royal Engineers came out from England to arrange the necessary plans for the Welland, Ottawa and Rideau Canals, followed in a few months by Lieut.-Col. John By, of the same corps, to whose sole charge was committed the construction of the last named work. This officer was in every way well fitted for such a responsible position. In the prime of life—about forty-six years of age—he possessed no little experience of Canada and of the work of construction in that country. His professional duties here commenced with the century, his special work being in the making of the canal at the Cascades, on the St. Lawrence. This work was successfully performed, and the young engineer was then employed in superintending the construction of the four Martello Towers on the Plains of Abraham, Quebec; he also prepared a large model of that city, which was taken to England and submitted to the Duke of Wellington, who, from a study of it, made his decisions as to the new fortifications, the building of which soon followed. In these works he spent eleven years, after which he



PERILOUS SITUATION OF A RAFT, CHAUDIERE FALLS, OTTAWA RIVER.


Grand Kettle
Lost Channel
Stone Dam
Rafting Channel
References

returned to England, and was stationed at various points until 1826, when he began the great work for which he will be ever remembered by the citizens of Ottawa.

Early in October he left Quebec for the scene of his labours, and immediately on his arrival carefully inspected the ground, for which the entrance was to be made; the previous surveyors had fixed on the entire course of the Rideau river for the canal line, including the immediate point of its junction with the Ottawa, but Colonel By negatived this and decided on constructing a new waterway from the capacious bay known as "Rafting Bay," just east of Nepean Point, in a southerly direction until it should tap the stream of the Rideau. The conclusion was a sound one; the height of the Rideau above the Ottawa is very considerable, and the longer the connecting link the less abrupt and steep would the approach be. As it is, the lift of the twelve locks that exist in the five miles of canal that connect the two rivers is necessarily very great, amounting in all to about 120 feet. The chief criticism that was passed by professional men on the line adopted was that in their opinion the canal, after leaving the Rideau, should have followed a natural undulation that existed between that stream and the Ottawa above the Chaudiere Falls, in which case the combined expense of the connecting canal, and of a similar one to surmount that cataract would not have exceeded the outlay which the Rafting Bay scheme alone necessitated, while a link between the Upper and Lower Ottawa would at the same time have been given; but this, at the best, is a matter of conjecture, and there were important military reasons in favour of the course adopted.

Lord Dalhousie, Governor in Chief, with his staff, and Colonel Durnford, commanding the Royal Engineers in Lower Canada, had come up to see the work begun. A large settlement existed at that time at Hull, and it was essential to have a connection made between the two sides of the river before the winter set in. For this the islands just below the Falls of the Chaudiere [illegible] tones, and were decided on for the purpose, after a [illegible]cie and the two Colonels; they made their [illegible] the northern end of the present Sus[illegible]e has left an interesting sketch of [illegible]are. He says:—

"It appears that until the autumn of 1826 the present Capital was a wilderness, when Lord Dalhousie, Colonel Danford,* Colonel By, and several other gentlemen arrived at Hull for the purpose of deliberating on the proposed construction of the Rideau Canal. They assembled on a rock near the northerly end of the present Union Suspension Bridge, with the view of considering the propriety of first constructing a bridge over the Ottawa, which would facilitate operations on the canal. They then retired to the house of Squire Philemon Wright, and finally came to the conclusion to commence the bridge immediately. Two days afterwards operations were begun—carpenters, masons and quarrymen being hired on the spot. The centres for the first arch nearest Hull were soon put up, and in a few weeks the rubble stone arch was completed; but on taking out the centres the whole arch gave way and fell. Nothing daunted, however, another attempt was made, and with the experience of the past, centres were built and the arch constructed in the same locality. The arch was composed of dry hammered stone, without mortar, and it remained perfect after the removal of the centres. The second arch was built by Philemon Wright & Sons, under contract; thus the workmen were enabled to commence building the bridge over the main channel, a very difficult task in those days.

"In order to obtain communication with the opposite bank, Captain Asterbrooks, of the Artillery, took one of the brass cannon down to the rocks near where the end of the bridge would naturally be, so as to fire off a rope across the channel—240 feet wide—to Chaudiere Island. For the first trial a half inch rope was used; but the force of the powder cut it. The experiment was repeated, but with the same result. It was then suggested by one of the workmen to try an inch rope, which was approved, and on its being carried out was found successful; for it was landed a hundred feet on the island. Having secured it at both ends, the workmen were enabled to haul over larger ones.

"A trestle ten feet high was then erected on each side of the channel, and two ropes stretched across over the tops of these trestles, and fastened at each end to the rocks; the ropes were allowed to be slack in order to have greater strength.

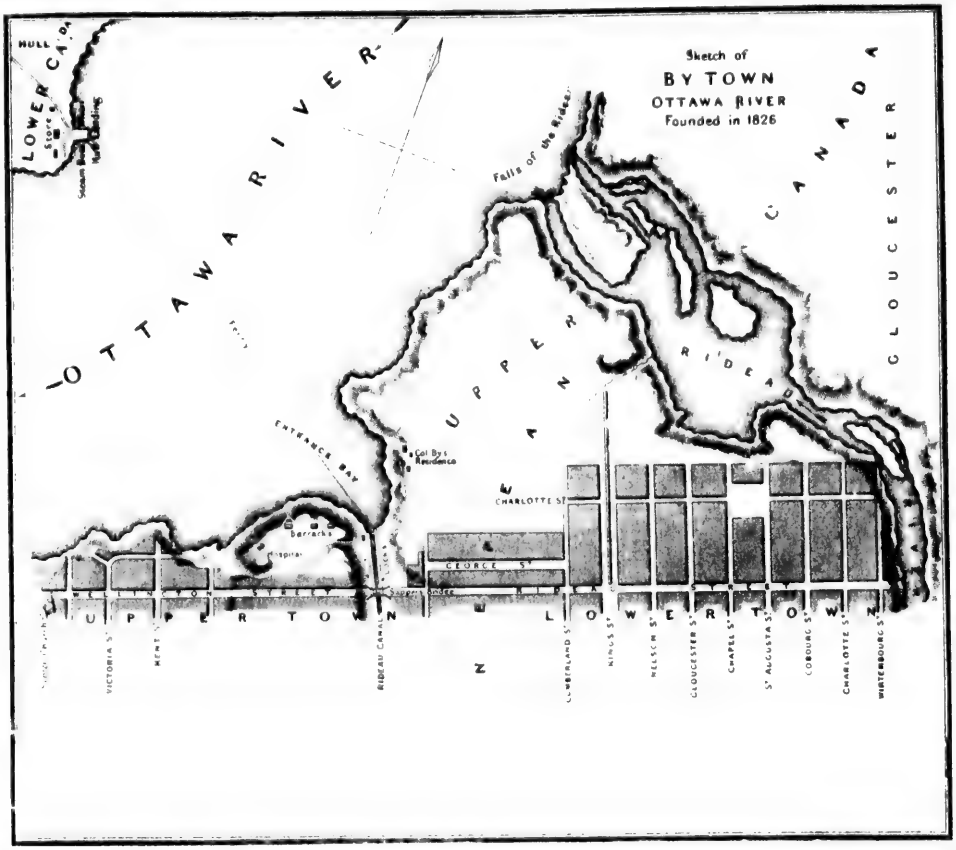
BRIDGES OVER THE OTTAWA AT BYTOWN.
(From a view taken in 1828.)

"The next step was to have foot passage to allow the workmen to communicate with each other, and with this object the ropes were placed four feet apart and properly planked over. A rope handrail on each side made the crossing perfectly easy. Chains were then placed across over trestles in a similar manner and planked on the top, until the planking from each shore reached within ten feet of joining in the middle, when the chains broke and precipitated the workmen and tools into the channel. Three men were drowned and the others swam ashore. This checked further progress for a short time. A scow about one hundred feet long and thirty feet wide was then built and anchored to a point of rock where the bridge was to be located. Stronger trestles, made of heavy timber, were erected, and two eight inch cables procured and laid across the channel over these trestles, and properly secured to the rocks at each end. Then the building of a wooden bridge was commenced, in accordance with a plan approved by Colonel By. The work progressed very favourably, and with the assistance of screw-jacks, placed on the scow below it, was kept up to its proper level. In the course of the summer the bridge was brought nearly to completion, when the prevalence of a gale caused the whole structure to turn over up stream against the wind. The two cables before mentioned, held it until they were chopped off with axes, notwithstanding the great force of the current; and thus 'the whole affair moved majestically down the stream' as far as the present entrance of the Rideau Canal. This caused, of course, another delay. It is related of Mr. D[illegible]mond, the chief workman, that he shed tears at this unlucky event.

"The next move was to build a [illegible] bridge on the same plan. On this occasion two large chains were employed, made of one and three-quarter inch round iron, in links of ten

* Durnford.

REDUCED FACSIMILE OF ORIGINAL PLAN OF THE SPARKS PROPERTY, MADE ABOUT 1830



inches long, which were put over the trees and in the same place that the rope cables were removed from, having been secured like the former to the rocks on each side of the channel. The mode of constructing this work was similar to the preceding, save that the crow below was dispensed with, as the chains were sufficiently strong to support the whole talus.

"After a delay of some months the bridge was finally completed, and stood the travel for about twelve years, when it, too, followed in the wake of its predecessors. The channel being once more left without a span, communication was had by means of ferriage until 1843, when the present magnificent structure was commenced, which is now an ornament to the Capital.

"A word or two about Pooley's Bridge, and we are done with bridge building. In 1828 Lieut. Pooley was ordered by Colonel By to build a bridge over what is commonly called the "gully," which intersects the road leading from the Suspension Bridge to the city. It was wholly built and covered with round timber, and was so unique in its appearance that on seeing it the Colonel exclaimed: "Well! well! we must christen that thing Pooley's Bridge." It is therefore unnecessary to say that the present structure built on the same site bears the name of "Pooley's Bridge.

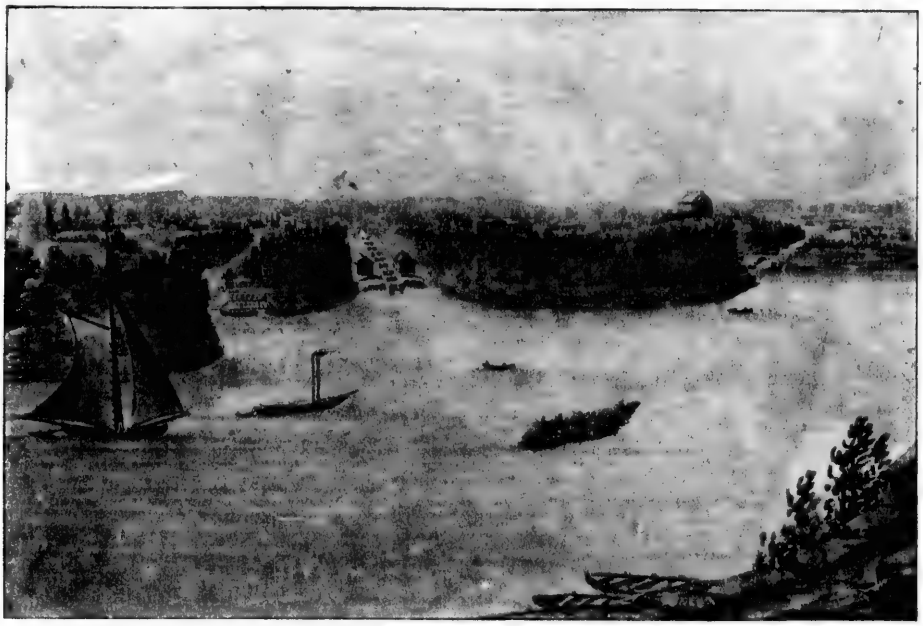
On the 21st of September, 1826, work on the canal was commenced; by mid summer of the following year (1827) everything was well under way. The bridge was approaching completion; operations on the canal were being carried on with great energy; and, most important of all, the village of Bytown was rapidly assuming definite form. This step—the systematic formation of a settlement—had evidently been contemplated at the time of Lord Dalhousie's purchase, before mentioned, and on Colonel By assuming charge of the operations, he received instructions to have the locality accurately surveyed and laid out in lots, and these to be granted to actual settlers. The conditions were very liberal. Each lot was 66 feet in breadth by 198 in depth, and the only measure required of each grantee was that he should, within twelve months, erect a dwelling house covering not less than thirty feet square of ground, on the line of street as indicated on the surveyor's plan. The lots were first laid out in what was afterwards known as Upper Town, and nearly all were at once taken up. This was in the fall of 1826, the site of Lower Town being then little better than a huge swamp. In the following spring the necessities of the canal rendered it necessary to thoroughly drain the lower land, which so greatly improved it that a survey was made, and many excellent building sites became available; these were promptly taken up by settlers. All these lots were subject to an annual rent to the Government of half a crown.

During this summer extensive clearings were made on the high bluff immediately west of the canal entrance—now occupied by the Houses of Parliament. Barracks were built there, and it was decided to recommend the erection of strong fortifications. In view of this, and of the requirements of the necessary garrison when the works should be completed, the Government ordered that those lots which had not been taken up, or on which the conditions of settlement had not been carried out, should remain Crown property and be allotted only on leases of thirty years. A large number of lots were thus disposed of by public auction, the whole revenue from which—together with the rent from the original properties granted—was devoted to town improvements.

We have thus traced out—possibly at too great a length—the beginnings of settlement on the then Upper Ottawa. We have seen Bytown duly laid out; let us now endeavor to follow out the development and growth of the various lines of its municipal life, and of the enterprises which effected its interests.

THE RIDEAU CANAL.

This deserves priority of notice, as to it Ottawa undoubtedly owes its existence. There is nothing to justify the belief that had this great work never been carried out, any considerable settlement would have grown up in the locality, especially as Hull had attained comparatively large proportions. Mills and small factories might possibly have been established near the junction of the Rideau and Ottawa rivers, but no town would have existed in 1857 of sufficient importance to attract the attention of Her Majesty and her



VIEW OF BYTOWN FROM HULL
(From a drawing made in 1832.)

advisers when looking about for a site for the permanent capital of the province.

We have noted the early surveys and other incidents which preceded the actual work of forming the canal. Ground was broken on the 21st September, 1826, and in less than eleven months operations had so far progressed as to admit of the laying of the first stone of the locks. This was done by Captain Franklin, R.N., the celebrated Artic explorer, at four o'clock on the afternoon of the 10th of August, 1827; Captain Franklin had just returned from his first voyage of exploration on the Mackenzie River, and was *en route* to New York to embark for England.

The instructions given to Colonel By for the construction of the locks were that they were to be made on the same scale as those of the Lachine canal and of the ones then being made at Grenville, viz, 1[illegible] feet long, 2[illegible] feet wide and 4 feet deep. Immediately on his arrival in the country in the summer of 1826, he had consulted with Major Elliott and Mr Clowes, civil engineers, and soon came to the conclusion that the limits in size imposed on him were totally unsuited for military service, as well as for the commercial requirements of the country. He lost no time in communicating this opinion to General Mann, and in recommending with great earnestness that he be permitted to construct the locks on the Rideau on a scale sufficiently large to take vessels from 110 to 130 feet long 40 to 50 feet beam, and drawing 8 feet of water; and to enlarge the other provincial canals to similar dimensions. His proposals was negatived by the Board of Ordnance, but Col. By persisted in urging his views, giving excellent reasons for the enlargement. His ideas were subsequently endorsed by the chief naval officers in Canada. Early in 1828 a committee was appointed, consisting of General Bryce, Colonel Jones and Lieut.-Colonel Fanshaw, to consider Col. By's proposals and estimates, and report generally on the plans of the work; the result of their deliberations was a complete endorsation of Col. By's management and a proposal that the 36 locks at that time unbuilt should be constructed of wood, so that enlargement, if afterward found necessary, could be effected at a minimum of expense. In June of the same year, another committee, composed of Lieut.-General Sir James Kempt, Lieut.-Colonels Fanshaw and Lewis, assembled in Canada and went over the whole line of the works; their first decision was that the locks should be made to accomodate vessels 30 feet wide and 108 feet long, in addition to space for working the gates, but they subsequently amended the width to [illegible] feet, and the length to 110 feet, with a depth of 8 feet of water on sills. this scale the work was completed.

Throughout the whole progress of the work, Colonel By showed a wonderful degree of energy and personal zeal, which as usual met with little than[illegible] from those who, by their exalted position as members of Parliament, meet [illegible] their leisure to criticise and pass judgment on the arduous duties perform[illegible] by military and naval officers abroad. For a long period, Colonel By h[illegible] only two companies of Royal Sappers and Miners at his disposal, and ne[illegible] more than four; he was practically entirely at the mercy of the various c[illegible]tractors who undertook the different sections of the work, and had [illegible] authority over their employees. The splendid success of the work, and [illegible] completion so far ahead of the time most persons expected, reflect ev[illegible] credit on its chief architect. When are considered the length of the ca[illegible] 126 miles,—the remarkably rough and difficult nature of the country thro[illegible] which it had to pass,—the sparse population of Canada,—and the great lack [illegible] civil engineering talent, the result must be considered a remarkably satisfact[illegible]y one. The canal was completed early in 1832 on the 27th of May in that ye[illegible] the steamboat "Pumper," having on board Colonel By and family, arrived at Kingston, having passed through the whole line of navigation. Its total ex[illegible]pense was £803,884.5.6—a small sum considering the magnitude of the operations. But in the eyes of the Parliamentarians in London, knowi[illegible] nothing of the country or the work, and misled by the absurd estimates sub[illegible]mitted by the civil engineers of the colony, prior to the commencement of the construction, the sum appeared enormous. A committee of the House of Commons was appointed, before whom Col. By was summoned. The members who composed it treated him with scant courtesy, and little or no acknowledgement of his valuable services to the Empire; neither were distinguished military witnesses,—Colonel Durnford, R.E., for instance (an officer of unusually high character and great experience), treated in a manner befitting their rank and services. Such, unfortunately, has been too often the case when the King's officers have been subjected to undeserved cirticism by civilian committees of the Commons; the democratic character of British legislation permits this to a degree unknown in other well governed countries. Not one shilling of the sum expended went into Colonel By's pocket; the only charge against him was that he had expended some £22,000 in excess of the

Parliamentary grant; a most trivial complaint in view of the circumstances of the case, and especially as he had been expressly instructed by the Master General and Board of Ordnance not to wait for Parliamentary grants, but to proceed with all despatch consistent with economy. He was, naturally, deeply hurt at the criticism on his actions, in view of the complete success of his work. He never got over the attack, but died a few years later—his decease directly attributable to the unjust treatment he had received

Of him, Mr. Lett, Bytown's historian, thus writes

"As o'er the past my vision runs,
Gazing on Bytown's elder sons,
The portly Colonel, I behold,
Plainly as in the days of old,
Conjured before me at this hour,
By memory's undying power:
Seated upon his great black steed
Of stately form and noble breed,
A man who knew not how to flinch,
A British soldier every inch,
Courteous alike to low and high,
A gentleman was Colonel By!
And did I write of lines three score
About him, I could say no more!"

Although the town which owed its existence to him retained his name until the more euphonious one of "Ottawa" was given it, it bears no visible memorial of its soldier founder. A statue of Lieut.-Colonel John By should occupy a place of honour in the Park.

In a sketch like this, it is unnecessary to trace out the later history of the canal. It is sufficient to say that for many years it was the sole channel for commerce between Bytown and Lake Ontario, and was of vast benefit to the province at large as well as to the localities directly interested. With the opening of rail connection with the front, it naturally became of less importance, and the volume of traffic that passed through it was materially lessened, but is usefulness in this respect is still great, and in time of war it would be of especial value.

THE GROWTH OF BYTOWN.

We have already noted the survey and laying out of the village and the means used to encourage its settlement. These were eminently successful, and Bytown grew fast. From the pen of the venerable gentleman who so long held the position of City Clerk, Mr. W. P. Lett, we learn much of the appearance of the place, and the names of its chief villagers when it was barely a year old. His "Recollections of Bytown" is a very interesting little work, in verse; it abounds with incident, and presents a picture of early civic life unequalled for detail by the annals of any other Canadian town. He arrived from Richmond in March, 1828, when the embryo capital was just a year old. The King's road skirted the "Barrack Hill"—now the site of the Parliament Buildings—past the graveyard down to where the Sapper's Bridge at a later date crossed the canal. To the west, in "Upper Town," few houses existed—the families of Sparks, Billings, Le Breton, Frith, Perkins and Burrows, comprised the majority of the residents. Beyond the canal began Rideau street and "Lower Town," and here greater life was apparent. The Bytown poet has immortalized the names of Stewart, Bernard, Gordon and McKenzie, shopkeepers; Simon Fraser, the stately sheriff; Major Bolton, of Major's Hill; Captain Andrew Wilson, a hero of Trafalgar; Commissioners Ashworth and Strachan; Captain Victor and Lieutenant Pooley, of the Royal Engineers; contractors Mackay and Finland; Doctors Stewart and O'Hara; Parsons Anslie and Heron—comprising a few of the more notable of Bytown's early residents. Lesser lights are mentioned in plenty, but our space forbids. One alone we will name, Bob Boyle. According to Mr. Lett

Of the old Ninety Ninth was he
Who bravely fought and 'scaped from harm
At Lundy's Lane and Chrysler's Farm,
And gallantly his bayonet bore
At Fort Niagara and the shore
Of Sackett's Harbor trod of yore,
When "Uncle Sam," our friend and brother,
Or cousin, kicked up such a "bother
In 1812, and tried
In vain to lower Britain's pride,
By cutting from her parent side,
By a Cæsarean operation,
The proudest offspring of the nation!"

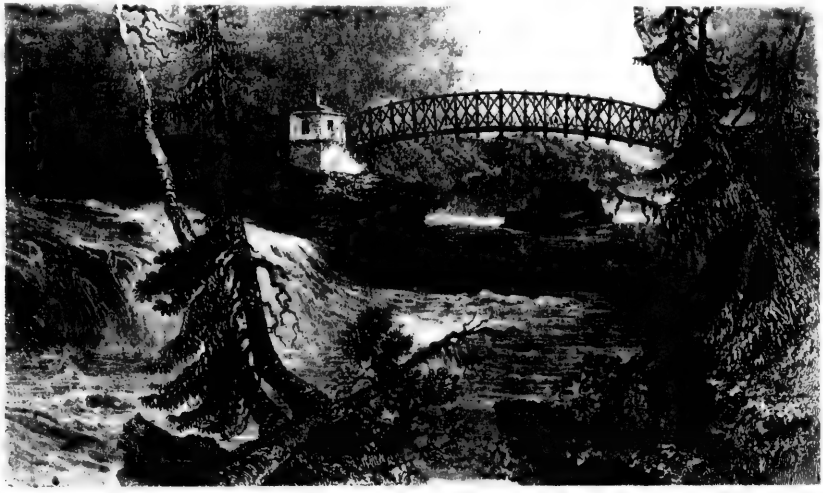
A text which leads to the following

"The Union Jack, thank heaven, still
Floats proudly over vale and hill
Of this Dominion grand of ours;
And shattered be the vital powers
By fatal stroke, like that which slew
Sennacherib's Assyrian crew,
Of him who's traitor hand shall dare
To furl one fold that flutters there!
And palsied be the traitor tongue,
And from its root uptorn and wrung,
That dares to utter but one word
To weaken the soul-anchored chord
Which binds Canadians heart and hand
In love to the old Motherland!

ENTRANCE TO THE RIDEAU CANAL, BYTOWN
(From a print of [illegible])

Bob Boyle, I thank thee that thy name
Hath stirred the patriotic flame,
In days like these, when treason's veil
Drops when passions fierce assail,
And leaves exposed to public view
The traitor double dyed in hue!
Hear, spuawn of disaffectation's thrall!
Rouge, Annexationist, and all
This—ere the Union Jack shall fail,
The path of treason, red with blood,
Shall sink beneath a crimson flood,
While o'er it from the highest crag,
Will wave the glorious meteor flag

In a rather secluded spot, on the west side of the canal—not far from where the City Hall now stands—there existed in these early years a strange little world appropriately called Corktown. It was the home of a large number of the labourers employed on the canal, and was noted for miles around for the fighting and drinking proclivities of its residents. The presiding genius of the place was a Mother McGinty, a herculean old Irish woman, who kept the public house at which the conviviality of the place centred. The entire community has long since been swept away; but in the acme of its glory, Corktown was probably unexcelled in all the province for general recklessness and riotous living. In this connection, Mr. Lett gives a vivid picture of a colossal fight that took place in July, 1829, at Bytown's first Fair. Whisky was the great and only refreshment, and it flowed fast.



THE BRIDGE AT HYDEAN
(Page [illegible])

A race between two local horses, who finished so close together that the judges were unable to decide which was the winner, was the occasion of the row—the most noteworthy event of the kind in all the early days of Bytown's riotous history.

At a very early stage in the history of the place, the prediction that it would one day become the Capital of the provinces was made by men of high standing in the community. We know for a certainty that the most prominent persons connected with its early days (including Mr. Philemon Wright, the pioneer of the district) looked forward to its possession of capital honours. The Governor-General himself was one of these optimists. In a letter signed "Vesper," which appeared in the *Bytown Gazette*, of 17th November, 1836, the following reminiscence is given: it will be noted that not only is a metropolis hinted at, but sufficient is stated on the best authority, to show how warmly the memory of the Iron Duke should be cherished in Ottawa. "At Bytown, before a tree was felled, a noble Earl said to me, 'If any merit be due to the parent of these proposed works give it to the Duke of Wellington, for he is the man. would it not surprise you (continued His Lordship) to see some day from these heights the Capital of Canada?'" When an idea of this sort once gains currency, it naturally promotes the growth of the locality in question, and on this ground we may partially account for the remarkably rapid advance of Bytown during the first ten years of its life. Certain it is that the place flourished to a degree which the fact of its being a terminus of the canal would alone not justify. Its fame spread, and few travellers of note visited Montreal without devoting a few days to a trip up the Ottawa. One of these, an English barrister, who was in Canada in 1831, tells us that "Bytown is divided into an upper and a lower town, and contains many excellent houses." He adds:—

The pretty, unpretending fall of the Rideau, so called by the French from its resemblance to a white curtain, is seen on the left immediately before the boat rounds the headland that conceals the locks of the celebrated Rideau Canal, which are suddenly presented to the view, lying in a slope between two lofty and precipitous banks, nearly perpendicular towards the river. That on the right is 160 feet in height, composed of lime-stone. On the area of the top, which may be from 500 to 600 yards in circumference, are the barracks and the hospital. It will probably be the site of an impregnable fortress, which might be built for £60,000: an expense which should not be spared, when it is considered that the splendid works on the canal, at present unfortified, might be destroyed in half an hour. The locks themselves, eight in number, are magnificent in every respect and reflect the highest credit on the engineer, Colonel By. In length they occupy a space of 1,260 feet, and from the surface of the river to the top of the bank there is a perpendicular rise of eighty four feet. The canal, for several miles above Bytown, is supplied by the Rideau river, and before it reaches Kingston on Lake Ontario, a distance of 14[illegible] miles, a head of water is obtained by means of these dams of different dimensions, the largest being 300 feet wide and 65 feet deep. The navigation is continued by means of the dams, as there is not above seven or eight miles of excavation throughout the whole distance.

On the supposition that military stores are to be sent from Montreal to supply the troops in Upper Canada, or a fleet in Lake Ontario, it is intended that they should pass through the channel behind the Island of Montreal, which is not yet rendered navigable; that they should proceed up the Ottawa, ascending the rapids by means of the Grenville Canal, and upon arriving at Bytown be forwarded to Kingston along the Rideau, which thus affords a method of communication infinitely shorter than any land conveyance: an additional advantage arising from its great distance from the American frontier, and proportionate security from hostile incursion. Although the Rideau Canal is principally a military work, it will be of the greatest importance in a commercial point of view, on account of affording a direct means of conveyance by its communication with a number of smaller streams that intersect it at intervals, and which will enable the settlers who live many miles from the banks to forward the produce of their farms with certainty and celerity. The difficulty and expense of conveyance was originally a great drawback upon the use of British manufactures in the Upper Province; they paid a freight from Quebec of £5 a ton, but by means of the Rideau Canal the freight has been reduced one half. Land, according to its situation on different parts of the canal, was selling from two to five dollars the acre; crown lands at a fixed price of £1 the acre. On application to any of the crown land agents a ticket may be obtained, containing a permission to cut timber on a certain space of ground, on payment of a duty to government of one penny the foot.

On the opposite side of the river stands the village of Hull. A winding road about a mile in length conducted me to the bridges thrown over the fall of the Ottawa, which, according to the usual appellation bestowed by the French upon any fall of magnitude in the Canadas, is termed the "Chaudiere" or "boiler." The bed of the river is divided into five channels formed in the solid rock with more or less of a fall in each of them. The largest may be about thirty feet in height, and from its greater violence has worn away the precipice for a considerable distance behind the others, which project and recede in a most singular manner, whilst the river, not contented with so many ways of escape, rolls over the bare ledge of the rock that is extended between them, so that its eager waters are tumbling in all directions. The whole width of the stream immediately at the head of the fall, is more than half a mile. It was not particularly full when I saw it, but was darting through the the bridge with extreme violence. In the spring, when the river is swollen by the melted ice and snow, the whole of the rocks are so deeply covered by the flood that there is little or no fall to be seen ever at the Chaudiere, as the principal fall is called. and I could easily conceive that the rush of water at that season of the year must be to-

mendous. The whole scene was exceedingly curious; and although rather disappointed at first sight, I felt myself amply repaid for my excursion to Bytown. When it was first understood that a bridge was to be thrown across from rock to rock, an old American who had known the river in its fury, and firmly believed that such a scene was impracticable, was heard to predict with great emphasis and corresponding action, that some day or other "it would go right slit to immortal smash."

Many of the poor Scotch immigrants answered to my inquiry as to their destination, that they were "ganging to Perth," a thriving town about fifty miles from Bytown, and situated between the Ottawa and Rideau Canals. Thirty miles on the river above Bytown, is the settlement on the Lake "des Chats."

From the pen of Lieut.-Col. Bouchette, Surveyor-General of Lower Canada, we have a more detailed description of the village as it appeared to him this same year (1831). He says:—

Bytown, in Nepean, is situated on the southern bank of the Ottawa, a little below the beautiful falls of the Chaudiere, and opposite the flourishing village of Hull in Lower Canada. It stands upon a high and bold eminence surrounding Canal Bay, and occupies both banks of the canal; that part lying to the east being called the Lower, and that to the west, from a superiority of local elevation, the Upper Town. The streets are laid out with much regularity, and of a liberal width, that will hereafter contribute to the convenience, salubrity and elegance of the place. The number of houses now built is not far short of one hundred and fifty, most of which are constructed of wood, frequently in a style of neatness and taste that reflects great credit upon the inhabitants. On the elevated banks of the bay, the hospital, an extensive stone building, and three stone barracks stand conspicuous, and nearly on a level with them, and on the eastern side of the bay, is delightfully situated the residence of Colonel By, the commanding Royal Engineer on that station. From his veranda the most splendid view is beheld that the magnificent scenery of the Canadas affords. The bold entrance that embosoms Entrance Bay, the broken and wild shores opposite, beyond which are seen a part of the flourishing settlements of Hull, the verdant and picturesque islands between both banks, and occasional canoes, barges and rafts plying the broad surface of the Grand River, or descending its tumultuous stream, are the immediate objects that command the notice of the beholder. In remoter perspective the eye dwells upon a succession of varied and beautiful bridges, abutting upon precipitous and craggy rocks and abrupt islands, between which the waters are urged with wonderful agitation and violence. Beyond them, and above their level, the glittering surface of the river is discovered in its descent through the broad and majestic rapid Des Chenes, until the waters are precipitated in immense volumes over the verge of the rock, forming the falls of the Great and Little Chaudiere. From the abyss into which they are involved with terrific force, revolving columns of mist perpetually ascend in refulgent whiteness, and as they descend in spray beneath a glowing sunshine, frequently form a partial, but bright, iris, that seems triumphantly to overarch a section of the bridge. The landscape of the Union Bridges, although not taken exactly from this enchanting spot, may convey some idea of the scope and splendour of the prospect which we have attempted briefly to describe, and partly secure to it that admiration to which it is so richly entitled.

THE OTTAWA RIVER AT BYTOWN
(From a print of 1845.)

The talent evinced by Colonel By, and the zeal he has displayed in the prosecution of the great and momentous works intrusted to his professional skill, are strikingly demonstrated by the vigour with which the operations are carried on upon the Rideau Canal, and the emulation and spirit that pervade the settlements that have grown out of this stupendous undertaking.

Three years later we learn from another traveller that marked improvements were in progress. To quote his own words:

These locks are a *chef d'œuvre* in the art of canaling; they are built in continuation, and the lift of each is ten feet, the first alone excepted, whose lift is 12 feet. A handsome stone bridge, erected by the sappers and miners, crosses the canal between the basins and locks, and unites the two villages of Upper and Lower Bytown. A substantial stone warehouse is erected on each side of the locks, occupied by the engineer department, under whose especial direction the whole of the canal is placed. A by-wash, with a pair of flood gates issues from the basin, and by means of a long ditch, a disgusting feature in the lower town, communicates with the Ottawa.

Seven years ago, the whole of the population of Bytown consisted of one family, that of Mr. Sparks; at present two large villages are in a flourishing state of existence, with a united population of nearly two thousand souls. The upper town is divided from the lower by a canal and an extensive military reserve, upon which are erected barracks and other Government buildings. This situation is exceedingly strong and capable of being fortified as to be nearly impregnable. The lower town is the largest and most populous, the upper town is the better built and in the higher state of prosperity, most of the richer merchants having lately removed thither.

Bytown contains a Catholic church, an Episcopal church, a Presbyterian church, and a Methodist chapel; these are all handsome edifices and are well attended. The streets are broad and the houses partly built of stone, brick or wood, are erected with a considerable portion of taste and elegance.

A branch of the Upper Canada and an agency of the Commercial Banks are here established, and a very large business is at all times carried on, particularly in the timber and provision trades. When the sources of the Rideau Canal become more developed, Bytown must become a place of the utmost importance; and should the two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada become united, it will, in consequence of its inland situation, stand the best chance of becoming the seat of government. Bytown is situated upon land which was purchased by Earl Dalhousie, then Governor in-Chief, for the use of Government when the Rideau Canal was first contemplated. This land was purchased, not only on account of its offering the most favourable site for the first eight locks of the Canal, but also as affording a valuable locality for a village, or town, for the lodging of artificers, and other necessary assistants.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

The trade on the Ottawa River and the Rideau Canal during the present year (1834) has been very considerable. Many thousand emigrants have arrived in Upper Canada by this route in preference to that of the St. Lawrence, in consequence of the lesser time consumed in the journey, and the absence of those privations and disagreeables which have hitherto always accompanied the passage of emigrants up the St. Lawrence. The passengers are embarked at Montreal in decked barges, which are taken in tow at Lachine by steam boats and conveyed all the way to Kingston. The time usually occupied is from four to six days, but when the steam boats on the Rideau Canal are made better adapted to the trade, the journey will be performed in much less time. The cost of the passage for each adult is ten shillings, and proportionably less for children of different ages.

Four steam boats have constantly plied on the canal during the present season, all of which, with the exception of the *Thomas M. Kay*, are too small and not of sufficient power; of the latter deficiency, even this steam-boat cannot be exempted. On the Ottawa three steam-boats have been used; one between Chute a Blondeau and Carillon Rapids, and one between the latter place and Lachine. By the opening of the spring navigation in 1835, some important improvements are contemplated in the steam navigation on the canal and River, which when carried into effect, will more fully display the advantages of this internal communication, than they have been doing during the present year.

For the next ten years (1835 to 1845—the village grew steadily, its population at the latter date numbering about 7,000. Few specially note

THE BYTOWN INDEPENDENT

AND FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

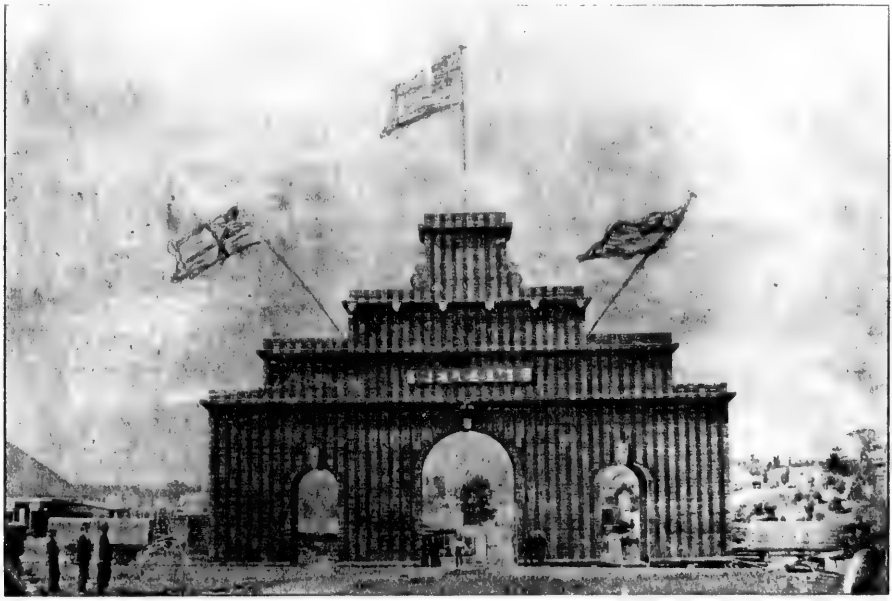
NUMBER 1. BYTOWN, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1856

POETRY

THE TIMES

FAC SIMILE OF FIRST NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED IN BYTOWN

worthy events characterized this years: it might be mentioned that by the Bill which came into force on the 10th February, 1841, Bytown became entitled to a separate representative in the new Provincial Parliament; Stewart Derbyshire and William Stewart were the candidates and the latter was successful; he was a Conservative. Mr. Stewart had been one of the earliest settlers in Bytown, having emigrated thither from the Island of Skye in 1827; six years later he purchased a large tract of land a little south of the village. It is now known as Stewarton, is part of the city of Ottawa, and has become of immense value. During this decade another event of certain interest occurred, in the issue of the first newspaper, on 24th February, 1836; to this we will refer later. On the 30th of August of that year (1836) Hull and Bytown were honoured with a visit from that sturdy governor whom all the loyal men of that day delighted to honour, Sir Francis Bond Head. The volunteer artillery company of Hull fired salutes on his arrival and departure. During his short stay he visited Citadel Hill, the Chaudiere Falls, the ruins of the bridges, the locks and other works of the canal, and other points of interest; he was presented by two addresses, signed by a great number of the inhabitants, and everywhere received with the utmost enthusiasm. While in Bytown he occupied Capt. Bolton's (commanding Royal Engineer) residence on the "Colonel's Hill," afterwards and yet known as the "Major's Hill."



LUMBER ARCH ERECTED IN HONOUR OF VISIT OF PRINCE OF WALES, SEPT., 1860

During the rebellion of 1837-8 Bytown was probably the least disturbed of any large village in the Province. As a body its people were thoroughly loyal and few if any symptoms of insurrection were apparent. The military garrison at that time was very small, and a company of militia from the 4th Carleton regiment—of which Hon. Thomas McKay was colonel—did permanent duty for a time in the barracks on Citadel Hill; but further than this no local excitement was visible. This is the more surprising in view of the rather riotous character of a large portion of the population, of which lumbermen and their families constituted no small proportion. Party and personal feeling ran high; attacks on men who rendered themselves in any way obnoxious to the tougher class were of frequent occurrence; and almost from the first years of its history down to the early "fifties," Bytown had a well earned reputation for the drinking and fighting proclivities of its people. The culminating point of the disorder was attained in 1849 on the occasion of a meeting held to consider Lord Elgin's sanction of the questionable Rebellion Losses Bill. The adherents of the two rival parties, the "Shiners" and the "Blazers," were out in force, and the meeting became a pandemonium in which heads were rapped and noses tapped in the orthodox Tipperary fashion. From the hall, the fight soon spread to the street, and in the melee a young man called Borthwick was shot dead. The Royal Canadian Rifles—at that time in garrison—were called out, and soon ended the riot. A visitor in 1842 writes:

> Bytown is a very singlar looking place, situated on the top of a high rocky hill, the sides of which are covered with brushwood, principally cedar and very precipitous: It might be made, I should think, a second Gibraltar in point of strength; for which reason, as well as from its central position, it has been suggested that the seat of Government for the United Canadas should be established there. From the highest point, where the barracks are placed, there is a beautiful view of the Ottawa, studded with islands and broken by rapids, and especially of a fine fall, called (like many others in Lower Canada) the Chaudiere, about half a mile above the town, which places a bar to the further navigation of the river. Above the falls the river is again navigable, and there is steam all the way up to the head of the Lake des Chats, which is now the principal seat or channel of the "lumber" trade. Formerly the fur traders took this route in starting upon their annual trips into the wilderness; but since that time the adjacent regions have been so thoroughly hunted out, that they find it better to penetrate at once into the far North-West by way of Lake Superior and the Red River. In those days Montreal was the chief depot of the fur trade; now, for the reason which I have stated, they all go northward, and are embarked from Hudson's Bay for England; so that the very furs, which are sold in Quebec and Montreal, have made a voyage across the Atlantic and been dressed in England. This sounds strange to us, who naturally suppose that buffalo and racoon skins, &c., must be cheaper in their native country than in Europe, whereas the reverse is the case.
>
> On one side of the Chaudiere Falls an inclined plane has been constructed for the descent of timber rafts, and while we were there we saw one go down it with great rapidity; it seemed pleasant and safe, but occasionally, we are told, lives are lost by the breaking up of a raft in the descent. Bytown owes its origin to the Rideau Canal, which here strikes the Ottawa, completing the line of communication between Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence; it was made by the direction, and at the expense of the Imperial Government, subsequently to the late war, for the purpose of affording a secure military communication between the provinces in case the navigation of the St. Lawrence should be in the power of the Americans. In the meantime it serves a very important commercial purpose, pending the completion of the St. Lawrence Canal. The level of the Rideau is here eighty feet above that of the Ottawa, with which it is connected by eight magnificent locks, each ten feet high. I am not engineer enough to appreciate the full merit of these works, which have immortalized Col. By, their constructor; but even to my unscientific eye they appear wonderful, covering the face of the hill like a gigantic flight of steps. Fifteen years ago there was not a tree cut in the forest where Bytown stands, and it now, I am told, numbers upwards of 3,000 inhabitants. The effect of this rapid growth is very curious (as regards the appearance of the place)—it is, in fact, half a town and half a wood; the stumps are scattered through the gardens of the houses, and pine-trees through the streets, so that points of view might actually be selected in the middle of the town where you would almost lose sight of buildings altogether, and might fancy yourself in the primeval forest. When we arrived, there were no less than five steamers at the wharf, and many more arrived and departed in the course of the day, though trade is unusually stagnant, and everybody is complaining.
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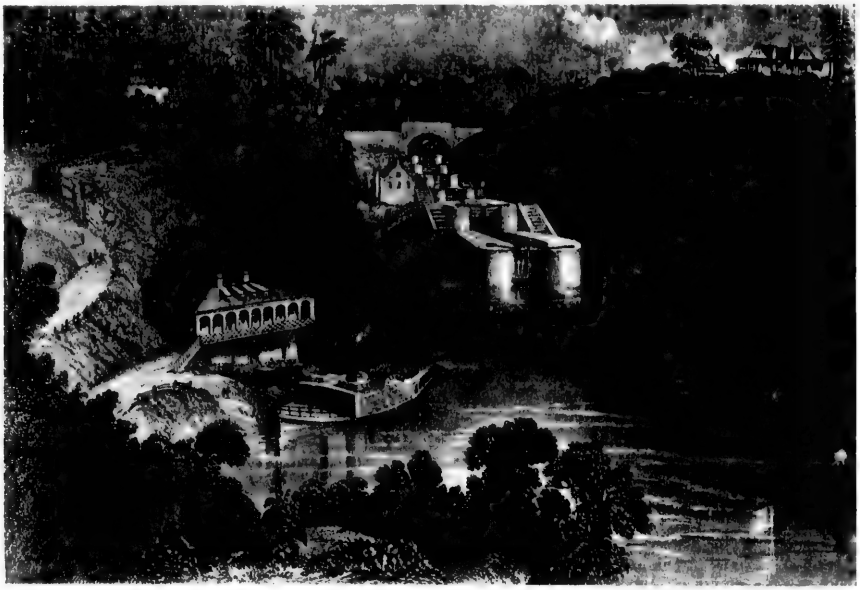
> They say nearly 20,000 men have been employed in this trade for some years upon the Ottawa and its tributaries. It is curious to see them floating down upon huge raft



LOCKS ON THE RIDEAU CANAL AT BYTOWN.
(From an engraving of 1840.)

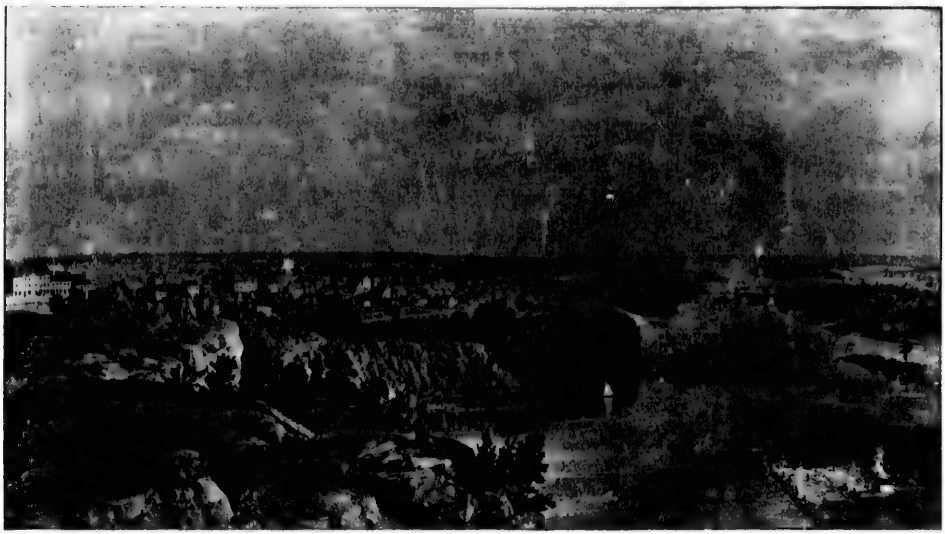
they build huts of birchen bark upon them, hoist sails if the wind is favourable, and use their oars when it is not not, singing all the time at the top of their voices. We had as many as seven of them, with their streamers flying, within sight at one time, as we came up the river.

From 1845 to 1848 existed a complete stagnation of the lumber trade and Bytown suffered severely. There was a material decrease in the population during this period and the official census of 1848 showed the number of inhabitants to have dwindled to 6,275. But the turning-point was here reached, and matters forthwith began to improve. About this time was effected an improvement which added considerably to the appearance and business facilities of the place. Up to 1847, the division of Bytown into two distinct parts was a feature that impressed every visitor; the limits were sharply defined, and not a little jealousy and rivalry existed between the two villages. The canal was the dividing line, and the Sappers Bridge the debatable ground between the bloodthirsty spirits of both camps. The centre town, where now stand the principal business houses and prominent buildings of the city, did not then exist; its site was occupied by a spur of the great hill which then surmounted the bluff whereon the Houses of Parliament at present stand. Crossing the bridge on the way from the Lower to the Upper Towns, the road turned off diagonally to the left for some distance, then wound gradually again to the right until it struck into Wellington street at about the junction of the latter with Bank street; there Wellington commenced, and with it the Upper Town. The Government property, known as Barrack Hill, occupied about the same area as is to-day included in the parliamentary enclosure, from Wellington street north to the river; while the spur which we have seen to protrude in a southerly direction from the eastern half of Barrack Hill belonged to Nicholas Sparks, he having claimed and secured it from the Crown after considerable delay and litigation. Up to 1847 this was wild land; but during that summer Sparks street was opened through to the canal, and after considerable delay, purchasers of lots began to build on the new extension. This was the beginning of the inhabited link between the Upper and Lower Towns. A few years later Wellington street was extended through, and, with the steady growth that took place during the "fifties," especially after the announcement that Ottawa had been chosen as the seat of Government, the value of this section of the city advanced by leaps and bounds.

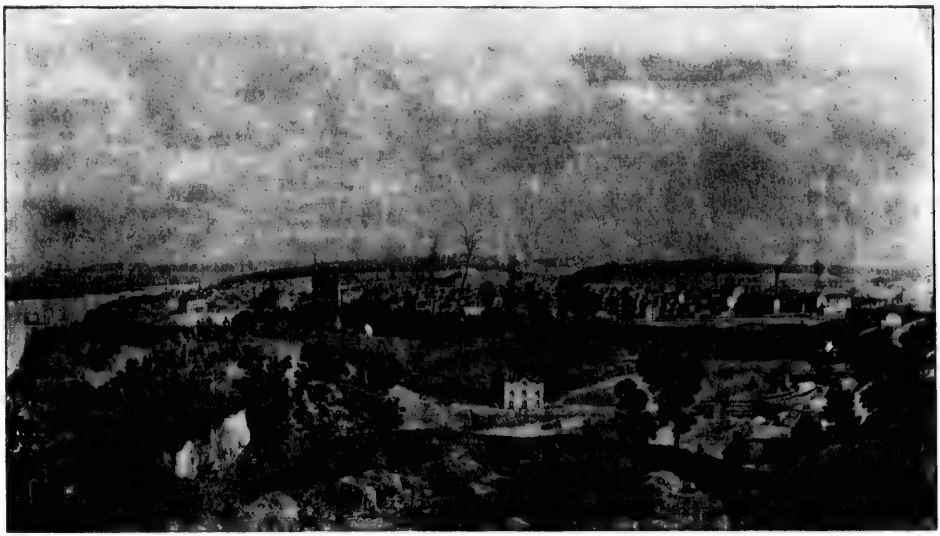
We now come to the period fraught with greatest change and gain to Bytown. Between 1854 and 1859 three local events—one of which possessed national interest—took place. These were, the change of name from Bytown to Ottawa; her incorporation as a city; and the fulfilment of the prophecy made by so many of her pioneers that she should be chosen as the capital of the United Canadas.

Before dealing with this all-important phase of her history, we may chronicle the impressions which a visit to Bytown gave to a foreign visitor, about the year 1854. Of all travellers in the Ottawa country who published

INVITATION CARD TO BALL HELD 17th SEPT., 1844, TO CELEBRATE OPENING OF NEW BRIDGE.



Upper Town.



Lower Town.

VIEWS OF OTTAWA IN 1855.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE CITY OF OTTAWA.
(From a view taken about 1875.)

MAJOR-GENERAL F. RINGLER-THOMSON, COMMANDING ROYAL ENGINEER AT BYTOWN IN 1845

a record of their Canadian wanderings, the gentleman in question has devoted most space to this part of the country. His *entrè* was not calculated to impress him too favourably with the charms of Bytown surroundings. He says:

"About midnight we landed on a high shore, where the navigation of the river terminates, and had then half an hour's race over marsh and corderoy roads before we found ourselves in the Capital (?) Bytown, in one of the large crowded hotels, of which, in the youngest towns of Canada, there is never any lack."

BYTOWN OR OTTAWA.

It is little more than 25 years since the first tree was felled on the spot where now stands Bytown, and it is a very few years since there existed here anything that could be called a town, and yet it already covers as much ground as Boston, and though its inhabitants did not, when I visited it, exceed 10,000, it was as grand in its pretensions as Quebec or Montreal. As yet it was only called a town, but as soon as its inhabitants should exceed the number above mentioned, it was to be declared a city, and, as a corporation, would attain to a greater amount of independence; and it was proposed that its name should then be altered. Its present one is taken from that of a Colonel By, and signifies merely By's Town; but it awakens an association of ideas by which the vanity of the citizens is not flattered, for whoever is acquainted with the historical derivation of the name considers it equivalent to "out-of-the-way-place," and this the Bytowners do not at all approve of. Half a dozen other names have been proposed, and amongst them Ottawa City, which has been adopted as well sounding and significant of its situation and dignity as the metropolis of the young Ottawa country. Other Canadian settlements have changed their names when they rose to the civil rank, as, for instance, Toronto, which was before called York.

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Thence also rose in the midst of the forest, at the mouth of the Rideau, where the chief supplies were received in the Ottawa, a little settlement of labourers, boatmen, engineers, &c.; and since in Canada you cannot drop a spark but that forthwith arises a forest of conflagration, so from this little collection of huts sprang up the present city with its numerous houses, shops, magazines, churches, schools, colleges and other buildings, varying in size and style, that now cover so wide an extent of ground.

There has been as yet no time to pave the streets, and in bad weather they are in a desperate state; only near the houses, as in most of the youngest towns of Canada, there run what are called "plank roads," that is, footpaths made of boards. As for gardens, fruit-trees, or flowers, no one has had time so much as to think of them, and the old rough boulders and masses of rock are lying about still among the groups of houses, and fir and other forest trees are springing up again out of the stumps. Here and there amongst elegant colleges and churches are to be seen fragments of the primeval forest, lofty pines and firs, and thick underwood, that occasionally may give shelter to a bear. By and by they will be changed into gardens, but as yet the unbroken mass of the primeval forest fences in the town on all sides, up to its very streets, and if you get a view of it from a high point you see for miles and miles nothing but a sea of wood in which the town lies like the nest of a heathcock.

The grand pretensions of Bytown tend to nothing less than to be made the seat of Government and Parliament, and the residence of the Governor-General of all Canada, an honour for which no less than four cities have been contending.

* * * * * * * * * *

The mass of the houses of Bytown is divided into two main groups, and between the two rises a broad-topped rock or hill, from the summit of which you command the whole position.

This rock, as well as the before-mentioned Rideau Canal, belongs to the Imperial Government of Canada, and has been taken possession of for military purposes. This hill indeed, and many lands besides, are considered as appendages to the canal, and might help to defend it. The Provincial Government, and especially the Bytowners, would like to have this hill, which lies in the very middle of their city, and offers the finest sites for building; but though the Government might give up the Rideau Canal to the Province, it will not the hills, rocks, &c., which are well adapted for military positions, and might be of importance for the defence of the town itself. Hitherto, only some barracks have stood upon this hill, and thence its name; but they presented a very miserable aspect when I saw them, as they had been almost burnt to ruins. The panorama round the hill was remarkable. The long line of the cataracts is in full view, and right and left the far-stretching buildings of the rapidly growing "Metropolitan city of the Ottawa," and the great sluice works and other important establishments; the whole set in a back-ground of seemingly interminable forest.

The forest is the Jupiter and the city the Minerva that has sprung full grown and ready-armed from his head. The broad, silvery, shining Ottawa, however—losing itself in the far distance beyond the cataracts—attracted me more than anything else.

* * * * * * * * * *

The thing that surprised me most, however, was the dwelling-house which the owners of the mills have fitted up for their workmen. It is a most agreeable-looking boarding house of quite elegant architecture, and the interior is equal in cleanliness to the quarter-deck of an English man of war. The workmen have their common breakfast and dining rooms, as in the hotels of New York and Boston, and in their sleeping rooms the most exact regulations were laid down for the linen and other things supplied to them. I must confess I delight in a country where wood-cutters and workmen at a sawmill can command such an amount of comfort and decorum in their mode of life. Perhaps the Americans had in this case been desirous of showing the "Britishers" how such an establishment ought to be managed.

The story of how it came to be that the newly-fledged city of Ottawa was chosen for metropolitan honours is familiar to most people, and I will only summarize the events which lead to this consummation. After the riots in Montreal in 1849, and the wilful destruction of the Parliament House there it was decided that the seat of government should alternate between Toronto and Quebec, and for a number of years this plan was carried out. To a superficial observer the adoption of such a method in a country as long settled and as populous as Canada seems extraordinary; but to students of the state of party and race feeling at that day, the system appears the only compromise that could allay the jealousy between the two provinces. It was carefully considered and adopted in the House of Assembly, and confirmed by Lord Elgin after mature consideration. Never was patriotism at so low an ebb in Canada as at this juncture, and unusual care was essential to bring public feeling to a higher and more natural state. The result in this sense was satisfactory, and Earl Grey, three years later, was able to point out the improvement that had resulted from the adoption of the measure. But as the public service grew proportionately with the country, the expense and inconveniences of the perambulating system became more and more apparent, and at last was felt to be intolerable. A fixed and settled resting-place for the weary representatives and civil servants was felt to be absolutely essential, and the question became a lively feature in Canadian politics. Quebec, Montreal, Kingston and Toronto each claimed the honour, and this with such a degree of warmth that a reference to a high arbitrator became necessary, and, with befitting respect, the Queen was requested to act; to the lasting honour of the ministry of that day—of which the late Sir John A. Macdonald was the real

THE

OTTAWA CITY

DIRECTORY;

CONTAINING THE

NAMES AND RESIDENCES OF THE CITIZENS;

ALSO,

A SUBSCRIBERS'

BUSINESS DIRECTORY,

CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO TRADE.

1861-2.

BOYD & McDONALD, PUBLISHERS.

FOR SALE AT

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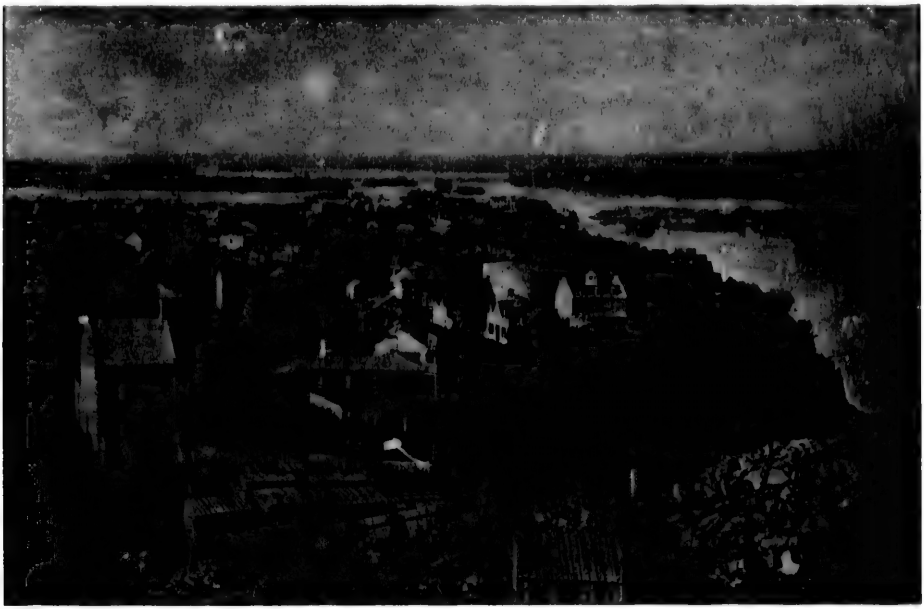
CORNER OF SPARKS & ELGIN STREETS

OTTAWA CITY:

PRINTED AT THE CITIZEN' STEAM PRINTING OFFICE,

RIDEAU STREET.

FAC-SIMILE OF TITLE PAGE OF FIRST OTTAWA DIRECTORY.



VIEW OF UPPER TOWN IN 1861.

head—a Government Bill was brought before the House, leaving the decision to the highest of all authorities, the Queen. A senseless opposition was made to this measure by many members who were in fear and trembling lest such a step should endanger responsible government. This amusing theory, with the discourtesy and questionable loyalty that accompanied it, found acceptance with no less than 51 members, and the ministry was sustained by a slender majority of nine. The formal request was thereupon submitted to Her Majesty; and under date 31st December, 1857, the Colonial Secretary informed the Governor-General that Ottawa was the city selected. This decision took the country by surprise, and a violent storm of opposition was sounded in the more extreme party sheets. Most regrettable of all, the Queen's choice was for a while actually negatived. A motion by Mr. Piche, member for Berthier, "That it is the opinion of this House that the city of Ottawa ought not to be the permanent seat of government for the Province," was adopted by a majority of 14. The Government resigned, but the leaders of the Opposition were unable to command a majority, and His Excellency again placed office at the disposal of Messrs. Macdonald and Cartier. During the session of 1859 the subject was again brought before Parliament and finally settled; Mr. Macdonald and his colleagues insisting on the confirmation of Her Majesty's choice. It would certainly have been a gross breach of courtesy—to give it the mildest word—had the Parliament of Canada, after agreeing to submit the question to a final decision by the Queen, refused to accept her *dictum* as not in accord with the sentiments of the majority. It cannot be doubted that the opposition so many members displayed was to a great measure due to their subservience to the pressure brought to bear on them by their constituents, who might—if Ottawa were not chosen—have had a chance of the coveted honour being awarded to their own city or district.

The choice confirmed, no time was lost in arranging for the new buildings. On 17th May of same year (1859) notices were issued by the Government asking architects to submit designs for the House of Parliament and for the Departmental buildings; of these, the plans for the former by Messrs. Fuller and Jones, and for the latter by Messrs. Stent and Laver, were adopted. Tenders for the work of construction were then called for. Mr. Thomas McGreevy secured the contract for the Parliament building, and Messrs. Jones, Haycock & Clarke for the public Departments. On the 20th December work began, and on the 26th of the following April the first masonry was aid.

In the summer of 1860, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales visited Canada, and after spending a few days in Montreal, left for Ottawa on the 31st of August. On nearing the latter city a novel and brilliant reception greeted the Royal party, who had come up from Grenville on the steamer *Phœnix*. A fleet of 150 birch-bark canoes, manned by 1200 Indians and lumbermen, suddenly hove in sight; forming in regular order around the steamer they escorted it to the wharf, where the Prince and his *suite* disembarked. The occupants of each canoe were dressed in scarlet and other bright colours; singing their forest chants in perfect rhythm to the swing of their paddles as they swept along, they formed a picture not easily forgotten. With the superb surroundings—the mist of the Chaudiere arising in the distance, and the lofty Barrack Hill looming grandly up in front—no equally typical Canadian scene could have been anywhere else presented. The Prince landed at the future capital in the midst of a steady downpour of rain; a guard of honour of local militia presented arms, and a royal salute was fired as he stepped ashore. The wharf was decorated and carpeted, and a brilliant assembly of Ottawa notables had gathered to meet their future sovereign. The inevitable address followed, after which a large and well organized procession escorted the Royal party to the Victoria Hotel. Some rather amusing incidents of that first night are told by one of the English visitors. He says:

Most of the hotels of Ottawa had a strong reformatory element running through them, which manifested itself by rules to have doors bolted and lights out by 11 p. m., which required everyone to be up by half-past seven o'clock, or go without his breakfast, and which otherwise suggested the rigours of prison discipline with all the discomforts of a bad hotel. Matters in these respects were not much mended by the arrival, late in the evening, of an immense train from Montreal laden solely with colonial dignitaries and others of sufficient influence and station to be expected to follow the Prince, and all of whom were disembarked in the mud, and fell easy victims to swamps and morasses in their search after carriages and lodgings. There was a general debacle among the luggage that night, and only those who, quite irrespective of ownership, were wise enough to take whatever trunks came first to hand got anything at all. People were sanguine enough to believe that at some remote period (probably when Ottawa is built) the trunks which had been lost in the tour would turn up somewhere. I tried that kind of consolation on some of my own friends, who were thus bereaved by the railways, and left to face a three months' journey with only an odd pair of gloves and a pocket-handkerchief. As a rule, however, such sympathy had become very common, and had lost the little charm it possessed in the earlier stages of the progress.

Only a few days before arriving at Ottawa, I heard that a gentleman prepared with a sumptuous wardrobe for following the Prince throughout, received a notice that some of his trunks had been sent per mail to England—a rather annoying intimation—though softened down by a courteous assurance that they would be returned at the first opportunity. The fact was, that the American system of checking baggage through to destination, did not answer for the unusual emergencies of a royal progress. Only a certain number of brass checks seemed to be allowed to each station, and when the proper ones were ex-

hasted the luggage was checked wildly all over the States and Canada, and at last didn't get checked at all; when, of course, it was left behind, or taken too far, or something or other done with it in the long interval which elapsed before one saw it again, if ever you did so at all. By the merest accident I discovered, when coming up from Quebec, that one of my trunks was "checked" through to Chicago and another for Portland, both being intended for Montreal.

On the following morning, about eleven o'clock, the Prince well and truly laid the corner-stone of the new Parliamentary Buildings All appropriate ceremony was observed; an excellent military band—that of the Royal Canadian Rifles—was in attendance, and the whole population of Ottawa were out *en fête*. A *levee* and *dejeuner* followed, occupying the greater part of the afternoon. At about five o'clock the party drove to the Chaudiere Falls, and were equally astonished and charmed with the weird beauty of the scene; an accompanying object of great interest was the Lumber-Arch, a large structure built specially for the occasion by the men employed in the lumber-mills. It was composed entirely of deal planks, so constructed as not to require a single nail or other fastening. The Prince and his party then went down one of the timber slides on a raft—a magnificent species of aquatic tobogganing, the exhilaration and excitement of which cannot be told in so many words. At its conclusion the Prince expressed sincere regret that the shoot was not at least a mile longer. Canoe races closed the day's sport. At night there was a banquet held at the Victoria; the town was illuminated by its good citizens, and a torchlight procession was attempted; but of this latter feature, the least said the better. On the following morning, Sunday, the distinguished visitors attended divine service at Christ Church; and at eight o'clock on Monday morning they left Ottawa *en route* for Kingston, carrying with them a delightful sense of the warm-heartedness and loyalty of the citizens.

CORNER STONE OF PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

Of the city about this time a distinguished English visitor (Anthony Trollope) writes:

I said that the city of Ottawa was still to be built; but I must explain, lest I should draw down on my head the wrath of the Ottawaites, that the place already contains a population of 15,000 inhabitants As, however, it is being prepared for four times that number,—for eight times that number let us hope,—and as it straggles over a vast extent of ground, it gives one the idea of a city in an active course of preparation. In England we know nothing about unbuilt cities. With us four or five blocks of streets together never assume that ugly, unfledged appearance that belongs to the half finished carcase of a house, as they do so often on the other side of the Atlantic. Ottawa is preparing for itself broad streets, and grand thoroughfares. The buildings already extend over a length considerably exceeding two miles, and half a dozen of hotels have been opened, which, if I were writing a guide book in a complimentary tone, it would be my duty to describe as first-rate. But the half dozen first rate hotels, though open, as yet enjoy but a moderate amount of custom. All this justifies me, I think, in saying that the Ottawaites are going about their task with a worthy zeal.

To me I confess that the nature of the situation has great charms,—regarding it as the site for a town. It is not on a plain, and from the form of the rock overhanging the river, and of the hill that falls from thence down to the water, it has been found impracticable to lay out the place in right-angled parallelograms. A right-angled parallelogramical city, such as are Philadelphia and the new portion of New York, is, from its very nature, odious to me. I know that much may be said in its favour,—that drainage and gas pipes come easier to such a shape, and that ground can be better economised. Nevertheless, I prefer a street that is forced to twist itself about. I enjoy the narrowness of Temple Bar, and the misshapen curvature of Pickett street. The disreputable dinginess of Holywell street is dear to me, and I love to thread my way up by the Olympic into Covent Garden. Fifth Avenue, in New York, is as grand as paint and glass can make it; but I would not live in a palace in Fifth Avenue if the corporation of the city would pay my baker's and butcher's bills.

* * * * * * * * * *

Referring to the new buildings, he says:—

But the glory of the Ottawa will be—and, indeed, already is—the set of public buildings which is now being erected on the rock which guards, as it were, the town from the river. How much of the excellence of these buildings may be due to the taste of Sir Edmund Head, the late Governor, I do not know. That he has greatly interested himself in the subject is well known; and as the style of the different buildings is so much alike as to make one whole, though the designs of different architects were selected, and these different architects employed, I imagine that considerable alterations must have been made in the original drawings. There are three buildings, forming three sides of a quadrangle; but they are not joined, the vacant spaces at the corner being of considerable extent. The fourth side of the quadrangle opens upon one of the principal streets of the town. The centre building is intended for the Houses of Parliament, and the two side buildings for the Government offices. Of the first, Messrs Fuller & Jones are the architects, and of the latter Messrs. Stent and Laver. I did not have the pleasure of meeting any of these gentlemen; but I take upon myself to say that, as regards purity of art and manliness of conception, their joint work is entitled to the very highest praise. How far the buildings may be well arranged for the required purposes, how far they may be economical in construction, or specially adapted to the severe climate of the country, I cannot say; but I have no hesitation in risking my reputation for judgment in giving my warmest commendation to them as regards beauty of outline and truthful nobility of detail.

I will not attempt to describe them, for I should interest no one in doing so, and should certainly fail in my attempt to make any reader understand me. I know no modern Gothic purer of its kind, or less sullied with fictitious ornamentation. Our own Houses of Parliament are very fine, but it is, I believe, generally felt that the ornamentation is too minute; and, moreover, it may be questioned whether perpendicular Gothic is capable of the highest nobility which architecture can achieve. I do not pretend to say that these Canadian public buildings will reach that highest nobility. They must be finished before any final judgment can be pronounced; but I do feel very certain that that final judgment will be greatly in their favour. The total frontage of the quadrangle, including the side buildings, is 1,200 feet; that of the centre buildings is 475. As I have said before, £225,000 has already been expended, and it is estimated that the total cost, including the arrangement and decoration of the ground behind the building and in the quadrangle, will be half a million.

The buildings front upon what will, I suppose, be the principal street of Ottawa, and they stand upon a rock looking immediately down upon the river. In this way they are blessed with a site peculiarly happy. Indeed I cannot at this moment remember any so much so. The castle of Edinburgh stands very well; but then, like many other castles, it stands on a summit by itself, and can only be approached by a steep ascent. These buildings at Ottawa, though they look down from a grand eminence immediately on the river, are approached from the town without any ascent. The rock, though it falls almost percipitously down to the water, is covered with trees and shrubs, and then the river that runs beneath it is rapid, bright and picturesque in the irregularity of all its lines. The view from the back of the library, up to the Chaudiere falls, and to the saw-mills by which they are surrounded, is very lovely. So that I will say again, that I know no site for such a set of buildings so happy as regards both beauty and grandeur. It is intended that the library, of which the walls are only ten feet above the ground when I was there, shall be an octagonal building, in shape and outward character like the chapter-house of a cathedral. This structure will, I presume, be surrounded by gravel walks and green sward. Of the library there is a large model showing all the details of the architecture; and if that model be ultimately followed, this building alone will be worthy of a visit from English tourists. To me it was very wonderful to find such an edifice in the course of erection on the banks of a wild river, almost at the back of Canada. But if ever I visit Canada again, it will be to see those buildings when completed.

And now, like all friendly critics, having bestowed my modicum of praise, I must proceed to find fault. I cannot bring myself to administer my sugar-plum without adding to it some bitter morsel by way of antidote. The building to the left of the quadrangle, as it is entered, is deficient in length, and on that account appears mean to the eye. The two side buildings are brought up close to the street, so that each has a frontage immediately on the street. Such being the case, they should be of equal length, or nearly so. Had the centre of one fronted the centre of the other, a difference of length might have been allowed; but in this case the side front of the smaller one would not have reached the street. As it is, the space between the main building and the smaller wing is disproportionately large, and the very distance at which it stands, will, I fear, give to it that appearance of meanness of which I have spoken. The clerk of the works, who explained to me with much courtesy the plan of the buildings, stated that the design of this wing was capable of elongation, and had been expressly prepared with that object. If this be so, I trust that the defect will be remedied.

The erection of the Parliament and Departmental buildings, so fittingly inaugurated, proved a very slow affair. Although the original contracts specified that the construction would be finished by 1862, it was not until the fall of 1865 that the work was sufficiently advanced to permit the

removal of the public offices from Quebec. The first session of Parliament held in the new buildings was that of 1866; the opening day was the 8th of June, in the midst of the first Fenian "invasion." This—the first in the new capital—was the last of the old regime. On the 1st of July, 1867, the confederation of the chief provinces of British North America into one nation was royally celebrated in our principal cities; at no place was the great day honoured more than at Ottawa. At midnight boomed out a truly national salute of 101 guns, accompanied by the ringing of bells, and the discharge of countless fireworks. On the Ordnance lands opposite the Cathedral blazed up a huge bonfire; and flags were simultaneously flown from every staff in the city. At eleven o'clock the Mayor proceeded in state to the City Hall and read Her Majesty's proclamation calling the Dominion into existence; and this civic ceremony was followed by the more national one of the swearing-in of Lord Monck as the first Governor-General of the new Canada. A brilliant military review was the next event; the troops marched past, fired a *feu-de joie*, and gave cheers, three times three, for the Queen, the Dominion of Canada, and the Governor-General. A general illumination of the city in general, and of the Parliament Buildings in particular, were the closing events of this eventful day. May the spirit that prompted these commemorative ceremonies, on this the greatest day in our history, live to equally honour each recurring anniversary of the Union.

Within a year from the date of the joyous events just recorded, Ottawa and all Canada were startled by the news of the foul murder of one of the greatest of her residents. Thomas D'Arcy McGee was shot dead at the door of his lodgings, in Sparks street, on the early morning of the 7th April, 1868. So cruel a deed had not been recorded for many years, and Canada sincerely mourned her great loss. Mr. Desbarats, the owner of the property where the murder took place, inserted in the wall, at his own cost, a memorial tablet to the great orator and statesman; but a few months later the whole building was completely destroyed by fire, and the memento perished in the flames.

In 1860 H.R.H. Prince Arthur, who had come to Canada to join his battalion of the Rifle Brigade, paid a visit to Ottawa and was received with the utmost enthusiasm. The State Ball given in his honour by the two Houses of Parliament, was one of the most magnificent affairs of the sort ever held in the country. Over 2,000 persons attended; the presence of the most distinguished persons in Canada gave singular brilliancy to the scene.

With the advent of Parliament and the offices of government came Her Majesty's representative, the Governor-General. For him a residence had to be found; it is to be regretted that a decision was arrived at by which an old building was leased, and subsequently purchased for the purpose. Far better in every way would it have been had the Government at once proceeded to build an official residence for the Viceroy; as it was, the omission was a blunder that has cost the country an enormous sum of money in work of a patching and repairing character, without pleasing anyone, or adding to the reputation of the country. As one of the most populous and largest of the the lands that make up "Greater Britain," it is anything but creditable to Canada that the representative of the Crown should have to occupy such a shapeless jumble of buildings as is Rideau Hall: it is with a laugh, and possibly a sneer, that visitors from Europe, Australia or the United States turn away from a view of its conglomerate architecture. The house was built by the late Honourable Thomas McKay, one of the first settlers near Bytown; a native of Scotland, and a man who owed his success to hard work, energy and business ability. He amassed a fortune as a contractor for part of the Rideau Canal, and added materially to his resources by judicious investments in real estate in the vicinity, the chief of these being the purchase of about 1000 acres of land at the junction of the Ottawa and Rideau rivers, comprising what is now known as New Edinburgh. In 1838, he built Rideau Hall, which, with about 90 acres of land, was purchased by the Government in 1868. The amount of money that has been spent on the place since its acquisition has been enormous,—enough to have built a magnificent residence, worthy of the use to which it would have been put.

The occupants of Government House since its official use have been:

Viscount Monck,
Sir John Young,
The Earl of Dufferin,
The Marquis of Lorne,
The Marquis of Lansdowne,
Lord Stanley.

This brings us to a very interesting bit of local history,—the welcome by the City of Ottawa to the Marquis of Lorne and his Royal wife in the early days of December, 1878. The Viceregal party arrived at the Capital from Montreal on the 2nd, and great preparations had been made to give them a befitting welcome; arches of an unusually splendid nature had been erected at various points of the city, and addresses of a most formidable nature were to have been presented. The weather, however, was extremely unfavourable and much of the outdoor ceremonial had to be postponed. A Royal salute was fired from Nepean Point as the train entered the station, and a large though somewhat damp, crowd cheered lustily. The civic address was duly presented by the Mayor, to which His Excellency made an suitable reply; the party were then escorted to Rideau Hall by the Dragoon Guards, then newly organized. On the following day, the Marquis and Princess proceeded in state to the Senate Chamber, where the former had to receive no less than thirteen addresses from various societies. On the following evening a magnificent illumination of the city took place, during which the Governor and his wife drove through the principal streets under the escort of the Dragoons, and preceded by a torchlight procession. A levee was held by His Excellency in the Senate Chamber on the next day, closing a season of right royal welcome from the citizens of the capital.

During the past ten years Ottawa has made great progress in population —in the rapid building up of the city—and in all branches of commerce. This growth is, however, largely comprised in rather dry statistics, and has been accompanied by little of an exciting or extraordinary nature.

MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

Since Ottawa assumed a position in the list of Canadian cities she has well borne her civic responsibilities. In all branches of municipal life her growth has been steady, and her record in this respect is fully equal to that of sister towns throughout the Dominion. Strictly orthodox in these, as well as in matters of theology, no startling deviation from the accustomed lines can be recorded. Her civic government has been, as customary, by a Mayor and corporation. The municipal act came into force on 1st January, 1855; and for that year, as well as for that of the two following, John Bower Lewis filled the position of Mayor. In 1858 and 1859 Edward McGillivray held the post, succeeded in 1860, 1861 and 1862 by Alexander Workman. Since then the Mayoralty roll has read as follows: 1863, Henry J. Friel; 1864 to 1866, M. K. Dickinson; 1867, Robert Lyon; 1868 and 1869, H. J. Friel; 1870 and 1871, John Rochester; 1872 and 1873, Eugene Martineau; 1874 and 1875, J. P. Featherston; 1876, G. B. Lyon-Fellowes, who died during the year, and was succeeded for the balance of the term by W. H. Waller; Mr. Waller remained in office during 1877, in 1878 C. W. Bangs; in 1879, 1880 and 1881, Charles H. Mackintosh, in 1882 and 1883, Dr. St. Jean; in 1884, C. T. Bate; in 1885 and 1886, F. McDougall: in 1887 and 1888, McLeod Stewart; in 1889 and 1890, Jacob Erratt; while this year the civic chair is occupied by Thomas Birkett.

The centre of municipal life, the City Hall, was erected in 1875 at a cost of $90,000. Architecturally, it is of a type common in Eastern Canada and calls for no special remark; it is well built and commodious, and answers admirably the purpose for which it was erected. Other large and handsome public buildings are the Court House, County Registry office, City Registry office and the various markets. Residents of Ottawa are especially proud of the civic Water Works, and have good reason for their pride. Prior to 1872 little or no system existed, but the long delay resulted in the adoption of a plan unsurpassed in the Dominion. Talk on the subject, appointment of committees, &c., commenced as early as 1859, and for thirteen years it was a bone of contention at the meetings of the Council. The wheel-house, situated in the western part of the city, is a very handsome building, kept in excellent order; its capacity is about 10,000,000 gallons daily. The total cost of the system was a little over $1,000,000.

All other usual departments of modern civic life,—a Fire Brigade and a Fire Alarm Telegraph, Gas Works, Police force, Public Schools, &c.,—are to be found in the Capital, fully up to the standard of the present day; but these call for no comment in a brief sketch such as this.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The story of the growth of the various religious bodies in Bytown and Ottawa is a plain and simple one, but should possess interest to the adherents of the various churches in the city. It appears that the first religious services in Bytown were held by the Wesleyan-Methodists, Sergt. Coombs, of the Sappers, a lay exhorter in that denomination, being the first to publicly hold divine service; this took place in Miss Napps' school-house, in Upper town, but a regular place of worship was soon after built in Rideau street, at the corner of Chapel street,—hence the name of the latter road. A fire having destroyed the chapel a few years later, the congregation erected a small stone church on Sparks street, this they occupied until 1853, when they built a substantial and commodious church at the corner of Queen and Metcalfe streets, the Roman Catholics purchasing the building just vacated. For 22

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.
(Topley, photo.)

years the new structure served as the church home, when the present handsome building, known as the "Dominion Church," was erected.

Closely following the Wesleyans came the representatives of the Church of Scotland. Prior to the building of the first kirk, they also used Miss Napp's school-house. In 1828 they put up the first "St. Andrews," and worshipped within its walls for 45 years, the present magnificent church of the same name being erected on the same site in 1873. Other prominent Presbyterian churches are those on Bank street and Daly street—the latter known as Knox church.

Service in accordance with the ritual of the Church of England existed for several years at Hull before being established in Bytown. The first and only church for many years was "Christ Church," which occupied the same site as the present edifice of that name. It was built on a lot granted by Nicholas Sparks, on the condition that he was to be granted a pew for all time. Early in the seventies the present church was built at a cost of about $45,000; it is the largest and most imposing of the several Anglican churches in the city

The earliest Roman Catholic service in Bytown was held in the hall above the old market, at the head of George street; Rev. Father Heron was the officiating priest. A few years later a wooden church was built on Sussex street, which was used until the opening of the Basilica, about the year 1848. The latter is by far the most commodious and ornate ecclesiastical edifice in the city, with two towers 200 feet in height. It owes much of its grandeur to the exertions of the Rev. Father Telmon, who came from France in 1846. The original organ was made on the spot in 1847 by an organ builder from Three Rivers

We have above briefly mentioned the principal churches of the four most numerous religious organizations in the city. Besides these, the Baptist, Congregationalist, Catholic Apostolic and other bodies have each one or more houses of worship, but none of these date back earlier than the middle of the forties.

THE PRESS.

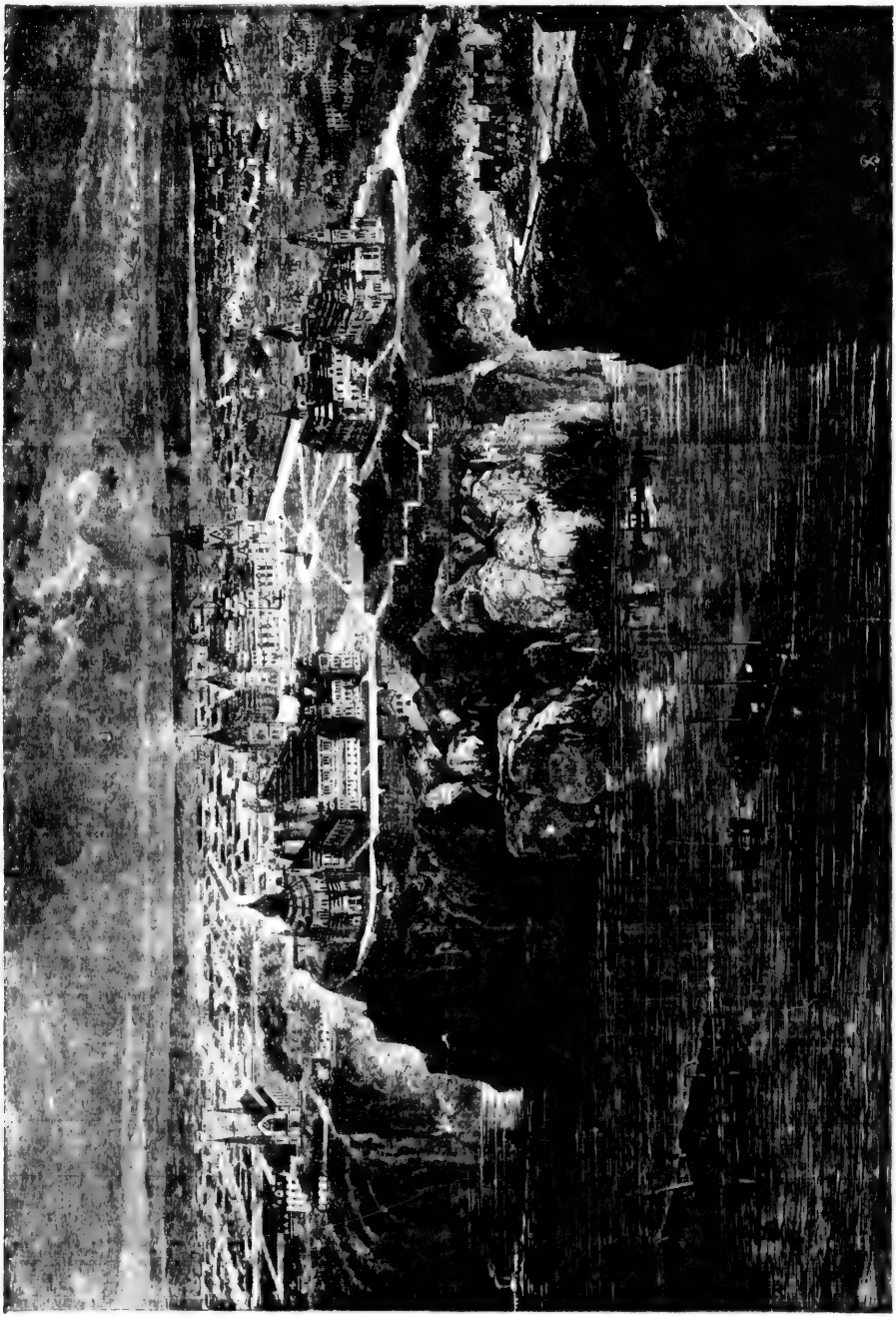
Journalism in Ottawa has been attended with more than the usual proportion of vicissitudes. The first sheet which gave the news of the day, or week, to the Bytonians was the *Bytown Independent*, a facsimile of the first page of which will be seen on page 16 of this sketch. It was conducted by James Johnston, and the editor's introductory remarks are very amusing. Its date was 24th February, 1836, its politics, Reform. Very few numbers weret issued, and on 9th of June in the same year appeared a strong Tory organ, the *Bytown Gazette*, edited by Dr. Christie (formerly of the Montreal *Herald*) in a remarkably able manner. The leading articles often vigourously advocated a confederation of the B.N.A. Provinces, and the claims of Bytown as the capital to the-be-united Canada. After Dr. Christie's death the *Gazette* changed hands frequently, and finally suspended. In 1842 the *Ottawa Advocate* was established by Dawson Kerr, but its existence was very brief. The *Packet* was next in the field, its first issue being in 1842; it was, in 1848, merged into the *Citizen*, just five years in advance of its legal right to that title. In the same year (1848) the *Monarchist* was started, and continued for six years, after which its name was changed to the *Union*. Then came the *Orange Lily*, *Le Progres*, the *Canadian Military Gazette*, and the *Tribune* which afterwards lost its identity in the *Union*, living for some time. In 1858 came the *Banner*; in 1864 its name was changed to the *Daily News* which lived about 10 years longer. A great number of other sheets have been commenced, flickered for varying periods, and died. The only one worth special mention is the *Times* (1865-78) a very creditable paper, which succumbed in a year of remarkable depression, and when the financial strain on all classes was unusually great. Ottawa now boasts four dailies, the *Citizen* (1848), *Free Press* (1869), *Journal* (1885) and *Le Canada* (1879). The people of the capital are as a whole, a reading class, and the best journals of the day there find a ready sale and hearty appreciation.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

To give an adequate and detailed description of the various buildings in

ERRATUM.

Page 6, North boundary of lots "A" and "B" in Concessions "C" and "D" is Cathcart street, not the Ottawa river.



VIEW OF THE GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS ACCORDING TO ORIGINAL PLAN.
(From an engraving in *Illustrated London News*, [illegible])

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES—EAST BLOCK.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES—WEST BLOCK.

INTERIOR OF SPEAKER'S CHAMBER
(C. R. Lawrence, photo.)

the city belonging to the Dominion Government would entail far more space than is at our disposal. The barest outline of the most important of them must suffice. Chief above all is of course that in which are contained the Houses of Parliament and the numerous offices necessary for legislative business. It is a noble structure, 472 feet long and rising to a height of 18[illegible] feet to the summit of the central tower. The depth of the building, from the entrance to the back of the Library is not less than 570 feet. Its distance from the Wellington street gate, and its great attitude from the river, give it an unusual grandeur. The Library, immediately in rear of the Parliament building, is an architectural gem and well deserves the encomiums that have been passed on it by all visitors. Its only defect is in size; the annual output of good literature in the great English-speaking countries has assumed such enormous proportions that in order to keep pace with the expression of modern thought—to say nothing of the necessary acquisition of the bibliographic treasures of the past—more room must soon be found for incoming volumes. The building is octagonal in shape, well lighted, and supplied with all aids for study; the centre of the floor is graced with a superb statue of Her Majesty.

On the east and west of the Houses of Parliament, and forming with it three sides of a square, stand the main buildings devoted to departmental business. Of an architectural type in perfect harmony with the central edifice, they are slightly less imposing in their proportions, but they are of great external beauty, and add materially to the general effect. In the basement of the western block the Archives of Canada are securely stored; well kept and systematically indexed they form a collection of historic documents and transcripts unequalled on the continent. The square between the buildings just mentioned is kept in perfect order, but is disappointing in the absence of statutes or other appropriate national memorials; the central plot is especially a fitting site for a noble and imposing piece of sculpture.

The rapid increase of the nation's official business since confederation necessitated the building in 188[illegible] of a new departmental block. This is situated on the south side of Wellington street facing Parliament square, and is known as the Langevin Block. It is a massive building, not unpleasing in its appearance, but totally out of harmony with the buildings opposite, and by no means as handsome. Other Crown buildings of note are the Drill Hall, a solid and capacious structure, well suited for military purposes; it contains a feature of great historic interest—a museum of Canadian military relics. The collection is a speaking witness of the struggles of our forefathers to maintain British supremacy in Canada, and deserves far more attention and assistance than it at present receives. The Government printing house and the Geological Museum are also institutions peculiar to the Capital and well deserving a visit.

CONCLUSION.

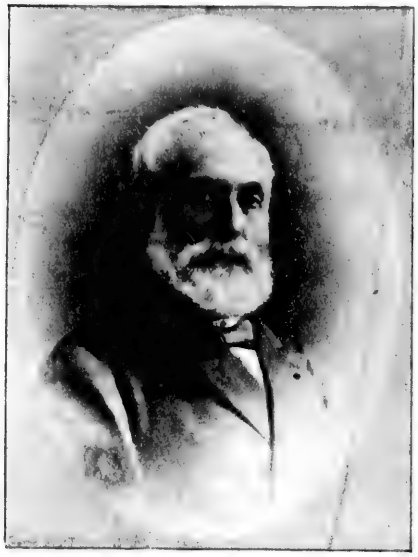
Although the bibliography of Ottawa is not extensive, what has been published in pamphlets and periodicals—by parties interested in local history—contains so much of concern to the citizens of the capital, that it is a matter of surprise that more literature on the subject has not appeared. It is true that the city is comparatively young; but it does not follow that the story of [illegible] for that reason remain, to a large extent, unwritten, or that it would be devoid of interest to the people of to-day. Very few of the pioneers of Bytown remain; no time should be lost in noting all obtainable personal reminiscences. An historical association for Ottawa and the surrounding district would aid greatly in obtaining a systematic and authentic record of her early history. If the foregoing imperfect sketch has the effect of awakening even a *minimum* of further interest in the subject, it will be amply satisfactory to all who have aided in the work.

I. P. EDWARDS.

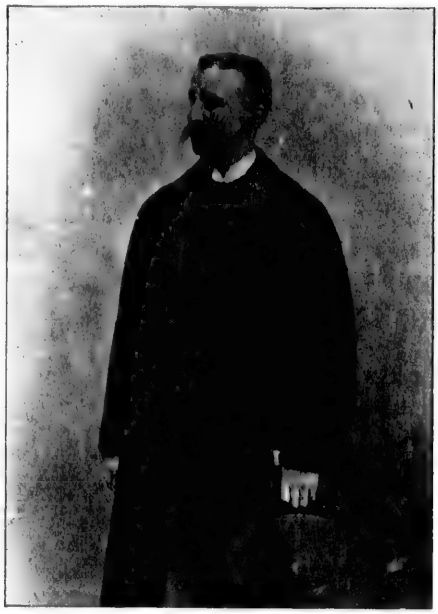
THE HON. [illegible] PREMIER OF CANADA

INTERIOR OF PRIVY COUNCIL CHAMBER

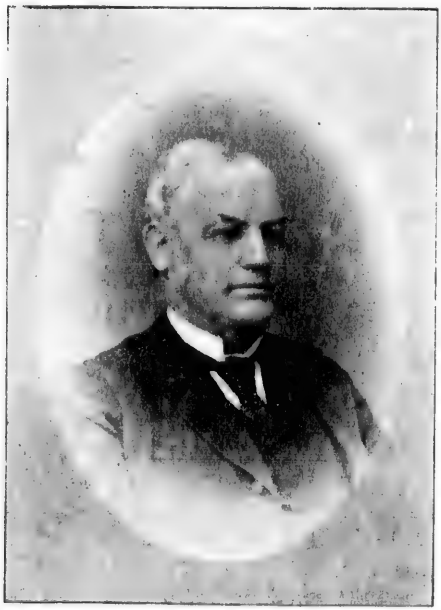
(G. R. Lancefield, photo.)



THE HON. MACKENZIE BOWELL, MINISTER OF CUSTOMS
(See page [illegible])



SIR A. P. CARON, MINISTER OF MILITIA.
(See page 8[illegible])

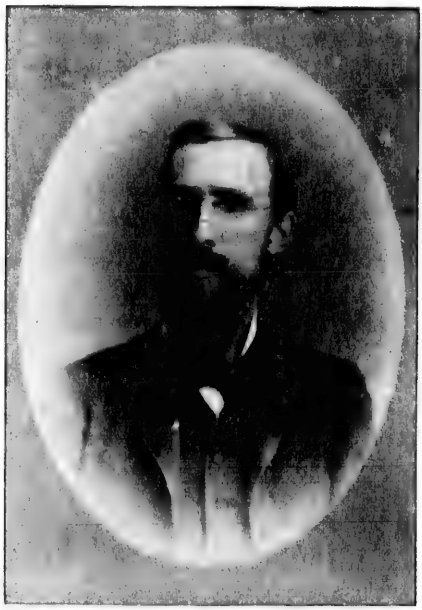


THE HON. JOHN CARTING, MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
(See page [illegible])

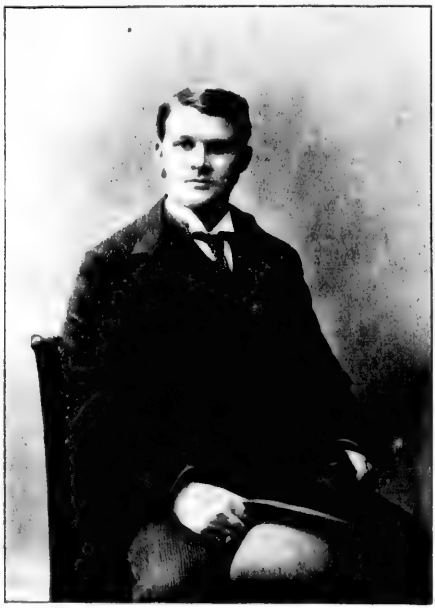
THE HON. JOHN COSTIGAN, MINISTER OF INLAND REVENUE
(See page [illegible])

HON. J. A. CHAPLEAU, SECRETARY OF STATE
(See page 84.)

SIR JOHN THOMPSON, MINISTER OF JUSTICE.
(See page 84.)

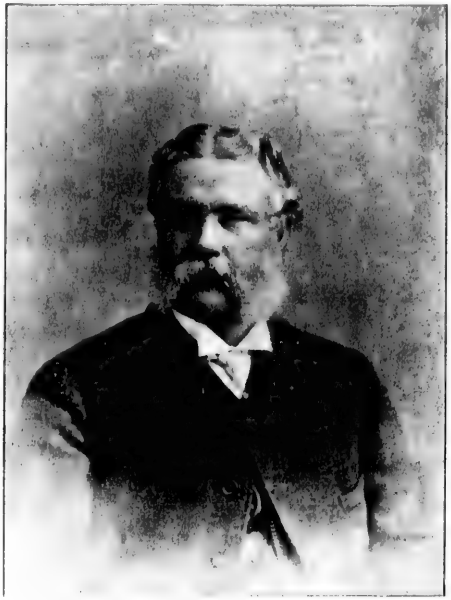


THE HON. GEO. E. FOSTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE
(See page 84.)



THE HON. C. H. TUPPER, MINISTER OF MARINE AND FISHERIES
(See page 84.)

THE HON. L. G. HAGGART, POSTMASTER GENERAL.
(See page 85.)

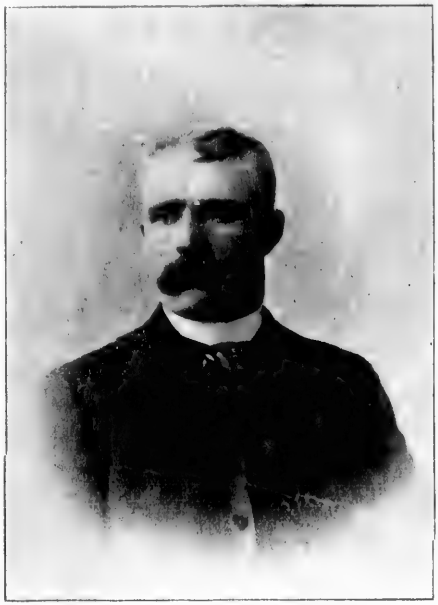


THE HON. EDGAR DEWDNEY, MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.
(See page 85.)

THE HON. FRANK SMITH, MEMBER OF CABINET WITHOUT PORTFOLIO.
(See page 85.)

THE HON. WILFRID LAURIER, LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.
(See page 85.)

THE HON. A. A. C. LA RIVIERE, M.P.



MR. W. M. GERMAN, M.P.

THE HON. ALPHONSE ALFRED CLEMENT LA RIVIERE, Member of Parliament for Provencher, Man., is the third son of the late Abraham C. La Riviere, of Montreal, by the late Adelaide Marcil, of Longueuil, P.Q. He was born in Montreal, on the 24th of July, 1842. He was educated at Jacques Cartier Normal School, and at St. Mary's College, Montreal. When in his twenty-third year he graduated 2nd class at the Montreal School of Military Instruction, and a year later in the first class. In the year 1866 he was appointed Ensign in the Reserve Militia, Military District of Hochelaga, P.Q., and in 1871 Captain for the Military District of Manitoba. Captain La Riviere arrived in Winnipeg in October of the same year, and shortly afterwards received an appointment in the Dominion Lands Office, Winnipeg, which position he held until 1875, during which time he also acted as special correspondent of *La Minerve* (Montreal), and has been for several years, and is now chief editor of *Le Manitoba*. In 1872 he founded the "Association St. Jean Baptiste de Manitoba" (national), of which body, in 1875, he was elected president. He also founded, in 1874, "La Societe de Colonisation de Manitoba" (philanthropic), and was elected first president. The same year he was appointed Justice of the Peace for the County of Selkirk. Captain La Riviere has also been president of the Board of Arts and Manufactures for the Province of Quebec, of the Institut des Artisans Canadiens and of the Cercle St. Pierre of Montreal. He was president of the Selkirk Agricultural Society in 1878, and Superintendent of Catholic Schools and Joint Secretary of Board of Education. He is a member of the Council of the University of Manitoba. Captain La Riviere first entered the political arena in 1874, when he unsuccessfully contested St. Anne for the Legislative Assembly; but, in 1878, at the general election for St. Boniface, he was elected by acclamation, and re-elected the following year. He was appointed Provincial Secretary in 1881, on which occasion he was elected by acclamation, and re-elected in 1882 and 1886. He had been Minister of Agriculture, Statistics and Health from September, 1883, until 1886, when he resigned and was appointed Provincial Treasurer. He has introduced and carried through the Legislature several important bills, including the Civil Service Act, the Act respecting the Internal Economy of the Legislative Assembly, a Consolidation of the Acts respecting the Department of Agriculture, Statistics and Health, and the election laws, comprising the system of voting by ballot. He was the leader in the Legislative Assembly of the party representing constituencies where a large population of French origin is settled. On the resignation of the Hon. Joseph Royal, now Lieut.-Governor for the North-West Territory, he was elected to his present seat in the House of Commons at a by-election, held in January, 1889. In the last general election he was re-seated by acclamation, which was not unexpected, for his whole time, energy and soul have been given to Manitoba. Mr. La Riviere is Director of the Commercial Bank of Manitoba and of the Red River and Assiniboine Bridge Company.

THE HON. ANSELME HOMERE PAQUET, M.D., Senator, De la Valliere, P.Q., was born at St. Cuthbert on the 29th day of September, 1830, and is a son of the late Captain T. Paquet and Marie F. Robillard. He was educated at the College of L'Assomption, and is one of the numerous graduates of the "Ecole de Medecine et de Chirurgie de Montreal," receiving his diploma as a physician from the Provincial Board on the 10th of May, 1853. Dr. Paquet first entered the political arena in 1863, and was an unsuccessful candidate for the Legislative Council in March of that year. He was, however, elected to the Legislative Assembly the following June, where he sat until Confederation. In 1867 he was elected to the House of Commons; again in 1872, and by acclamation in 1874, and by Royal proclamation in 1875 he was called to the Senate. Politics, however, did not absorb his entire attention, for we find him one of the governors of the Medical College of Quebec from 1877 till 1880, and also since 1889; and in 1879 professor of hygiene in the Medical School, Montreal, affiliated with Victoria University, as well as one of the consulting physicians in Hotel Dieu hospital, and professor since 1884 of medical clinics in the same hospital. Dr. Paquet was president of the Permanent Building Society of Berthier, and one of the original directors of "La Banque Ville Marie," of Montreal. In 1887 (September) the Quebec Government appointed him one of the seven members of Provincial Board of Hygiene, a position he still occupies. He is a member of the American Health Association.

MR. WILLIAM MANLEY GERMAN, barrister, and Member of Parliament for Welland, Ont., was born in the township of Hillier in the year 1851, and educated at the common school and at Victoria College, Cobourg. After his education was ended, he commenced the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1882, when he began the practice of his profession in the town of Welland, where he has since won bright professional laurels. Mr. German is a well read lawyer, a fluent, clear and logical speaker, and seldom fails to present his case in the best possible light before a jury. His return to the House of Commons at the last general election, by a majority of 447 votes over Mr. John Ferguson, speaks volumes of the popularity and esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens. In politics he is a Liberal and a warm and earnest supporter of his party. In private life he is extremely courteous, and although he has not yet had sufficient opportunities to reveal his gifts as a parliamentarian, enough has transpired from his career to show that he is indefatigable and painstaking in guarding the interests of the constituency committed to his charge.

THE HON. CHARLES A. BOULTON, Senator, of Shellmouth, Manitoba, was born at Cobourg on the 17th of April, 1841, and was educated at Upper Canada College, Toronto, and after the completion of his studies removed to Manitoba, where he has become a prosperous farmer and stock raiser. From an early period Mr. Boulton took quite an active part in the politics of his country, and in 1880 was reeve of Peterborough county and warden for the county of Russell. The latter positions he held for three years. He was also reeve of the municipality of Russell, and chairman of the Judicial Board of the western district for one year. In 1886 he ran as Conservative member for the House of Commons, but was defeated by 58 votes. In 1889 Mr. Boulton was called by Royal proclamation to the Senate. He is a Liberal-Conservative. Senator Boulton has quite a military history attached to his name. He was for 10 years in the British army, was captain of the 100th Regiment, and was major for 13 years of the 46th Battalion at Port Hope, serving under the late Colonel Williams. In 1869 he served through the first rebellion in Manitoba, and was under sentence of death for taking part in the uprising against Riel's usurped authority. In the last rebellion of 1885 he was again in the field under General Middleton and in command of Boulton's Mounted Infantry, which composed a part of the forces.

THE HON. FRANK SMITH, P.C., Senator, Toronto, was born at Richhill, in the county of Armagh, Ireland, in the year 1822, and when in his tenth year accompanied his father to Canada and settled near Toronto. Mr. Smith's first employment was as a farmer's boy on the lake shore. This was in 1835, when he went to work for $5 a month, remaining in the employ of the same farmer for thirteen years. He then engaged as clerk in a wholesale and retail grocery house in London, Ont., where step by step he worked his way up to the position of manager. We next find him in business on his own account. This was in 1840, when he opened a wholesale and retail grocery store in London, Ont. For the first year or two Mr. Smith found it up-hill work, but being a determined worker, and of shrewd business ability, he overcame all obstacles. When the financial panic of 1861 struck the country Mr. Smith had £24,000 scattered through the townships about London, yet he weathered the storm, and in 1867 moved to Toronto, opening a wholesale grocery store. Meeting with the same success which had hitherto followed him, he built the property on which the store of Eby, Blain & Co. (his successors) now stands, and where he built up one of the most extensive wholesale establishments on this continent. Mr. Smith some months ago sold out to the above named gentlemen. In politics he is a Conservative, and was called to the Senate on the 2nd of February, 1871, and sworn of the Privy Council on the 29th of July, 1882. He was alderman and Mayor of London for several years, is president of the Northern Railroad Company, of the London & Ontario Investment Company, (limited), vice president of the Dominion Bank, and a director of the Dominion Telegraph Company, of the Consumers Gas Company of Toronto, also a director of the Canadian Board of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, was president, during its existence, of the Northern Extension Railway Company, and is sole owner of the Niagara Steam Navigation Company.

SURGEON-GENERAL DARBY BERGIN, M.D., M.P., Cornwall and Stormont, is a son of the late William Bergin, Esq., C.E., who came from King's County, Ireland, to Canada in 1822, and who for some years carried on a mercantile business in Toronto. Mr. Bergin was born in Toronto on the seventh day of September, 1826, and was educated in Upper Canada College, having for his class mates young men who, like himself, have risen to distinction in various paths of life. Having decided to adopt the medical profession as his future calling, he matriculated at McGill College, Montreal, at once entering upon his studies with a zeal which was the admiration of his professors. When but some nineteen years of age he passed his examination before the Lower Canada Medical Board, receiving his diploma. In the spring of 1847 he completed the curriculum of McGill College, but not being of age was unable to graduate. In September, 1847, he received his degree of M.D., C.M., a special convocation being held for that purpose. The young physician then settled in Cornwall, where ere long he had a large practice. In 1848, in conjunction with the late Dr. Roderick McDonald, he had charge of the emigrant typhus fever hospital at Cornwall, and when small-pox broke out some few years later, in the Indian village of St. Regis, he was sent by Lord Barry, superintendent general of Indian affairs, to look after them, receiving the thanks of the department for his services. As a medical practitioner Dr. Bergin's career has been a most successful one, he being president of the Eastern District Medical Association and president of the St. Lawrence and Eastern District Medical Association. He has been an examiner in midwifery and general surgical anatomy for the Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons. Upon his election as the representative of the St. Lawrence and Eastern Medical Association he was elected vice-president of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and the year following president. He was re-elected president in 1885, and is the leader of the higher education party in the Council of the same. He was also for many years physician to the Cornwall gaol. When the recent rebellion

SURGEON GENERAL DARBY BERGIN M.P.

in the North-West broke out it was found necessary to organize a medical department. This work was entrusted to Dr. Bergin, for which he received the rank of Surgeon General. Considering the short space of time he had at his disposal to select his staff his success was remarkable. Even Dr. Boyd, of London, England, who was sent by H.R.H. the Princess Louise to Canada, with medical stores, stated that the arrangements, as made by Dr. Bergin, were complete and most satisfactory, and that he had never known of a more thoroughly equipped medical field hospital than that sent out under the direction of Surgeon General Bergin. He has for years been actively identified with the volunteer force, and during the "Trent" difficulty commanded a company organized for active service. Since that period he has been connected with the force; has served in the 3rd Provisional battalion at Laprairie, from December, 1863, to May, 1864, as captain, and during the Fenian raid of 1866 as major, having been promoted to that rank. In 1869 he organized the 59th Stormont and Glengarry battalion, of which he became Lieutenant-Colonel. In his town he is universally respected, and there is no matter of public interest which does not receive his hearty support. At the hands of his fellow townsmen he has occupied several positions of honour, among them being a member of the Cornwall Town Council, trustee of the Grammar school, president of the local Rifle association, etc. Dr. Bergin was first returned to the House of Commons for Cornwall in 1872 by acclamation. At the general election of 1874 he was defeated by A. F. Macdonald by a majority of twenty three votes. At the general election of 1878 Dr. Bergin defeated Dr. B. McLennan. Having been unseated, a new election was held in January, 1880, when he again defeated Mr. McLennan, by an increased majority, and was re-elected in 1882, 1887 and 1891. Dr. Bergin is a fluent speaker and possesses a magnificent voice, over which he has perfect control. He is revered by his friends and respected by his political opponents, for foes he has none.

MR. THOMAS BAIN, M.P., North Wentworth, Ont., is descended from an old Scotch family of Denny, Stirlingshire, Scotland. His father, Mr. Walter Bain, came to Canada as far back as 1837, and proceeding west settled in the township of West Flamboro, Ont. Young Bain was born at Denny in the year 1834, and was brought to this country by his parents. His father was one of the earliest settlers of this portion of Ontario and a prominent and progressive farmer. The son, Thomas Bain, has followed in his father's footsteps and has gained a high reputation as an agriculturist. His farm is located in the vicinity of the town of Dundas, Ont. Mr. Bain has been connected with the local politics of his township and county, filling the positions of reeve of the township of Flamboro' and warden of the county of Wentworth. The former position he occupied for several years, filling the latter only during the year 1870. His parliamentary career has now nearly reached a period of twenty years, for he was first returned to parliament at the general election in 1872. When the issues were again placed before the country two years later, he was elected by acclamation. Since his first successful candidature he has continued to represent the county of North Wentworth. His last victory was gained at the general election in 1891, when he came out victorious with a majority of 202. In politics he is a Liberal.

MR. DESIRE GIROUARD, Q.C., D.C.L., M.P., Jacques Cartier, P.Q., was born at St. Timothy, County of Beauharnois, on the 7th of July, 1846. He is a descendant of Antoine Girouard, Comptroller and King's Counsellor, of Riom, Auvergne, France, who emigrated to Canada about 1720, and was private secretary to Chevalier de Ramezay, the then Governor of Montreal. Mr. Girouard received his education at the Montreal College, and graduated in law at McGill University, where he obtained the degrees of B.C.L. and D.C.L. On the 1st of October, 1866, he was called to the bar, and made a Q.C. in 1876. As a law writer Mr. Girouard enjoys a well-earned reputation, his first work being an "Essai sur les Lettres de Change et Billets Promissories," which was published in 1860. Of this production Chief Justice Lafontaine said: "I have read attentively your 'Essay on Bills of Exchange, etc.,' and I take pleasure in acknowledging that you have, with rare talent, collected all that could be possibly written on this subject which could interest Lower Canada. The opinions you express on the laws relating to the subject and on the decisions of the tribunals, show that your essay is the result of profound study on your part. Your book should be in the hands of every trade and business man; it would certainly be of great benefit to them. It will also be very useful to lawyers and judges. Permit me to hope that your book may prove to you a sure and certain guarantee of an honourable and brilliant career at the bar." In 1865 Mr. Girouard published an "Etude sur L'Acte Concernant la Faillite," which he afterwards translated into English with many additions; and in 1868 he published a work entitled, "Considerations sur les Droits du Mariage." He has also contributed to many publications, and, in conjunction with W. H. Kerr, an other leading barrister, founded *La Revue Critique*. This was during the great judicial crisis of 1873-4, the members of the Montreal bar having refused to appear any longer before the Court of Appeal, owing to the host of objections against that bench. On the reconstruction of that court in 1874 by Justices Cross, Tessier and Ramsay, under the presidency of Chief Justice Dorion, *La Revue Critique* was allowed to drop out of existence.

MR. GIROUARD, M.P.

Mr. Girouard's articles on the "Treaty of Washington," "The Indirect Alabama Claims," "Conflict of Commercial Prescriptions," etc., all written in English, attracted the attention of the press, both on this continent and in Europe. During the years 1858-9 and 60, while a law student, he was actively connected with L'Institut Canadien Francais, and delivered many lectures at the hall of the institute, also at the Cabinet de Lecture Paroissial. These lectures were highly praised by the daily press of Montreal, which published them at the time. Among these may be mentioned two papers,—"La Philosophie du Droit," and "L'Excellence des Mathematiques." In 1870, while spending the winter in the South, he contributed many letters on Louisiana to *La Minerve*. The same paper, in 1882, also published several letters of Mr. Girouard on the North-West, and in 1887 an extensive study of the fishery question. As an intelligent and learned advocate he has always maintained an exalted position, in consequence of which he has been retained in some of the most important suits which have been brought before the courts of the country during the past few years. In political circles Mr. Girouard is known as an able debater. He made his debut in the political arena in 1872, when, at the earnest solicitation of Sir George Etienne Cartier (now deceased) he placed himself in the hands

of the Conservatives of Jacques Cartier against no less an adversary than Rudolphe Laflamme, Q.C., who for years held considerable sway. In this contest he was defeated by forty-eight votes. At the general elections of 1874-76 he also suffered defeat, but in 1878 he again contested with his old opponent, and was elected, being re-elected in 1882, 1887 and 1891 by large majorities. It was he who introduced in the House of Commons the Deceased Wife's Sister bill, which was carried in 1882 after a prolonged debate and a strenuous opposition, especially by certain church adherents. Mr Girouard has been chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections during two and also present parliaments, and, although one of Sir John A. Macdonald's firmest supporters, he took a leading part in the movement against the execution of Riel, on the ground of insanity, and with some dozen other French Conservative members constituted for a time a separate group of the Conservative party, known as the "Rebels." His letter of 1885, which was published by the Canadian press, in answer to the defence of the Government by Sir Alexander Campbell, will long remain vivid in the minds of its readers. Mr. Girouard is modest and unassuming in disposition, courteous in manner, self possessed and dignified in demeanour, honourable in the highest sense, and possessing the instincts which characterize the true gentleman.

MR. J. I. TARTE, M.P.

MR. JOSEPH ISRAEL TARTE, M.P., Montmorency, Province of Quebec, of whom the world has lately heard so much, was born in Lanorate, County of Berthier, P.Q., in the year 1849, and was educated at the College L'Assomption. Mr. Tarte then studied for the notarial profession, and for two years practised with the late Hon. Mr. Archambault. From an early age we find him engaged in journalistic pursuits, a contributor to many Canadian daily and weekly papers, also for seventeen years editor of *L'Canadien* of Quebec. He is a fluent and agreeable speaker, and his pen and voice have always been employed in the defence of right, to elevate the standard of public opinion among his countrymen, and to convince them that true and effective patriotism, national and religious strength consists more in deeds than in words and noisy affirmations and declarations. He has often declared boldly on public platforms that he would not encourage injustice towards other nationalities to please his countrymen, even should the madness of a few irresponsible penny-a-liners, who are paid to carry on their nefarious work, goad them to reprisals. Mr. Tarte was elected in 1877 and 1878 to the Legislature of Quebec, and at the last general election returned to the House of Commons at Ottawa, defeating Turcotte E. Palin by a majority of 112 votes. In politics he is an Independent Liberal-Conservative; has always taken an active interest in all the political movements of the country, and stands high in the estimation of his fellow citizens.

MAJOR RODERICK R. MCLENNAN, M.P., Glengarry, Ontario, is the third son of Roderick McLennan, Esq., of Charlottenburgh, Glengarry, and grandson of Farquhar McLennan of Kintoul, Ross-shire, Scotland who settled in Glengarry in 1802, and served throughout the war of 1812 and 1814 in the second regiment of Glengarry militia, being present at the capture of Ogdensburg as well as other engagements, with his sons, Donald and Hugh, the latter of whom survived to participate in the pension granted to the veterans of that war. During the rebellion of 1837-38 his father carried the Queen's colours as Ensign of the 1st Regiment of Glengarry militia, and his maternal grandfather, Malcolm Macdonald, of Inverness shire, Scotland, settled "The Glen," Charlottenburgh, in the early part of the present century. The subject of our sketch was born at Glen Donald, Charlottenburg, Glengarry in 1842, at which place he was educated; at the completion of which he became engaged in the construction of railways and other public works, including the most difficult section of the Canadian Pacific Railway north of Lake Superior. Mr. McLennan has been a director of several Railway Companies. Was president and is now a director of the Glengarry Ranch Company, and of the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company. He was president of the Liberal Conservative Association for Glengarry from 1885 to 1890, and is Major of the 59th Battalion, Stormont and Glengarry regiment. The Major was an unsuccessful candidate for the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, and was first returned to Parliament at the last general election. In politics he is a Conservative.

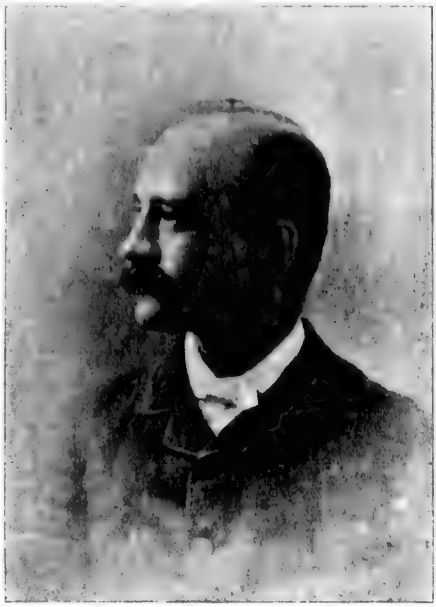
MR. ARTHUR R. DICKEY, Q.C., M.P., Cumberland, N.S., is the second son of Senator Dickey, and was born at Amherst on the 18th of August, 1854. His preliminary education was received at the Collegiate School, Windsor, N.S. On leaving this institution he went to the University of Toronto, where he graduated in 1874 with the degree of B.A. Upon his return from Toronto he commenced the study of law under his father. In the month of August, 1878, he was called to the Bar of Nova Scotia. He resides at Amherst, N.S., where he practices his profession, succeeding to his father's practice, besides being able to gain the advice of his father, who was for many years a Q.C. and a leader at the Bar of Nova Scotia. In 1888, upon the resignation of Sir Charles Tupper, Mr. Dickey was nominated and elected to represent Cumberland county in the Commons. This election was declared void, but at the polls on the 26th December of the same year he was again successful. He is a Liberal Conservative in politics and a staunch prohibitionist. He was again the successful candidate for Cumberland county at the general election in 1891, being returned by a majority of 881.

MR. JEAN BAPTISTE DAOUST, M.P., Two Mountains, was born in 1817 in the now historic village of St. Eustache, P.Q. He attended school and subsequently college, receiving the thorough education that was the foundation of his after success in life. His political life, as regards the legislation of the county and province, may be said to have begun in the year 1854, when he was chosen to represent the county in the Legislative Assembly of Canada. He held this seat from that date until the confederation of the British North American provinces in 1867, when he was elected to the Commons by acclamation, and continued to represent the County of Two Mountains until the year 1872. For three years he was deputy warden of penitentiaries of the province of Quebec. On the resignation of the sitting member, Mr. Globensky, in 1876, he was again elected by acclamation to represent Two Mountains at Ottawa. The political contests of 1878, 1882 and 1887, in so far as Mr. Daoust was concerned, were a series of victories, he being returned at each. Being a strong Conservative he naturally came forward to support the cause of Sir John A. Macdonald in 1891, and how successfully may be seen from the fact that he was returned by a majority of 308.

THE HON. JAMES ALEXANDER LOUGHEED, Q.C., Senator, Calgary, Northwest Territory, was born in Brampton, county of Peel, Ontario, on the 1st of September, 1854, and at the age of eighteen he had completed a brilliant classical course. He then selected law as his profession, and in 1877 was called to the Bar of Ontario and at once commenced the practice of his profession in Toronto. In 1882 he moved to the Northwest and settled in Calgary, N.W.T., where he established the well known firm of Lougheed, McCarthy & Beck. He has identified himself with leading improvements, amongst others the erection of the fine public buildings recently built in the thriving town in which he resides. He has also taken an active interest in all the political movements of the country, and in December, 1889, he was called by Royal proclamation to the Senate to fill the seat of the late Senator Hardisty. In politics he is a Liberal Conservative.

MR. H. S. HARWOOD, M.P.

MR. HENRY STANISLAUS HARWOOD, M.P., Vaudreuil, Province of Quebec, was born at Vaudreuil in the year 1840, and educated at the Jesuit's College, Montreal; at the completion of which he applied himself to the study of civil engineering, and in a few years we find him a provincial land surveyor. Mr. Harwood has for a long period interested himself in municipal affairs, and in fact everything appertaining to the advancement of his district. He has been warden of Vaudreuil for fourteen years, besides holding other offices of public trust. At the last general election Mr. Harwood was nominated for the House of Commons to represent the County of Vaudreuil, and was returned by a majority of 98 votes over his opponent, Mr. McMillan. In politics Mr. Harwood is a Liberal in the full sense of the word. He is the first of his party to represent his county in the House of Parliament at Ottawa, and owing to his well known ability, energy and integrity of character, he possesses and will always retain in a large degree popular respect and confidence. He is but in the prime of life and in the ordinary course has many years of continued public and private usefulness before him.



MR. A. T. LEPINE, M.P.

MR. ALPHONSE THEODORE LEGRIS LEPINE, Member of Parliament for Montreal East, is a son of Mr. Charles Lepine, master mason, of the city of Quebec, and Elenore Lessard. He was born in the city of Quebec on the 14th of May, 1855, where he was educated by the Christian Brothers, after which he adopted printing as his trade. Hardly had his apprenticeship ended, when he dropped the "stick" to take the foremanship of his room. As soon as he became master of his trade he made another step, that of sub-editor of the *Quotidien de l'Est*, which position he held for seven years, at the end of which period he resigned, to begin business on his own account. He is now the proprietor of a large printing establishment in Montreal, and publisher of *Le Trait d'Union*, a journal devoted to the interests of the workingman. Mr. Lepine was first returned to the House of Commons on the 26th of September, 1888, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Mr. C. J. Coursol, an Independent, and so ably did he represent his constituents that in the last general election he was re elected by a rousing majority. Mr. Lepine was largely instrumental in securing the appointment of the Royal Labour Commission, and successfully advocated the adoption, during the session of 1890, of the law to establish a bureau of statistics on industrial and agricultural productions of the country. The evening school for workingmen, in spite of whatever his adversaries may say, owe their success chiefly to Mr. Lepine's exertions and staunch fixity of purpose. He is no party politician, but a true Canadian in the proper meaning of the word. Some of his adversaries, during the last election, hinted that he had something of the temper of a demagogue, but nothing more far away from truth could be said. He never flatters popular passions, but wishes the wants of the working people to be calmly discussed and treated in a business-like, rather than in a political manner. Cool, self reliant and thoroughly educated, Mr. Lepine, according to all sensible men wishing good to their fair city, is the right man in the right place as the representative of Montreal East in the Parliament of Canada. His motto has ever been, "Equal rights for all; special privileges for none."

THE HON. SIR RICHARD JOHN CARTWRIGHT, K.C.M.G., P.C., the Liberal Member of Parliament for South Oxford was born at Kingston on the fourth day of December, 1835, and is a son of the late Rev. R. D. Cartwright, who was at one period chaplain of the forces at Kingston. He received his early education there and was afterwards sent to Trinity College, Dublin. On his return he studied law, but his inclinations led him into a banking life. In a short time he occupied the position of director and subsequently president of the Commercial Bank of Canada; he was also a director of the Canada Life Assurance Company. His shrewdness on financial questions before he entered public life placed him in a position to be regarded as an authority on such matters. He is now looked upon as one of the greatest authorities upon monetary and commercial questions in Canada. All Sir Richard's surroundings and associations belonged in early life to the Conservative class. His relatives were Tories, one of them taking one of the most prominent places in the country. Naturally enough, with the traditions before him, he entered public life a Tory, and in 1863 he was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly by a joint vote, many of his principal supporters being Reformers, for the united counties of Lennox and Addington, sitting as an Independent-Conservative, giving a steady support, however, to Sir John A. Macdonald. After Confederation he was elected for the county of Lennox. In 1870 the rumours of his disaffection were confirmed by his own statement, "That while he had no intention to give factious opposition to the Government, his support could no longer be relied upon." In the general election of 1872 he defeated the Hon. J. Stevenson by a large majority, and upon the fall of the Conservative Government in 1873 he accepted the portfolio of Finance and entered the Privy Council. In 1878 the Reformers went out of office and Sir Richard with them. The same year he was created a Knight of the Order of St. Michael and St. George by the Marquis of Lorne at an investiture held in Montreal. Sir Richard is gifted with a faculty for clear and close reasoning; his speeches give evidence of careful research, and are always pleasing on account of the literary style. But it is in polished invective and sarcasm that Sir Richard is most effective; and when his mood is of the bitter order his opponents receive the lash from an unsparing hand. He is the most formidable by all odds of the Government's financial critics, and ranks as one of the most gifted men in the halls of Parliament.

THE HON. THEODORE ROBITAILLE, M.D., Senator and ex-Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, was born at Varennes, in the Province of Quebec, on the 29th of January, 1834, and is descended from one of the oldest French families in Canada, one of his grand-uncles, Messaire Robitaille, being chaplain to the militia forces of Lower Canada during the war of 1812, in which all of the family took an active part on the loyal side. A second grand-uncle, the Rev. Louis Brideur, after spending some seven years as a missionary in New Brunswick, was appointed curate to the parrish of St. Roche des Aulnets, where he died, bequeathing his wealth to the Ste. Anne college, of which he was one of the founders. Another grand uncle, Jean Robitaille, Esq., was a member of the Quebec Legislature from 1800 to 1820. The subject of our sketch received his early education at Varennes, after which he was sent to school in the United States. Returning he entered the Seminary of Ste. Therese, afterwards in succession the Laval University and the University of McGill College, at the latter of which he graduated as M.D., in May, 1858. In 1861 Dr. Robitaille entered the political arena, being returned to the House of Assembly for Bonaventure, which seat he held until the Union. From 1867 to 1878 he sat in the House of Commons, and on the 30th day of January, 1873, he was sworn of the Privy Council as Receiver General for the Dominion, which office, however, he did not retain long, for in November of the same year the Government resigned. On the 26th of July, 1879, the Macdonald Government being returned to power, he was appointed to the Lieutenant Governorship of Quebec, in the place of M. Luc Letellier de St. Just, who was dismissed. He was called to the Senate 30th January, 1884.

THE HON. ROBERT READ, Senator, Belleville, Ont., is the eldest son of the late Robert Read, Esq., an extensive farmer in the County of Suffolk, England. Senator Read was born at Fressingfield in that county, on the 11th of December, 1814, and was educated at Laxfield, Suffolk. In 1830 he emigrated to Canada, where he ultimately settled in Quinte division, Belleville, Ont. He engaged in agricultural pursuits as well as the raising of choice stock, meeting with such success in business that ere many years he was engaged as a merchant, tanner and distiller, in connection with all of which fortune has smiled on him. During all this period Mr. Read took a deep interest in all public matters. He first entered fully into political life in October 1862, when he was elected to the Legislative Council of Canada for Quinte division, holding that seat until the Union, when he was returned to represent East Hastings in the House of Commons. He was called to the Senate on the 24th of February, 1871. He is a Conservative in politics.

MR. JULES JOSEPH TASCHEREAU FREMONT, D.C.L., Member of Parliament for Quebec County, was born at Quebec on the 26th day of December, 1855, and belongs to one of the most ancient French families of Quebec. He is a son of the late Charles Fremont, dean of the Medical Faculty of Laval University and Knight of St. Gregoire le Grand, and of Madame Cecile Panet. The subject of our sketch followed the course of classical studies at St. Mary's College, Montreal, after which he took the degree of A.B. in St. Francois Xavier College, New York. He studied law in Quebec at Laval University, and was admitted to the bar in 1878. He is the author of several law books, amongst others "Le

MR. J. J. T. FREMONT, M.P., MAYOR OF QUEBEC

Divorce et la Separation de Corps," a thesis which earned for its author the title of Doctor of Law and the position of Professor in the law faculty of Laval University. Mr. Fremont's political life opened in 1889, when he was elected alderman in his native city, and the year following he was elected Mayor, which office he yet holds. In 1891 he was nominated by the Liberals of Quebec County to represent them in the House of Commons, and defeated his opponent, the Hon. E. J. Flynn, by a majority of 300 votes. In June, 1881, he married Alix., only daughter of the late Honourable J. O. Beaubien, of St. Thomas, ex Commissioner of Crown Lands in the Province of Quebec, and member of the Legislative Council for his province.

The HON. ROBERT PATTERSON GRANT, Justice of the Peace and Senator, Pictou, Nova Scotia, is a son of the late Lewis Grant, Bookseller and Publisher, of Inverness, Scotland, where the subject of this sketch was born on the 12th of April, 1814, and was educated at the Inverness Royal Academy. In 1833 he emigrated to Canada, settling at Pictou, N.S., where in 1840 he married Annie, daughter of the late James Carmichael, of New Glasgow. Mr. Grant ere long in his adopted home manifested a lively interest in all public affairs and contested four elections in the Liberal interest, in only one of which, however, he was successful. On that occasion he was elected to the Nova Scotia Assembly for the North Riding of Pictou, which seat he held from 1859 to 1863. Mr. Grant has always been a Liberal in politics, but differs from his political friends on one question that of Confederation—which he strongly favoured. His services were appreciated by his country, and in February, 1877, he was called to the Senate.

LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. JOSEPH F. ARMAND, Senator, Riviere des Prairies, Province of Quebec, is of French descent. His grandfather, who was a Royalist, emigrated from Normandy during the French Revolution in 1793, and settled in the Province of Quebec. The subject of our sketch is a son of the late Colonel Francois Armand and Marie Louise Vincent, and was born at Riviere des Prairies on the 14th of December 1820. He was educated at St. Hyacinthe College. Col. Armand was in 1850 delegated to represent Alma Division of Lower Canada in the Legislative Council, which seat he retained until the Union. In the meantime he took quite an interest in military matters and was appointed Lieut. Colonel of the 10th Battalion of the Montreal militia, which honourable position he yet retains. Colonel Armand was in May, 1867, called to the Senate by Royal proclamation.

The HON. JOHN SUTHERLAND, Senator, Kildonan, Manitoba, is a son of the late Mr. Alexander Sutherland, a native of Sutherlandshire, Scotland, who, after serving in the British army during the Peninsular campaign, came to this country and settled, in the year 1815, within the present limits of the city of Winnipeg. The subject of our sketch, Hon. John Sutherland, was born there on the 23rd day of August, 1821, and received his education at St. John's College, after which he became interested in municipal affairs. He was a member of the council of Assiniboia from the year 1886 until it was abolished. In 1870 Mr. Sutherland was appointed High Sheriff of Manitoba, but resigned on being called by Royal proclamation to the Senate in December, 1871. He is a director of the Winnipeg Trust Company and of the Commercial Bank of Manitoba. In politics he is an Independent.

HON. THOS R. McINNES SENATOR

THE HON. THOMAS ROBERT MCINNES, M.D., C.M., Senator, is the fourth son of the late John McInnes, Esq., formerly of Inverness, Scotland, and latterly of Lake Ainslie, Nova Scotia. The subject of this article was born at Lake Ainslie, N.S., on the 5th of November, 1840, and educated at the Normal school, Truro, N.S., and Harvard University, Boston, Mass. Dr. McInnes was elected Reeve of Dresden, and member of the County Council of Kent, Ont., in January, 1874. He was appointed, by the Ontario Government, associate coroner for the County of Kent, Ont., in 1866. He moved to New Westminster, British Columbia, in April, 1874, where he immediately entered into a large and lucrative practice, and was elected mayor of the city in January, 1876, and again in January, 1877. He also, for five years, held the positions of Physician and Surgeon to the Royal Columbia Hospital, and Medical Superintendent of the British Columbia Insane Asylum. He was twice elected—as an Independent—for New Westminster District, in the Commons,—first at a by-election, March, 1878, and again at the general election of 1878, and sat in the Commons until 24th December, 1881, when he was called by Royal proclamation to the Senate of the Dominion. Dr. McInnes was the first member, of either Senate or Commons, to advocate on the public platform, Unrestricted Reciprocity with the United States. He is a strong advocate of compulsory voting, and amending the "Dominion Election Act" so as to prevent members of the Civil Service of Canada, whether belonging to the inside or outside division thereof, from voting or canvassing for or against any candidate for the House of Commons of Canada.

DR. LEGER, M.P.

MR. EDWARD H. LEGER, M.D., and Member of Parliament for Kent County, New Brunswick, was born in Grand Digue, N.B., on the 23rd of April, 1866, and was educated at St. Joseph's College, Memramcook, N.B., where he received both a commercial and classical education. He then entered upon the study of medicine with Dr. E. T. Gaudet, and graduated with honours at Detroit, Michigan, in 1888, being the medallist of the class. He immediately entered into active practice at Buctouche, N.B., and though but in his twenty-fifth year has a large and lucrative business, notwithstanding which he finds time, however, to take an active interest in everything that pertains to the welfare of his native county. In 1890 Dr. Leger refused the nomination for the House of Assembly, but, nevertheless, took an active part for the Conservative party, of which, from his majority, he has been a member. He was chosen a candidate for the House of Commons at Ottawa, on the 31st of May, 1892, and had to run a three cornered fight, which he won by a sweeping majority of 400 votes. At the election following the last dissolution of parliament, he was re-elected by a majority of 711 votes, defeating the Hon. C. Le-Blanc, a member of the Executive Council of New Brunswick, who was his opponent. Dr. Leger is the only French Acadian on the Conservative side of the Commons, and is regarded by the Acadians as their leader in federal politics. Measures calculated to be of benefit to his compatriots are therefore delegated to him for introduction in the House. He speaks both languages with fluency. A young man of fine ability, clear judgment, and great industry, being also an eloquent and convincing speaker, Dr. Leger gives promise of a public career of much usefulness. He married, in 1888, a neice of Rev. Father Michaud, the widely known and universally beloved parish priest of Buctouche, whose labours for his people have made his name familiar throughout the province of New Brunswick.

LIEUT.-COLONEL, THE HON. ALEXANDER WALKER OGILVIE, Senator, Montreal, was born at St. Michael, near the city of Montreal, on the 7th of May, 1820. The colonel's family is descended from a younger brother of Gilchrist, Earl of Angus, a valiant soldier, who in the 13th century was rewarded with the land of Ogilvie in Banffshire, Scotland, and assumed the name of the estate. This family is celebrated in history for having long preserved the crown and sceptre of Scotland from the hands of Oliver Cromwell. Senator Ogilvie's family came from Stirlingshire, Scotland, to Canada in 1800, and Mr. Ogilvie, Sr., served his adopted country as a volunteer cavalry officer during the war of 1812-14 against the Americans, and again taking up arms against the so called patriots during the Canadian rebellion of 1837-38. The subject of our sketch was one of the large family, all of whom made their mark in this country. In 1852 he and his brothers, John and William, founded the well known firm of A. W. Ogilvie & Co., as millers and dealers in grain, and built extensive mills on the banks of the canal at Montreal, known as the Glenora Mills. Their business has grown to such dimensions that the firm's mills and business operations are carried on at Montreal, Goderich, Seaforth, Winnipeg, and other parts of the North-West; in fact, they are the most extensive milling firm in the Dominion. In 1874 Mr. Alexander Ogilvie retired from the business, which is now being carried on by his brothers to even a larger extent. In 1867 Mr. Ogilvie first entered the political arena, and was chosen by acclamation at the general election same year to represent Montreal west in the Quebec Legislature; on the dissolution of the House in 1871 he declined re nomination. In 1875 he was again induced to enter the political field, and was returned to his old seat, which he occupied until the dissolution of the Legislature in 1878, when he retired from local politics; but in December, 1881, he was called to the Senate of the Dominion. Senator Ogilvie is a Conservative in politics, and in religion is a Presbyterian. He has filled many public positions of honour and trust, has been an alderman of the city of Montreal, president of the Workingmen's, Widows' and Orphans' Benefit Society, the St. Andrew's Society, and of the St. Michael Road Company; is chairman of the Montreal Turnpike Trust and of the Montreal board of directors of the London (England) Guarantee Company. He is also a director of the Sun Life Insurance Company, the Edwardsburg Starch Company, the Montreal Loan and Mortgage Company and the Montreal Investment Company. He has always manifested a warm interest in the Canadian militia, and holds the rank of lieutenant colonel.

MR. CHAS. FAIRBAIRN, M.P.

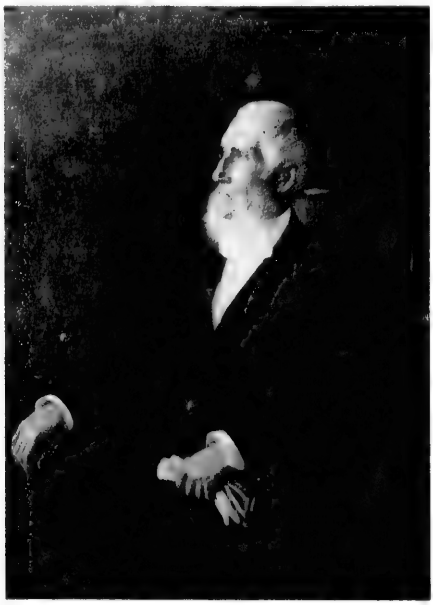
MR. CHARLES FAIRBAIRN, M.P., South Victoria, Ont.—Like many of the members of the Federal Parliament, Mr. Charles Fairbairn is descended from a Scotch family. His father came to this country many years ago, and was one of the earliest settlers in his district, and belonged to the Fairbairn family of Peebleshire, Scotland. His wife was of United Empire Loyalist descent. Charles Fairbairn was born on the 4th July, 1837, and received his education at Peterboro', which was then only a small country town, very little known. Mrs Eliza Haggerman, mother of the M.P., was born at Port Hope, and was the first white child born in that section. Her uncle, Judge Haggerman, was the first judge in Upper Canada. Like his parent, young Fairbairn followed the occupation of farming, and throughout his life has shown exceptional qualities in this [illegible]. Always in search of knowledge and improvements in methods of agriculture, he is recognized as one of the leading and most progressive farmers in the province. His property is located within one mile of Bobcaygeon, in the midst of most enchanting scenery, and is magnificently laid out and cultivated. The farm buildings are roomy and substantial, and the stock is of the choicest breeds. Local politics has engaged a large portion of his time, for during five successive years he was a municipal councillor, and for the long period of 20 years has filled the important office of reeve of the township of Verulam. Desiring to enter political life, he twice contested South Victoria—in 1883 and 1890, for the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, but was unsuccessful. Nothing daunted, upon the invitation of a deputation of Liberal Conservative electors, he presented himself as a candidate for the Federal Parliament at the general election just passed. Hard work then became the order of the day, and when the poll was declared, Mr. Fairbairn was found to be elected as member for the constituency of South Victoria. A thoroughly representative man for a farming community, he has their interests at heart. A strictly honourable man in all his operations, he has fine business ability and is one who is devoted to his country's welfare and progress.

THE HON. SIR DAVID LEWIS MACPHERSON, K.C.M.G., P.C., Senator, Toronto, was born in Scotland on the 12th of September, 1818, and is the descendant of an ancient and sturdy Scotch family. Sir David went to school in Scotland and completed his education at the Inverness Royal Academy. In 1835 he emigrated to Canada. Shortly after coming to the land of his adoption he took a deep interest in all public questions, and in 1864 three years before Confederation, was elected to the legislature to represent the Sugeen Division, Lower Canada, which seat he held until 1867, when he was called by Royal proclamation to the Senate. Sir David has amassed much wealth and has been prominently connected with enterprises of national importance. After the passing of the Act authorizing the Canadian Government to enter into contract with any company for the building of a railway from ocean to ocean, under the terms of the agreement with British Columbia, Mr. Macpherson was the means of forming, and was appointed president, of an association known as the Interoceanic Railway Company, incorporated for the purpose of constructing this great railway. The government, however, did not conclude terms with the company. Mr. Macpherson in early life was connected with the firm of Gzowski & Co., contractors, who constructed several branches of Canadian railways and other important works. He was appointed arbitrator for the Province of Ontario in 1868, under the British North American Act, "for the division and adjustment of the debts, credits, liabilities and properties of Upper and Lower Canada." He has likewise been twice president of the Montreal Board of Trade; he is a director of Molson's Bank, of the Western Canada Loan and Savings Company, of the Guarantee Company of North America, and has been president of the St. Andrew's Society of Toronto. In 1869 he published a comprehensive pamphlet on "Banking and Currency," and between the years 1877 and 1882 published a number of works on kindred topics. On the 10th of February, 1880, Mr. Macpherson was appointed Speaker of the Senate, and member of the executive council without portfolio, which position he held till the 17th of October, 1883, when he resigned the speakership and became Minister of the Interior. In 1884 Her Majesty conferred the honour of Knighthood upon the Hon. Mr. Macpherson.

MR. MICHEL ESDRAS BERNIER, M.P., St. Hyacinthe, Notary and J.P., was born at St. Hyacinthe on the 28th of September 1841, and was educated at the St. Hyacinthe Seminary, afterwards studying law under H. St. Germain, notary and registrar for the County of St. Hyacinthe. He was admitted to practice as a notary in June 1867. Mr. Bernier took an active interest in military affairs, and during the years 1862 to 1865 held the rank of captain in the volunteer service. From 1867 to 1870 he served as a member of the notarial board for the district of St. Hyacinthe. He has been secretary treasurer of the municipal Council of St. Hyacinthe ever since 1864. He was official assignee for the County from 1869 to 1874, and for the district from 1874 to 1880, and has been president of the St. Hyacinthe Agricultural Society since 1884. He is a director of the Bank of St. Hyacinthe, also of the St. Hyacinthe Manufacturing Company, of the St. Hyacinthe Gas and Electric Light Company, of the St. Hyacinthe Macadamizing Company, and of the United Counties Railway Company. He is head of the well known firm of Bernier & Co., grain and flour dealers; of the notarial firm of Bernier, Morin & Bordua, is a commissioner for the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and a commissioner *per Dedimus Potestatem*, and is also engaged extensively in farming. Mr. Bernier's political career commenced in 1867, since which time he has taken an active part in public affairs. He is a Liberal. In 1878 he was offered but refused the Liberal candidature for the County of St. Hyacinthe for a seat in the House of Commons and for the Provincial Legislature in 1879, but in June 1882 he accepted the nomination of the party for the House of Commons and was elected. Mr. Bernier was re-elected in 1887 as also at the last general election, when his majority was 500.

MR. JOHN CHARLTON, M.P.

MR. JOHN CHARLTON, M.P., North Norfolk, was born in New York State on February 3rd, 1826, coming to Canada in 1849. He received his education at the McLaren Grammar School, Caledonia, N.Y., and at the Springville Academy, Springville, N.Y. The earlier years of Mr. Charlton's life do not furnish any events of importance. His father lived a portion of his time on a farm near Ellicottville. Here young Charlton learned to work on the farm, and in his leisure moments learned to set type in the office of the Cattaraugus *Whig*. He also for pleasure read some law in the office of A. G. Rice. During the spring of 1846 he made a trip in a lumber raft down the Allegheny and Ohio rivers to Cincinnati, and in later years frequently alluded to his five weeks experience with the rough but kind hearted raftsmen of the Alleghany. At the age of twenty-four he formed a co-partnership with Mr. Geo. Gray, and they opened a country store upon Big Creek at Wilson's Mills, in the County of Norfolk. Here he commenced business with a very small capital. The country was new and pine timber was abundant. They operated in logs and timber in connection with Smith, Westover & Co., of Tonawanda, N.Y., and by economy and energy they succeeded in soon building up an extensive business in which he is still largely interested, not alone in Canada, but in Michigan and New York. Mr. Charlton's debut in politics was made in 1872 when he accepted the nomination for the Commons in North Norfolk, and in a sharp and lively contest which lasted from June 20th to August 5th defeated Aquilla Walsh Esq., the Intercolonial Commissioner, who had represented North Norfolk in the previous parliament. He has continued to represent North Norfolk since that period, having been returned at six general elections. He is an active worker in the House of Commons. In early years he was a Protectionist, but subsequent investigation and study led him to pronounce in favour of a revenue tariff policy. Though he believes that Canada must ultimately become independent, he doubts whether the proper time has yet come for that change. He is in favour of the continuance of Canadian autonomy as against annexation to the United States, provided a proper and honest administration of our affairs and continental free trade can be secured, believing that the experiment of working out the British system of responsible government side by side with the American system, is likely to prove of great interest and value to the inhabitants of the two countries and to Anglo Saxon communities and other free commonwealths in all parts of the world. Mr. Charlton is regarded as one of the ablest public speakers in the Dominion. His information is wide, there is always a flavour of culture in his speeches, and he always commands marked attention when he rises to address the House of Commons.



THE HON. SENATOR BOTSFORD.

MR. A. W. ROSS, M.P.

The Hon. [illegible], Senator, Sackville, N.B., [illegible] was born in St. John, N.B., on the 25th of September, 1843. He [illegible] the Hon. Wm. Botsford, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, who had been Speaker of the Legislative Assembly [illegible], and grandson of [illegible] Botsford, Esq., a United Empire Loyalist, and former [illegible] of New Brunswick, who emigrated to New York with his family and [illegible] hundred other [illegible] 1782, under [illegible] a British ship of war, and [illegible] at Annapolis Royal, N.S. Mr. Botsford was [illegible] agent for the Loyalists by Sir Guy Carleton, and [illegible] the pioneer of the extensive Loyalist migration which led to the [illegible] Settlement of the Province of New Brunswick. Soon after [illegible] at Annapolis [illegible] the Loyalists, accompanied by a civil engineer, [illegible] Hazen, [illegible], and examined the country bordering on the River St. John, and the report [illegible] to the Loyalists at New York was followed by the most [illegible] Loyalist emigration [illegible] to settle in separate [illegible] Speaker of the first Assembly after New Brunswick was [illegible] the Province, and continued to be re-elected [illegible] prominent position to the [illegible] for a period of twenty-eight years. [illegible] Botsford was for many years [illegible] which his ancestry [illegible] in the trade [illegible] Provincial [illegible] a Councillor of New Brunswick, [illegible] Brigadier of the Westmorland Militia. He [illegible] Rifle Association [illegible] organized in 1862, and was its president [illegible]. He was a member of the Executive Council of New Brunswick [illegible] 1878, and [illegible] member of the Legislature [illegible] 1878 until the union. [illegible] Botsford was senior [illegible] Commissioner, with [illegible] missioner, with [illegible] between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, [illegible] respecting [illegible] North America, and in 1883 delegate [illegible] with the United States. In 1884 he was appointed [illegible] Mr. Bouchette to survey [illegible] and New Brunswick, and also [illegible] the arbitrators. In 1885 he [illegible] addition to standing orders in the Legislative Council of New Brunswick [illegible] of the deliberations of that body, which [illegible] In March, 1866, in the same House, [illegible] the union of the British North American Colonies, which [illegible] Government and Confederation. [illegible] married in New Brunswick [illegible] otherwise would have been, [illegible] same year was [illegible] New Brunswick, but declined. Hon. Mr. Botsford [illegible] Canada by Royal proclamation in May, 1867, [illegible] the House, in June, 1872, and again in 1882. In politics he has always [illegible] He was born in life has been [illegible] of his country and [illegible] which he returns, that vigour which [illegible] nearly marked [illegible] countrymen which he holds to-day, having [illegible] of this country for eight years. He was sworn in Privy Council of Canada by His Excellency the Governor General on [illegible] 1887.

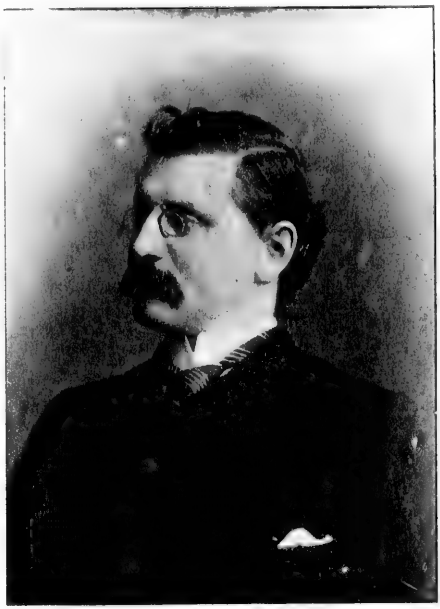
Mr. JAMES LESLIE DAVIDSON, defeated Conservative candidate for South Ontario, was born in Monquhitter, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in the year 1818, the youngest of [illegible] in 1842, landing at Quebec, in which city he [illegible] and went to the Township of Darlington, Ont., where he [illegible] farming. He went into stock raising and imported some choice cattle from the land of the thistle. This venture also proved [illegible] for several years past Mr. Davidson has [illegible] interest in the politics of his county, and has done [illegible] for several [illegible] public enterprises. At the general election in March 1891, he was [illegible] the House of Commons. In politics he is a Liberal-Land an advocate [illegible] He was president for two years of the Ontario Central Agricultural Association. In July, 1841, he married Miss Barbara Hendry.

Mr. A. W. ROSS, B.A., M.P., Lisgar, Manitoba.—The career of Mr. A. W. Ross is one that is excelled by few, and reflects credit on himself and country. He was born March 25th, 1846, in the township of East Williams, Ont. His education was begun at the Nairn village school. From thence he went to the Wardsville Grammar school, and subsequently to the Toronto Normal school and University College, and finally graduated at Toronto University with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Following a professional life for some years, he, in 1871, became Inspector of Public Schools for Glengarry Co., and held this office until 1874. Becoming convinced that the North West offered more personal advantages to a pushing and enterprising man, he accordingly, in the year 1875, settled in Manitoba. At this time the destiny of the great North West was just becoming known to the world, and Mr. Ross, with his customary foresight, bought large tracts of land and soon became the largest real estate owner in the country. He was called to the Bar of Manitoba in the year 1878, and subsequently began the practise of law in that province. His abilities soon became recognized he was elected a Bencher in the year 1880. He was chosen to represent Manitoba and the North West Territories in the Howland syndicate to build the Canadian Pacific Railroad. In addition to this he has, at various times, been connected with all the principal enterprises that have developed the North West and made it the pride of Canada, and has, at all times, been one of the leading spirits in the government of the province. In 1878 he was elected to represent Springfield in the Manitoba Legislative Assembly, and was re-elected in 1879. Mr. Ross resigned from the local house in 1882 to run against Dr. Schultz, then Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba, as representative for Lisgar in the House of Commons, and was victorious, being returned by a large majority. As an example of the esteem and confidence in which he was held by the electors, it may be said that, at the general election in 1887, he was elected by acclamation, although residing in Vancouver, British Columbia. At the election in the spring of 1891 he was again returned. Mr. Ross is a Liberal Conservative, and has invariably supported the measures best calculated to serve the interests of Manitoba and his western constituents. He is well known in society circles in Winnipeg and Ottawa, and is a prominent member of the Manitoba Club in the former city.

DR. PAUL ETIENNE GRANDBOIS, Member of Parliament for Temiscouata, P.Q., was born in 1846 at St. Philomene, County of Chateauguay, and was educated at St. Sulpice College and St. Therese de Blainville Little Seminary and Laval University. After graduating and receiving his diploma, he commenced the practice of his profession at River du Loup (en bas) P.Q. Dr. Grandbois is a more than ordinarily successful practitioner and a man of broad public spirit. He delights to lend a helping hand to all movements intended to promote the progress of the community, and has done much to advance the prosperity of his town by his example in taking a deep interest in every public enterprise, and in every way showing his confidence in its future possibilities. That he is popular with the masses of his people can be proved by the fact that in 1878, when but in his thirty-second year, he was returned by his friends to represent them in the House of Commons, which seat he yet retains, having at every general election received good majorities, and in 1882 having been elected by acclamation. He has always been a moderate Conservative in politics.

The HON. LACHLAN MCCALLUM, Senator, Stromness, Ont., was born in the Island of Islay, Argyleshire, Scotland, on the 15th of March, 1823; and, after receiving a thorough education, came to Canada in 1842, where he at once entered into mercantile pursuits, and soon owned the largest contractors, ship builders and ship owners in his county. Mr. McCallum took an active interest in public affairs and filled the office of reeve of the united Townships of Moulton and Sherbrooke for many years. He also took quite an interest in military affairs, and was Captain of the Dunnville Naval Brigade, which he organized during the Fenian affair at his own expense and commanded during the Fenian raid in June 1866. In 1863 he was candidate for Haldimand in the Canadian Assembly, but was defeated by the small majority of 11 votes in that Reform County. This, however, did not check his political aspirations, for at the general elections of 1867 he was returned to the House of Commons, and also was elected to the Local Legislature under dual representation, but resigned the latter on the passage of Costigan's bill. At the general election of 1874 he was re-elected to the House of Commons. He was unseated on petition on May 12th of the ensuing year, but re-elected on the 27th of the following month, and retained his seat until the dissolution of that parliament in 1887, when on the 4th of February same year he was called by royal proclamation to the Senate. Hon. Mr. McCallum is a Liberal Conservative.

MR. C. H. MACKINTOSH, M.P.



MR. A. DELISLE, M.P.

MR. CHARLES H. MACKINTOSH, M.P., Ottawa, was born in London, Ont., in 1843. He is the son of the late Captain William Mackintosh, of Wicklow, Ireland, afterwards County Engineer of Middlesex, Ont., who came to Canada as an attache of the Ordnance branch of the British army. Mr. Mackintosh has led an unusually active life, and succeeded in making his way, unaided, to a position of honour and influence. He was educated at the Galt Grammar School and Caradoc Academy, two well known institutions at that time. He commenced the study of law, but consequent upon ill-health was obliged to relinquish it. When almost yet a schoolboy, he had strong impulses toward a literary life. When the Prince of Wales came to Canada in 1860, an ode of welcome from the pen of Mr. Mackintosh, then a youth of seventeen, was read in his honour and presented to His Royal Highness. Two years later, under the title of "Fat Contributor," he wrote for the *London Free Press* a series of bright articles which were characteristically named "Hurry Graphs." These attracted such wide attention that the entrance of the young writer into journalism was a foregone conclusion. He became first a reporter, and soon afterwards city editor of the *Free Press*. His journalistic career was marked by rapid progress. In 1864 he was city editor of the Hamilton *Times*. A year later he founded the *Dispatch*, of Strathroy, which he conducted until 1874. In 1868 he married Gertrude Cook, daughter of T. Cook, J.P., of Strathroy. In 1871 he founded the Parkhill *Gazette*, which he conducted for some time, while still managing the *Dispatch*. In the same year he unsuccessfully contested North Middlesex as Conservative candidate for the local legislature. In 1871 he visited Chicago during the fire, and wrote a description of the terrible event; 60,000 copies were sold in two weeks. In 1873 he was elected a member of the Town Council of Strathroy, in which capacity he exhibited talents as a public man, which afterwards showed to better advantage in a wider sphere. Believing in himself, as all men do who come to the front in human affairs, he deliberately proceeded to fit himself for a higher place in public life. Thinking that the protection system, which had long been established in the United States, would come up for active discussion in Canada, he went to Chicago, accepting the position of managing editor of the Chicago *Journal of Commerce*. While a resident in the western metropolis he studied carefully the protection system, as well as other institutions of the United States. He also wrote a graphic account of the United States "panic of 1873." Returning to Canada he declined an editorial position on the *Mail*, sold out his interest in the Strathroy *Dispatch*, and went to Ottawa in 1874, where he became editor of the Ottawa *Citizen*, the Conservative journal of the Capital, then in opposition. He at once attracted attention, not only because of the vigourous management and writing of the *Citizen*, but because of the active interest he displayed in public questions. At the celebration of the O'Connell centennial he wrote a poem which won the gold and silver medal over many others submitted. He was an ardent protectionist long before the Conservative party accepted that system as a plank in their platform, and must be counted as one of the leaders in that great movement. In 1877 the late John Riordon, of St. Catherines, urged Mr. Mackintosh to co-operate with him in reorganizing the *Mail*, but the offer was again declined. His active interest in public affairs, combined with an unusual share of those qualities which make men popular with their fellows, caused him to be nominated as mayor of Ottawa in 1879, and the result of the election was his return by a very large majority. In the two succeeding years he was re-elected, and though unseated, on a technicality, after the third contest, he was a fourth time favoured with the support of the people and fulfilled his term. As mayor of the capital of Canada, he inaugurated many reforms which have proved of the greatest benefit to the city. In the general election of 1882 he was one of the Conservative candidates in Ottawa for the House of Commons, and both he and his colleague were elected by sweeping majorities. During his term in Parliament he made several speeches, which were marked by a combination of keen common sense, full information and finished oratory. He spoke but seldom; but when he took the floor he always secured a careful and attentive hearing. Mr. Mackintosh resigned his seat for Ottawa in July, 1886, but at the request of his friends agreed to hold it until the dissolution, which he did. The capital of Canada is no bed of roses for any active or generous man, and thus the senior member found it, hence his positive objection to being again a candidate. In 1887, at the general election, Mr. Mackintosh, by the unanimous wish of the Conservative party, contested the County of Russell against Mr. W. C. Edwards, the largest manufacturer in the County, and was defeated by a narrow majority, owing mainly to the feeling against the Government by the French Canadians, aroused by the execution of Riel. He polled 2,140 votes, or 500 more than were ever given to a Conservative candidate in that County. The Home Rule and Riel cries concentrated at least 1,700 votes solidly against any Conservative nominee, the constituency being largely Catholic. In 1888 Mr. Mackintosh was requested to be a candidate for the mayoralty, but declined, having returned to journalism, besides becoming largely interested in the development of electric machinery. In April, 1890 the senior member for Ottawa, Mr. Perley, died; and after much pressure from his leader, the late Sir John Macdonald, Mr. Mackintosh offered himself for the constituency. He was opposed by Liberal and Equal Rights candidates, but elected by over 1000 majority. He then visited England and became interested in electric works in Westbourne Park, near London, and was offered the chairmanship of a company about to start in Canada, called "The Anglo Canadian Electric Supply and Storage Company," for which legislation was granted at this session of Parliament. While in England last January Mr. Mackintosh received a cable announcing the dissolution of Parliament, and accompanied Sir Charles Tupper back to Canada. He entered eagerly into the contest, and after being nominated for Ottawa, left for South Renfrew, South Grenville and East and West Peterborough, where he is said to have rendered great service as a platform speaker,—all the Conservative candidates for these constituencies being returned. He was elected for the capital by about 1,100 majority over the highest and 2,300 over the lowest opponent,—two losing their deposits. On the 30th of June last, the *Citizen* office was totally destroyed by fire; with his usual energy, the president of the company, Mr. Mackintosh, while the fire was in progress, arranged to have the paper issued and it came out as usual,—the entire paper being re set on Dominion Day—presenting a new face and proving what indomitable perseverance can accomplish. Mr. Mackintosh, besides the prominent part he has taken in public affairs, has done much to benefit the Ottawa region by the promotion of public works. Notably he was the chief promoter and president of the Gatineau Valley Railway Company, and succeeded in interesting capitalists in the enterprise, so that the road is now under construction.

MR. ARTHUR DELISLE, Member of Parliament for Portneuf, Province of Quebec, was born in that town on the 15th of March, 1859, and educated at Laval Seminary and Laval University, Quebec, graduating at the latter as an advocate; and armed with his degree Mr. Delisle went to Quebec, and commenced the practice of his profession. Being a fluent orator and well posted in the law, it took but a short time ere the young lawyer found himself commanding a fine practice which to-day is a large and lucrative one. From an early age he interested himself in politics, also all matters of interest to his fellow-citizens. He identified himself with the Liberal party who, appreciating his past services, nominated him at the last general election to represent them in the House of Commons. He carried the day, defeating his opponent, R. P. Vallee, advocate, by 150 majority. He is yet a young man, but thirty-two years of age, and from his well known ability, energy and integrity of character, he possesses and always will retain in a large degree popular respect and confidence, and in the ordinary course of things has many years of continued public and private usefulness before him. Mr. Delisle is also a journalist, and is president of *L'Union Liberale*, a well known journal of Quebec, and a contributor to many French Canadian journals.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DAVID TISDALE, Q.C., Member of Parliament for South Norfolk, is a grandson of Ephraim Tisdale, (a United Empire Loyalist, who first settled in New Brunswick and afterwards removed to Upper Canada, taking part in the battles of Queenston Heights and Lundy's Lane in 1812.) The Colonel was born in the Township of Charlotteville, County of Norfolk, on the 8th of September, 1835, receiving his early education at the Simcoe Grammar School. He studied law in the office of G. R. Van Norman at Simcoe from 1852 to 1854, and then entered the office of Read, Leith & Read, Toronto, where he completed his term in February, 1857. He joined a company of volunteers at Simcoe as a private at the time of the "Trent" difficulty, and was made captain of the company. In December, 1868, he was gazetted Lieut.-Colonel of the 39th Norfolk Rifles; and was thanked in general orders for dispersing, on the requisition of the civic authorities, with part of his regiment, a prize fight near Port Dover, Lake Erie, in the spring of 1872. He was one of the delegates that formed the Dominion Rifle Association. Col. Tisdale was appointed deputy-registrar and master-in-chancery at Simcoe, and was likewise chosen reeve and councillor for the town for many years. He served also as a member of the County Council for the County of Norfolk. In 1876 he took an active part in a railway enterprise, the object of which was to construct a railway from Port Dover, Lake Erie, to Georgian Bay, at Wiarton, and, after much manipulation, time and labour, saw his scheme carried out. The colonel is a moderate Conservative, and has from early years taken an active part in politics. In 1874 he opposed John Charlton in North Norfolk but was defeated. He was made a Queen's counsel in 1872. He has been interested in the construction of several railways. The colonel is very fond of shooting and fishing, and took an active part in organizing and perfecting the Long Point Shooting Club on Lake Erie, which club owns the finest wild fowl and wild deer preserve in the world. He was elected to the Dominion Parliament as a supporter of the Conservative party in 1887, for the south riding of Norfolk, and re-elected at the last election upon the same platform.

MR. W. H. HUTCHINS, M.P.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY HUTCHINS, of Parkhill, Member of Parliament for North Middlesex, was born in Stormont County, Ont., in 1843. He left his home at an early age and entered mercantile life in the village of Lucan, and being energetic and enterprising his ability soon showed its effects, for before obtaining his majority we find him in the front rank of the grain merchants of this country. For some years, exceeding a quarter of a century, he has maintained this distinguished position, his facilities developing and increasing as his business rapidly grew and became extensive. Notwithstanding the distinguished position he occupies amongst the manufacturers in the vicinity of Parkhill, the commercial world has not been the only field in which he has shone, as he has ever been identified with the best interests of that town and had the honour of being its first mayor. He was Reeve of the village of Lucan, and held positions of trust during his residence there. Mr. Hutchins is a Conservative in politics, and was nominated for the Local Legislature in June, 1890. He was opposed by Mr. John Waters, by whom he was defeated, after a hard fought struggle, by a majority of 73. He was also nominated at the last general election for the House of Commons and defeated his opponent, Mr. W. H. Taylor. Mr. Hutchins is a man of kindly disposition and is greatly respected by all who know him. His temperament is decidedly sanguine but cautious, with a broad understanding, carefully weighing every matter with deliberation before arriving at conclusions.

The HON. JAMES REID, Senator, Quesnelle, B.C., is the third son of James Reid, Esq., and Ann, youngest daughter of Thomas Maxwell, whose father came from Scotland and settled in the North of Ireland in 1770. His parents emigrated to Canada in 1832 and settled in the township of Hull, P.Q., where he was born on the 1st of August 1839. His education he received at the common schools, and going to British Columbia in 1862 he engaged in mining and mercantile pursuits, and became the senior member of the firm of Reid & Hodgson, of Quesnelle, and president of the Quesnelle Quartz Mining Company, Cariboo. Mr. Reid was first returned to Parliament for Cariboo on the 31st of March, 1881, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. J. S. Thompson, M.P. This seat he held until the 8th of October, 1888, when he was called to the Senate. In politics Mr. Reid is a Liberal-Conservative.

The HON. CHARLES EUGENE BOUCHER DE BOUCHERVILLE, M.D. and Senator, Boucherville, P.Q., is descended from Lieutenant General Pierre Boucher, Sieur de Grobois, Governor of Three Rivers, P.Q., in 1653, and founder of the Seigniory of Boucherville. He is a son of the late Hon. Boucher de Boucherville. His mother, Amelie, was a sister of the Hon. C. G. de Bleury. The subject of our sketch the Hon. Dr. De Boucherville, was born at Boucherville, P.Q., on the 4th of May, 1822, and was educated at St. Sulpice College, Montreal. After graduating with honours he chose surgery as his profession, and conducted his medical studies at Paris, where he graduated, and returned to his native town. He was a member of the Executive Council and Speaker of the Legislative Council of the Province of Quebec from July, 1867, to February, 1873. Dr. De Boucherville was entrusted with the formation of a new cabinet on the resignation of Mr. Ouimet, and in September, 1874, he and his ministers were sworn into office, he taking the portfolio of Secretary and Registrar and Minister of Public Instruction, now the Department of Agriculture and Public Works. He was elected to the Canadian Assembly in 1861, retaining his seat until the Union. On the 12th of February, 1879, he was called to the Senate of the Dominion of Canada. Dr. De Boucherville is in politics a Liberal-Conservative.

The HON. MICHAEL ADAMS, Barrister and Member of Parliament for Northumberland, New Brunswick, was born at Newcastle, Northumberland County, N.B., on the 13th of August, 1845. He is a son of Samuel and Mary Anne Adams, who were both natives of Cork, Ireland, and emigrated to Canada, where they settled at Newcastle, N.B. The subject of our sketch chose law as his profession, and entered the law office of the Hon. E. Williston in 1864, and continued to study under this gentleman until 1867, when he entered with the Hon. Allan A. Davidson, and in 1869 was admitted to the Bar of New Brunswick. The year following, 1870, he presented himself as a candidate and was elected to represent Northumberland in the New Brunswick Legislature. At the next general election he again offered himself for election, but the education question being before the county, and he being a strong supporter of the separate school system, he was defeated by some 200 votes. Again in 1878 he came before the electorate, and was returned by his old constituency, and in June of the same year was made a member of the Government, with the portfolio of Surveyor General. This necessitated another appeal to his constituents, when he was elected by acclamation. This office he held until 1882, when a general election took place, and he was once more returned to the House. In 1883 the government of which he was a member was defeated. At the general election of 1886 the Hon. Mr. Adams was again returned, and in 1887 he resigned his seat in the Local Assembly to contest the county of Northumberland in the interests of the Liberal-Conservative party, against the Hon. Peter Mitchell, and was defeated. At the last general election, however, he defeated the Hon. Mr. Mitchell by a very large majority.

The HON. DONALD MCMILLAN, M.D., Senator, Alexandria, Ont., is descended from an old Scotch family of that name—known as the McMillan clan, of Falcon Grove, Glengarry, Inverness shire, Scotland—who emigrated to this country and settled in Glengarry, Ontario, in the earlier part of this century. Dr. McMillan was born in Glengarry, Ont., on the 5th of March 1835, and is a son of the late Duncan McMillan and Mary Ogg McDonnell. The subject of our sketch received his early education at the hands of private tutors, after which he was sent to Toronto to study medicine. He was very diligent and passed a successful examination in 1865, taking his degree, when he at once began the practice of his profession. He turned his attention also to municipal affairs, and in time sat as councillor, and subsequently as reeve. About this period also, the doctor was appointed a justice of the peace and coroner for the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry. In 1875 the Hon. D. A. Macdonald was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, and this made vacant the representation of Glengarry in the House of Commons. The Doctor entered the field, but suffered a defeat by a small majority. The case was taken to the courts, and his opponent, Mr. McNab, was unseated. The doctor was again offered the nomination but declined. He was called to the Senate, Jan. 11th, 1884. The Hon. Mr. McMillan is president of the St. Andrew's Society of Glengarry, and an honorary member of the Celtic Society of Montreal.

The HON. GEORGE WILLIAM ALLAN, D.C.L., F.R.G.S., F.Z.S., Senator, and Chancellor of the University of Trinity College, Toronto, was born in that city on the 9th of January, 1822. His father, the late Hon. William Allan, was a pioneer settler, who took up his abode in York during Governor Simcoe's term of office, and resided in Toronto till his death in 1853. During his life-time he held many offices of trust and importance. The subject of our sketch, George William Allan, was educated by private tutors during his early years, and afterwards in Upper Canada College, which institution he left when but in his sixteenth year. This was in 1837, and he entered the "Bank Rifle Corps" to assist in quelling the Lyon Mackenzie rebellion. At the end of the following year he returned to college, remaining until 1839, when he graduated as a law student, and was articled to Gamble & Boulton, and in 1846 called to the bar of Upper Canada. Prior to entering upon the active practice of the law, Mr. Allan went to Europe and the East, visiting nearly every spot of historical importance, taking in the River Nile, Syria, the Holy Land, Asia Minor, Turkey and Greece. On his return Mr. Allan was appointed to the Legislative Council of Old Canada, and in May, 1867, was called to the Senate. Of the promotion of literature and science he has always been a warm friend. He was one of the original members of the Royal Canadian Institute, and has been Chancellor of Trinity College University, from which he received his degree of D.C.L. He was also president of the Ontario Society of Artists, and for more than twenty years was president of the Horticultural Society of Toronto. In 1857 Mr. Allan presented that society with some fifteen acres of land which now forms their renowned gardens.

LIEUT.-COL. WM. O'BRIEN, M.P. for Muskoka.—The present member for Muskoka is the son of one of the first settlers of the County of Simcoe, Ontario. His father, Edward G. O'Brien, came to Canada from County Clare, Ireland, and settled within a short distance of Thornhill, Ontario. Here Wm. O'Brien was born, on the 10th day of March, 1831. He was educated at the Upper College, Toronto, where he received a thorough training in all the subjects taught at this establishment. After leaving college he was for many years engaged as a reporter and writer for the press, chiefly upon the staff of the *Colonist*. He afterwards entered upon the profession of law, and by close study prepared himself for legal practice, being admitted to the Bar of Ontario in 1874. Besides carrying on the profession of law, Lieut.-Col. O'Brien is greatly devoted to agricultural pursuits. He is the proprietor of extensive farming lands, to the cultivation of which, as well as to the raising of choice farm stock, he gives the greater portion of his time. His residence is known as "The Woods," and is situated on Shanty Bay, a part of Lake Simcoe, in the Province of Ontario. Lieut.-Col. O'Brien has been for many years actively connected with the Canadian militia, being one of the most prominent of Ontario militia officers. At present he is in command as Lieut.-Col of the 35th Battalion (Simcoe Foresters) of the volunteer militia of Canada. During the North West rebellion of 1885 he was in command of the York and Simcoe Regiment. This regiment consisted of eight companies, four from the 12th and four from the 35th Battalion, and was for some time stationed at Qu'Appelle, afterwards advancing to Humboldt. At the general election of 1878 Lieut. Col. O'Brien came forward as a parliamentary candidate in the Conservative interest, but was unsuccessful. On the dissolution of parliament in 1882 he was elected. From that time he has continued to hold the membership for Muskoka, being returned to parliament at the last general election in 1891, with a majority of 141. He is a firm supporter of the Conservative government, an opponent of the unrestricted reciprocity movement, and a strong believer in the views of the Equal Rights party, of which he is the recognized leader.

CHAUDIERE LUMBER DISTRICT, OTTAWA.
(Mr. G. R. Lancefield, photo.)

MR. JOSEPH FEATHERSTON, M.P., county of Peel, Ont., was born in Halton county, in the year 1843, and received his education at the elementary school, at the completion of which he engaged in agricultural pursuits; he also turned his attention to stock and poultry raising with much success. In 1887 he was elected president of the Dominion Live Stock Association of his county, prior to which he always took, as he does at the present period, an active interest in all the municipal affairs of his township, having been municipal councillor and reeve. At the last general election Mr. Featherston was elected to the House of Commons. In politics he is a Liberal.

MR. GEORGE WALKER WESLEY DAWSON, M.P., Addington county, Ont., was born in Sligo, Ireland, on February 14th, 1858, coming to Canada with his parents in 1864. They settled near Kingston. The subject of our sketch, after receiving a thorough education at Belleville and Kingston, engaged in farming and stock raising. In a few years, however, he branched out as a general merchant in his adopted town, and in this line he has met with great success. For several years Mr. Dawson has taken quite an interest in all public matters appertaining to his county and the Dominion at large. He was township councillor for Clarendon, in the county of Frontenac, and reeve for three years; and for ten years was Crown Land Agent under the Ontario Government, as well as justice of the peace. He was nominated at the last general election for parliament, to which he was elected by a handsome majority. In politics Mr. Dawson is a Liberal.

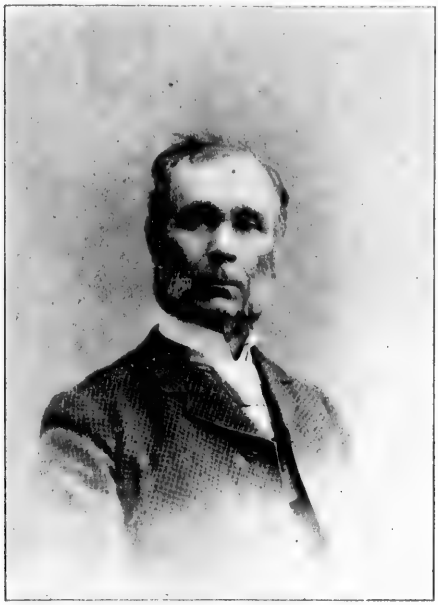
MR. GEORGE MONCRIEFF, Q.C., M.P., East Lambton, was born in 1842 in Musselburgh, Scotland, and is a son of W. G. Moncrieff, Esq., of London, Ont., and a grandson of the late Rev. John Moncrieff, Professor of Hebrew, Glasgow, Scotland. He attended the Southern Academy for some years, and after coming to Canada with his parents in 1854 he pursued his course of studies with the late Professor McCauley. Having fitted himself for the practice of the law, he was, in the year 1864, called to the Upper Canada Bar, and in 1870 was appointed a Queen's Counsel. He has resided in Petrolia since the year 1866. He was elected Reeve of that village in 1867, the first year of its incorporation, and also in 1873, the year preceding its incorporation as a town. In 1874 Petrolia was incorporated as a town, and Mr. Moncrieff became the first mayor. At the general elections of 1887 the electors of East Lambton nominated him on the Conservative ticket, and he was returned by a large majority. At the late electoral contest (1891) he was again returned by a largely increased majority. In politics Mr. Moncrieff is a strong Conservative.

MR. JOHN MCALISTER, M.P., Restigouche, N.B., was born in Durham, Restigouche County, N.B., in the year 1842, and was educated at the Restigouche common schools and Presbyterian Academy, Chatham. He studied law, and in 1879 was made a barrister. Mr. McAlister at once commenced the practice of his profession at Campbellton. Mr. McAlister was the first mayor of the town of Campbellton. He first contested the county at the general election in 1882 unsuccessfully, but at the last general election won by the handsome majority of 218 votes. In politics Mr. McAlister is a Conservative.

MR. ANDREW SEMPLE, J.P., M.P., Centre Wellington, Ont., was born in Glasgow, Scotland, on the 10th of June, 1837. His parents were natives of Lanarkshire, Scotland, and emigrated from Glasgow to Canada in 1841. Mr. Semple attended the common schools in the county of Simcoe, and after receiving a good education concluded to adopt agriculture as his pursuit in life. By careful attention to his farm he was enabled in a few years to enter as well into the milling business, and has met with the same success that he has achieved as a tiller of the soil. Mr. Semple is a justice of the peace and was for two years a councillor and reeve of East Garafraxa. In 1882 he was nominated on the Liberal ticket for the House of Commons and was elected; and so well has he cared for the interests of his constituents that he still retains his seat in the House.

MR. ALFRED PUTNAM, M.P., Hants, N.S., belongs to a Scotch family which many years ago settled in the state of Massachusetts. Some time later they emigrated to Nova Scotia, settling in the county of Hants. In the year 1836 Alfred Putnam, the present member for Hants, was born at Noel, in that county. On reaching a suitable age he was sent to the High School at Maitland, where he received his education. He is now engaged in business at Maitland, Nova Scotia, as a ship builder, and in this line has gained a wide reputation for the seaworthiness and stability of the vessels turned out from his yards. Large numbers of the ships built by Mr. Alfred Putnam are seen at all points along the coasts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and the States of Maine and Massachusetts, some being engaged in the carrying trade between various points, others engaged directly in the cod, herring and other fisheries of the coast. He has for several years been connected with the Hants Co. Marine Insurance Company, of which he is the president. Since 1874 Mr. Putnam has been prominently connected with political affairs, being member for Hants county in the House of Assembly for Nova Scotia from 1874 to 1878. When the general election took place in the latter year for the Federal Parliament Mr. Putnam was the successful candidate, and in 1891, at the election which then took place, he was again elected, this time by a majority of 213. He is a Liberal Conservative.

MR. JOHN BURNHAM, M.P., East Peterborough, Ont., is a son of the late Rev. Mark Burnham, and was born at St. Thomas, Ont., on the 3rd day of December, 1842. Mr. Burnham received his education at the Grammar schools of Peterborough and Galt, on the completion of which he chose law for his profession. At the Hilary term of 1865 he was admitted to the Bar of Upper Canada. He soon launched into politics, and took an active part in all matters of public interest in his county. Mr. Burnham was warden of the county of Peterborough from 1877 to 1881, and in 1878 was honoured by his friends with a seat in the House of Commons. He has been re-elected in each contest since. His services are also recognized in military life, for he is captain and paymaster of the 57th Battalion Volunteer Militia, in which he takes a deep interest. Captain Burnham was married on the 11th of February, 1868, to Maria, daughter of R. D. Rogers, Esq., of Ashburnham, Ont. In politics he is a Conservative.



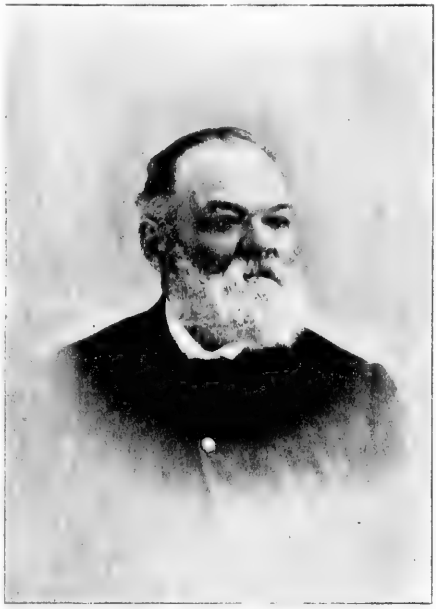
MR. M. C. CAMERON, M.P.

MR. MALCOLM COLIN CAMERON, Q.C., M.P., West Huron, Ont., was born in Perth, County of Lanark, Ont., on the 12th of April, 1832. He is the descendant of a Highland Scotch family, and received his education at Knox College, Toronto, with a view to entering the ministry of the Presbyterian Church. In a short time, however, his mind underwent a change, and he felt that his vocation lay in another direction. He, therefore, commenced to study law in the office of Judge Deacon, of Renfrew, and, at the Easter term of 1860, was called to the Bar of Upper Canada, where he at once began the practice of his profession, entering it with zeal and a determination to take a foremost place at the bar. How well he has accomplished this has well been proven. In 1876 he was invested with the silken gown of Queen's Counsel, and he is now senior member of the well known firm of Cameron, Holt & Cameron, of Goderich. Mr. Cameron's political life commenced in 1856, when he was elected Councillor for the town of Goderich, and he was for twelve years a member of the Civic Board. He was for one year reeve, and for four years mayor. He was one of the leading promoters in the establishment of the extensive and profitable salt works in the County of Huron, and has always been foremost in any profitable enterprise which had for its object the development of the industries of his section of Canada. By his able advocacy he did good service towards the establishment of the free harbour of refuge at Goderich, and of the commercial harbour at Bayfield. Mr. Cameron was first elected to parliament in 1870, and has been re-delegated to his seat at every election since, except at the general election of 1887. He has always been an uncompromising Liberal. No sooner had he taken his seat in the House than his position became established as one of the foremost leaders of his party. He has always considered that a regard for the best interests and well being of the country obliged him to oppose the main policy of the party led by the late Sir John A. Macdonald, and he is earnestly convinced that the well being of a state depends upon how its public affairs are administered by the Government. There are few members in the House of Commons whose voice commands more attention and respect than does that of Mr. Cameron. When he arises he is prepared thoroughly with argument, and upon constitutional and legal questions his utterances are invariably looked upon as those of authority.

MAJOR FRANÇOIS BECHARD, M.P., Iberville, Que.—Major Bechard, M.P., is a son of the late Mr. F. Bechard, of Mount Johnson, Que., where he was born in the year 1830. He was educated at St. Hyacinthe College. After leaving school he lived with his parents for a short time, when, having been impressed by the advantages offered by the Western States, he proceeded to Illinois. He resided in this State for some years, having been engaged in business there, and also studied law. However, he was always desirous of returning to Canada, which he subsequently did. Upon reaching his native place he once more settled down on the homestead, and evincing an active interest in the affairs of the community, he soon became known as one of the leading men in Iberville County. The people of the parish of St. Gregoire being convinced that with his extended experience and knowledge of business he would be an able manager of municipal affairs, accordingly elected him as Mayor of the parish. On the organization of the reserve militia, under Sir George E. Cartier, Minister of Militia, he was appointed Major of the Iberville reserve militia. His parliamentary career has been long and honourable. He was first elected as member for Iberville at the general elections in 1867, the manner in which he served the county and his constituents being shown by the fact that in 1872 he was re-elected by acclamation. When the Dominion elections occurred in 1874 he was again returned by acclamation. He was also elected in 1878, and subsequently returned by acclamation in 1882 and 1887. He was nominated for election on the Liberal ticket at the last general elections and was victorious, being elected by 404 majority.

THE HON. ROBERT BARRY DICKEY, Q.C., Senator, was born at Amherst, Nova Scotia, on the 10th of November, 1811. He is the son of the late R. McGowan Dickey, who for fifteen years and until his voluntary retirement in 1851 represented Cumberland County in the Legislature of the province. His father's parents came from the County Antrim in the North of Ireland, his mother's from Yorkshire, England. The subject of this sketch, the Hon. R. B. Dickey, was educated at the Truro and Windsor Academies. At the early age of fifteen he was articled to the late Judge Stewart, of the Vice-Admiralty Court, then a successful practitioner at Amherst, with whom he served six years before attaining legal age for admission as an attorney. In January 1834 he was called to the bar, and succeeded to the lucrative practice in the office where he had studied, carrying on the same until some fifteen years ago, when he retired from active practice. He was made a Q.C., in 1863. He also held the rank of Lieutenant of militia, to which he was appointed in 1835. He has been Registrar, Surrogate and Judge of Probate for twenty one years, was U.S. Consular Agent at Amherst for twenty years, and served for many years as a director of the N.S.U. Telegraph Company. In 1858 and 1865 he visited the Colonial Office as a delegate of the Nova Scotia Government, at his own expense, on the subject of the Intercolonial Railway. In 1864 he attended, as a delegate from Nova Scotia, the Charlottetown and Quebec Union Conferences, and was the only one of thirty-three delegates who declined, while in favour of union, to subscribe to the Quebec resolutions, on the ground that the financial terms were not fair to the Maritime Provinces. These being largely modified in London, where he was not asked to attend, he supported the Union resolutions in the Nova Scotia Legislative Council, to which body he was called in January 1868, continuing a member until Confederation, when he was appointed to the Senate by Royal proclamation. While in the Legislative Council he defeated the Synod Bill, introduced by the Bishop of Nova Scotia, and carried the Substitute Act, under which the church has been working for years. He also secured the passage of the present Joint-Stock Companies Act, and was largely instrumental in effecting arrangements for the transfer of Nova Scotia coal areas to the Government. Senator Dickey is a shareholder in the Amherst boot and shoe factory. He was associated with several others in the Spring Hill Mining Company from 1865 to 1883, when it was sold to the Cumberland Coal and Railway Company. He has travelled extensively throughout Europe and the United States. In politics he is a Conservative.

MR. STANISLAUS FRANCIS PERRY, M.P., Prince County, Prince Edward Island, is descended from an old French Acadian family, who were expatriated, in 1755, from Grandpre, then L'Acadie, now Nova Scotia, and was born at Tignish, P.E.I., 7th May, 1843. He attended St. Andrew's College, going through the course of studies in that institution, and graduating with honours. After leaving school he entered on a mercantile life, at the same time taking an active interest in the municipal affairs of Tignish, his native place. He was elected to represent 3rd District 20th June, 1864, in the Prince Edward Island Assembly, and held this position almost uninterruptedly till January, 1874. For a portion of the time, from 1873 till 1874, he was Speaker of the Assembly. As an evidence of the high esteem in which his legislative abilities are held by the people, it may be said that Mr. Perry, for some time, held a seat in the Executive Council of Prince Edward Island. In September, 1873, he was the Liberal candidate for election to the Commons, but was defeated. At the earnest solicitation of his many friends and electors he again came forward and offered himself for election in 1874, and was triumphantly returned. At the electoral contest in 1878 his opponent proved too strong for him, and he was defeated. He was re-elected to represent 1st District (Tyrrell in the House of Assembly in 1879, and again in 1882 and 1886. He resigned in the year 1887, and was re-elected to represent the County in the Commons. So well did he serve his constituents that when the last election contest took place the Liberal party unanimously nominated him for election, knowing, from his previous record, that if returned he would support only those measures calculated to be of the most benefit to the country at large. As the result of the election proved, the mass of the people in Prince County recognized his sterling worth, and he was sent back to Ottawa with a majority of 314.



MR. S. F. PERRY, M.P.

THE HON. PIERRE BAILLARGEON, M.D., Senator, is descended from an old French family that years ago emigrated from Loudigny, France, to Canada. He was born at Crane Island, Province of Quebec, on the 8th of November, 1842, and is the son of the late M. Francois Baillargeon and Louise Marie Eugenie de St. Jean. Young Baillargeon was educated at Nicolet College, and subsequently attended Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., where he graduated as M.D., taking away many honours in clinics and other branches. The Doctor is a member of the Boston Medical Association, and one of the visiting physicians to the Quebec General Hospital. He has contributed various articles to current medical literature, and these contributions have revealed much original thought, accurate research, and a clear, graceful and vigorous literary style. In politics the Doctor is a Liberal, and was called by Royal proclamation to the Senate on the 27th of March, 1874.

MR. NICHOLAS FLOOD DAVIN, Member of Parliament for Assiniboia West, North West Territory, is one of the most striking figures in Canadian public life. He is descended from an Irish family, who for several generations lived in the county of Tipperary, Ireland, and was born at Kilfinane, in the county of Limerick, on the 13th of January, 1843. He received his education at the common school and afterwards by private tutors, subsequently entering London University and Queen's College, Cork, where he studied law, and was called to the English Bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple, Hilary Term of 1868. He was a born journalist, and at the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war forsook the gown for the time being, to act as war correspondent for one of London's (Eng.) leading dailies, and so eagerly did he expose himself to glean after news, that at the siege of Montmedy he was severely wounded. At the conclusion of the above war Mr. Davin came to Canada and settled in Toronto. In 1879 he was sent by the Canadian Government to Washington, U.S., to inquire into the system of management of Indian industrial schools. We next find him, in 1880-81, as secretary to the Royal Commission respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway, and in 1884 he was made secretary to the commission appointed to inquire into the Chinese immigration question. The same year he was a delegate to Ottawa to represent the requirements of the North-West before the Dominion Government. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Haldimand in the Commons at the general election of 1878, and was first returned to Parliament at the general election of 1887 being re-elected at the last election by a rousing majority. Mr. Davin is the author of "Irishmen in Canada," etc., and chief proprietor of that sprightly sheet, the *Regina Leader*.

DR. FREDERICK WILLIAM BORDEN, B.A., Member of Parliament for Kings County, Nova Scotia, was born on the 14th of May, 1847, at Canard, Kings County, N.S. He is descended from a good old family, one of those who were the pioneers of the Dominion. His father, Jonathan Borden, was also a physician, (whose great grandfather, Samuel Borden, was one of the original grantees of the township of Cornwallis, in the reign of King George III, A.D. 1764), while his mother, Maria Frances Brown, was a descendant, on the maternal side, from the family of Major Dennison, one of the agents from Connecticut, who in May, 1759, visited the districts of Grand Pré and Canard, in Kings County, from which the Acadians had been expatriated, with a view of re-settling the said districts with a colony from that state. The subject of our sketch, Dr. F. W. Borden, graduated in arts at the University of Kings College, Windsor, N.S., in June, 1866, and at Harvard (Mass) University in medicine in July, 1868. He was appointed assistant surgeon of the 68th Battalion active militia on the 22nd of October, 1869, and surgeon on the 22nd of October, 1870; while in September, 1877, he was principal medical officer of the brigade camp at Aldershot, N.S. In 1874 he was returned to the House of Commons by the Liberal party of his county, was re-elected at the general election of 1878, but was defeated in 1882. At the general election of 1887 he was elected by a majority of 448 votes, and was re-elected in the last contest.

THE HON. WILLIAM MCDONALD, J.P., Senator, Little Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, was born in the County of Inverness, Nova Scotia, in the year 1837. He was a son of the late Allan and Mary McDonald, both belonging to that old and historic clan, whose name they bear. Allan McDonald came to Canada in 1829 and his wife in 1832, and settled in the County of Inverness, N.S. The subject of our sketch was educated at Inverness and St. Francois Xavier College, Antigonish. At the early age of sixteen he was licensed to teach school, which occupation he followed for some two years. It was after this period that he entered College. Upon leaving College he again taught for four years, two years in Victoria County and two years in Lingan, Cape Breton. At this time he concluded to enter commercial life and commenced business where he is to day established at Little Glace Bay. In municipal affairs he has always taken a hearty interest, and was for years a member of the General Sessions of the Peace for his County. In 1867 he supported the movement for the confederation of the provinces. He first entered Parliament in 1872 as an independent member. After careful study and observation he came to the conclusion, that, on the whole, the policy of the Liberal Conservative party was best for the interests of the country. He was re-elected in 1874, 1878 and 1882. In 1884, a vacancy occurring in the Senate, he was offered and accepted a seat in that chamber. Mr. McDonald held the position of postmaster for a number of years and was also superintendent of telegraph offices for Little Glace Bay.

THE HON. JEAN BAPTISTE GUEVREMENT, Senator, Sorel, P.Q., was born at La Visitation, Isle du Pads, P.Q., on the 4th of September, 1826. After receiving an ordinary school education he concluded to become a tiller of the soil, which occupation he has since followed with success. Agricultural pursuits did not, however, wholly absorb his attention, for in early life he became interested and has ever since taken an active part in the politics of the Dominion. In 1854 Mr. Guevrement was elected to represent Richelieu in the Canadian Assembly, which seat he held until 1857, when he was defeated at the general election. The following year he was chosen to represent Sorel in the Legislative Council of Canada, which position he retained till Confederation. In 1867 he was a candidate for Richelieu in the Quebec Legislature, but was defeated. The same year, however, Mr. Guevrement was called to the Senate of Canada by Royal proclamation. He is a Conservative in politics.

MR. JAMES DAVID EDGAR, Member of Parliament for West Ontario, was born in the Eastern Townships Quebec province, on the 10th of August, 1841, at which place he received his early education. He is descended from the elder branch of the Edgars of Keithock, Forfarshire, Scotland, a family which has impressed its name on the annals of that country. Mr. Edgar selected law as his profession, and after going through the usual course of study was called to the Bar of Upper Canada in the Michaelmas term of 1864, since which time he has practised his profession in Toronto. His first aspiration to parliamentary honours was at the general election of 1872, when he stood for the county of Monck, and was elected. In the general election of 1874 he was defeated, but upon the resignation of the sitting member from Centre Toronto in August, 1884, he was elected by the Reformers of West Ontario to represent them in parliament, and was re-elected in the general elections of 1887 and 1891. In 1874 Mr. Edgar was sent by the Dominion Government to British Columbia to arrange terms for the postponement of the construction of the Canada Pacific Railway. He is a journalist, and compiled such works as "Insolvent Act of 1864, with notes, forms, etc," published in 1864; "An Act to amend the Insolvent Act of 1864, with annotations, notes of decisions, etc.," published in 1865. He is a forcible writer, and a frequent contributor to the daily press and periodicals. He is a director of the Globe Printing Company, of Toronto, of the Confederation Life Association, and of the Midland Railway Company. Mr. Edgar is recognized as one of the foremost Liberal speakers in Ontario.

THE HON. DONALD MONTGOMERY, Senator, Park Corner, Prince Edward Island, was born at Princetown, P.E.I., on the 19th of January 1808, and was there educated, receiving the ordinary school course. His father, the late Daniel Montgomery, emigrated from Argyleshire, Scotland, to Prince Edward Island upwards of a century ago and represented Prince County in the Provincial Assembly for thirty-five years. Mr. Montgomery began his political career when but thirty years of age. He was elected for Princetown to the Provincial Assembly of the island, in which body he sat until 1862, during which period he was for four years Speaker of the House. Upon the Legislative Council being made elective in 1862, he entered that body, becoming its Speaker, which office he held until in 1873 he was called to the Senate by Royal proclamation, and has since continued to sit in that body. Senator Montgomery is a moderate Conservative.

THE HON. DAVID MILLS, LL.B., who has again been returned as Member of Parliament for Bothwell, Ont., is one of the most prominent Liberal leaders in the Dominion. The subject of our sketch was born in the County of Kent, Ontario, on the 18th of March, 1831; he attended the public school near by, after which he had as a private tutor a well known scholar and author, the Rev. Dr. Frey; he then entered the Michigan University, and received from that institution the degree of LL.B. In 1856 Mr. Mills was appointed superintendent of schools for the County of Kent, holding this position for nine years. In 1867 he received the unanimous nomination of the Reform electors of Bothwell, as their candidate for election to the House of Commons, and was returned to Parliament in September of that year. He has continuously represented that district since. In 1872 he was requested by the Government of Ontario to enquire into and report upon the boundaries of Ontario, and in December of the same year made a report to the Government. His report was a valuable one and contained voluminous information relating to colonial history and Imperial policy in reference to the government of the British dominions in North America; he informed the government that his investigations had not exhausted the subject, and further enquiry should be made in London and Paris, which request was complied with. A second report was made during the years 1875 and 1876, which contained the results of a more extended enquiry. In 1875 Mr. Mills was elected by the public school inspectors of the province as their representative on the Board of Public Instruction. Shortly after this the school law was amended and the board abolished. Upon the appointment of the Hon. D. Laird to the governorship of the North-West Territories, Mr. Mills was offered, by Mr. Mackenzie, a seat in his government and the Department of the Interior, which he accepted, holding the office until October, 1878—a period of two years—when he resigned with the ministry. After the fall of the Mackenzie administration he was called to the Bar. From 1882 to 1887 he was the chief editorial writer for the London *Daily Advertiser*, and in politics he is an advanced Liberal.

MR. THOS. B. FLINT, M.P.

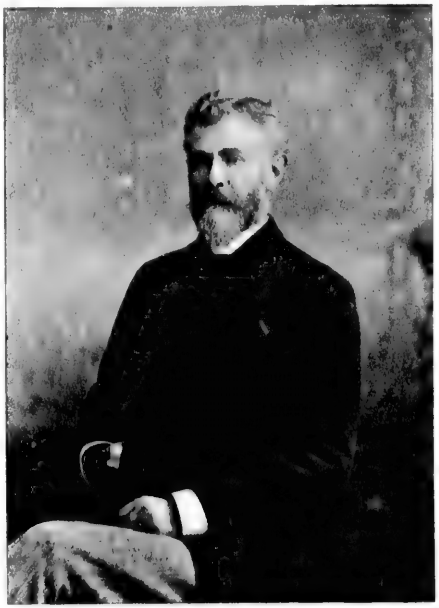
MR. THOMAS BARNARD FLINT, M.A., LL.B., Barrister, M.P., Yarmouth, and late Assistant Clerk to the House of Assembly, of Nova Scotia, was born on the 28th of April, 1847, at Yarmouth, N.S. He received his early education at Yarmouth, and subsequently went to Mount Allison College, Sackville, New Brunswick; where he graduated as B.A. in 1867, and M.A. in 1875, in the same year carrying off the "Moore" prize for the best essay on John Milton. In 1872 he took a course at the Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Massachusetts, receiving the degree of LL.B. from that university; he chose law as a profession, and studied in the office of Senator (the late Judge) Ritchie, and in 1872, being admitted to the Bar, began the practice of his profession. For a number of years Mr. Flint has taken an active interest in educational matters, also in the temperance reform movement. He is a member and Secretary of the Board of Governors of the Yarmouth Seminary. In the autumn of 1883 he was appointed High Sheriff of the County of Yarmouth, but resigned at the end of the year 1886. At the opening of the session of 1887 he was elected Assistant Clerk of the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, in the place of the late assistant clerk, who was promoted to the chief clerkship. Mr. Flint is a Liberal in politics, and was strongly opposed to Confederation. He was defeated as a candidate for the Local Legislature in 1873, when he contested the county against a former representative, who was declared returned by a majority of only two votes. In 1878 he was a candidate for the House of Commons in opposition to Frank Killam, in which the latter was elected by a substantial majority. As both candidates were supporters of the Liberal party, merely personal and local issues were involved in the contest. In 1882 Mr. Flint was the Liberal candidate for a seat in the Local Legislature, but was again defeated by a small majority. Ever since the year 1872 he has taken an active part in the Liberal interest, in political discussions on the platform and through the press, especially on occasions of general elections. He assisted very materially in obtaining the Liberal repeal victory in Yarmouth County, in February, 1887, when the rest of the province generally returned a majority of representatives in opposition to the further continuance of the repeal agitation. For many years Mr. Flint was extensively engaged in shipbuilding, the management of shipping, and various public enterprises. He is a stockholder in the Western Counties Railway Company and other corporations. He is a prominent member of the Masonic Order.

The Hon. Abner Reid McClelan, Senator, Riverside, Hopewell, New Brunswick, was born where he now resides, on the 4th day of January, 1831, and is the youngest son of the late Peter McClelan, who was for a considerable period a justice of the peace and of the common pleas in the County of Albert. The subject of this sketch was educated at the district school and at the Mount Allison Wesleyan Academy, of which he was afterwards one of the board of directors. On leaving school he entered into mercantile life and was remarkably successful. Mr. McClelan's first entrance into political life was in 1855, when he was elected one of the representatives of his native county in the New Brunswick Legislature, which position he held until the Union in 1867. In addition to other reforms, he succeeded in obtaining amendments to the law of inheritance and the removal of the rights of primogeniture. He was also instrumental in securing postal regulations for the better observance of the Sabbath. During the year 1865 he helped to lead the Opposition against the Government formed to oppose the Union, and on the resignation of the ministry he accepted a seat in the new administration with the portfolio of public works, which he held till the Union, when he was called to the Senate. He advocated the construction of the railway from Shediac to St. John, now part of the Intercolonial, and subsequently the establishment of important branch lines.

Mr. Henry Corby, West M.P., Hastings—Towards the end of the first half of the present century the Corby family came to Canada from Hanwell, in the county of Middlesex, England. Pushing westward to the Province of Ontario, they settled in Belleville. Here Henry Corby was born on the 2nd of May, 1851. His education was begun at the common school in this place. He was afterwards sent to the Rockwood Academy, Ontario, where he continued his studies for several years. To finish his educational career and to fit him for the business life upon which he was soon to enter, he commenced study at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, Toronto. Here he passed through the full business course, and at the close of his term was one of the most successful students. In 1874 he bought out his father's business, and then began business on his own account with a full determination to prosper, and was soon known as a successful miller, distiller and importer of wines, &c.; in addition to carrying on extensive manufacturing operations, he also engaged in wholesale trade. He gives his time largely to business, and from year to year his name becomes more widely known and respected. In 1872, on the 23rd of September, his marriage with Maria Courtney was solemnized at Belleville, Ont. With extensive business and a far-reaching reputation, Mr. Henry Corby enters into the enjoyment

MR. HENRY CORBY, M.P.

of out-door sports. He is the esteemed president of the Ramblers' Bicycle club and of the Bay of Quinte Yacht club, Lacrosse club, Cricket club, and Driving Park Association, and for a time he was assistant chief of the Belleville fire department. His business as a miller and distiller has made him conversant with agricultural affairs, which, from year to year, have become more important in Canada; and he has been a director of the Bay of Quinte Agricultural Exhibition. He is vice president of the Bay of Quinte Bridge Company, and president of the Belleville Natural Gas Company. Mr. Corby has always shown great interest in political matters, being a staunch upholder of the Conservative administration. It was not until the year 1888, upon the death of Mr. Alexander Robertson (the then member for West Hastings), that he came forward as a candidate for political honours. A friend to all, and a man in whom are found the finest qualities, he was elected by acclamation. Since that time he has represented his constituents with their fullest confidence, being returned again at the last general election by a large majority. He still continues to sit on the Government side of the House, supporting the policy of the late Sir John A. Macdonald. His business experience enables him to thoroughly analyse the various measures treating of the trade and commerce of the country, and he is able to present his ideas to the House in a succinct and convincing manner.

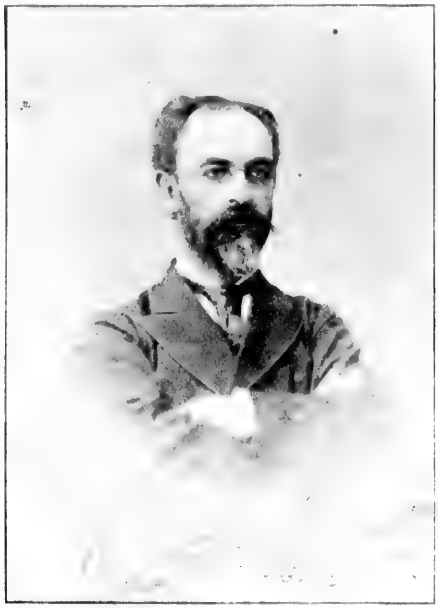


HON. W. J. MACDONALD, SENATOR.

The Hon. William John Macdonald, Senator, Victoria, B.C., is descended from Somerled, Thane of Argyle, and Lord of the Isles, and is the third son of the late Major Alexander Macdonald, of Valley, North Uist, and Glendale, Isle of Skye. The subject of our sketch was born in the County of Inverness, Scotland, on the 29th of November, 1832, and after receiving his education there came to British Columbia in 1851; and on the 17th of March, 1857, married Catherine, daughter of the late J. M. Read, of the Hudson Bay Company's service. Mr. Macdonald sat in the Legislative Assembly of Vancouver, Island from 1859 to 1862, was elected Mayor of the City of Victoria in the year 1866, and again in 1871. He has also been a Collector of Customs, and is a captain of militia. He served as a member of the first board of education, is a road commissioner, and is interested more or less in most of the enterprises in his locality. On British Columbia entering the Dominion he was, on the 13th of December, 1871, called by Royal proclamation to the Senate at Ottawa. In politics Mr. Macdonald is a Liberal Conservative. He is a man of much personal and mental activity, and his temperament is decidedly sanguine. Nevertheless he is cautious, has a broad understanding, and weighs every matter with deliberation before reaching his conclusion. We may mention that Mr. Macdonald's grandfather fought in the war of 1812 and received a grant of land in Cape Breton for his services; he, however, returned to Scotland and the grant lapsed to the Crown; his father also served in the navy during the Napoleonic wars; leaving the navy and returning to England, he joined the army. Mr. Macdonald, following in the spirit of his ancestors, has given two sons to the Queen's service—Reginald James, a Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, and William Balfour, a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy.

Mr. James McMullen, North Wellington, Ont.—Mr. James McMullen, the subject of this sketch, was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, in 1833, and at the age of thirteen came to Canada with his father, who settled in the neighbourhood of Fergus, Ont. He attended the common school in Fergus, graduating with honour in the highest class. Upon leaving school he entered business, and by care and industry he has succeeded in establishing himself as a prosperous merchant in Mount Forest, Ont. Taking an active interest in public affairs, he was for some time Councillor and Reeve of Mount Forest. He was also one of the promoters of the Georgian Bay and Wellington Railway, and was for some time vice-president and director of that road. At present he is a director of the Grand Trunk, Georgian Bay and Lake Erie Railway. In politics he is a Liberal. In 1882 he was nominated for election on the Liberal ticket, and was returned with a substantial majority. After having occupied his seat in the Commons for four years he was re-elected in 1887. At the late general elections he again stood for election on the Liberal ticket and was again returned. Mr. McMullen is an able debater and a gentleman who has a wide knowledge of the public affairs of Canada.

The Hon. William Dell Perley, Senator for Wolseley, N.W.T., was born at Gladstone, Sunbury County, New Brunswick, on the 6th of February, 1838. His ancestors were of the pioneers of America as well as New Brunswick. The subject of the sketch is a son of the late Hon. W. E. Perley, of Sunbury, a prominent man in the politics of New Brunswick in ante confederation times, and received his education at the Sackville Academy and the Baptist Seminary. His first training as a legislator was in the municipal council of his native county, to which he was elected for seven consecutive years. In 1882 Mr. Perley moved to the North-West and from the first became a leading citizen of what is now Assiniboia district. He was a member of the first municipal council of Wolseley, and was elected chairman of that body, in which capacity he had much to do with completing the municipal organization. He became a member of the North-West Council in September, 1885, and was appointed one of the delegates from the North-West Territories to confer with the Government of the Dominion in relation to important questions affecting the North-West then pending. Mr Perley resigned his place in the North-West Council in 1887 to contest the newly established riding of East Assiniboia for the House of Parliament to which he and the other Conservatives were elected, he resigning in August, 1888, on being called to the Senate.



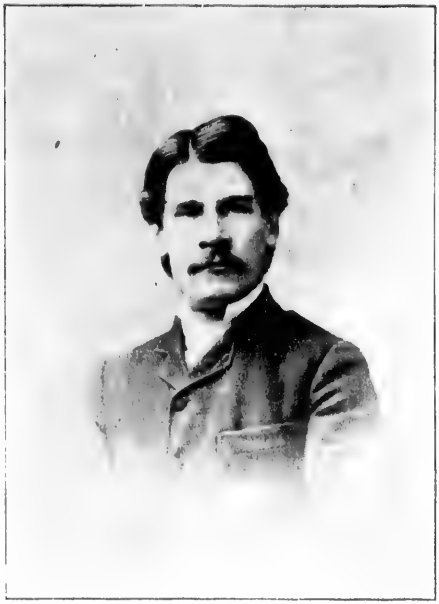
MR. L. Z. JONCAS, M.P.

MR. LOUIS ZEPHERIN JONCAS, M.P., Gaspé, was born at Grand River, County of Gaspé, Province of Quebec, on the 20th of July, 1849, and is of Norman descent. His parents were Leon Joncas and Esther Beaudin, whose families were for many years engaged in the fishing industry. Mr. Joncas was educated at the College Masson, in Terrebonne, near Montreal and, after matriculating, commenced the study of law in Montreal, but in consequence of ill health was compelled to discontinue it and go back to his native village. Here, after recuperating, he engaged himself in the fishing industry, which he carried on for many years. His health soon became fully restored. In 1876 he was appointed sheriff to the county of Gaspé, which office he held until the 20th of February, 1887, when he resigned to seek a seat in the House of Commons owing to the fact that Dr. Fortin, who for over twenty years had represented Gaspé in the House of Commons, had signified his intention of resigning, and that the Conservative party had named him as their standard bearer. He canvassed his county, and at the last general election, held on the 22nd of March of the same year, was elected to the House. He fulfilled his duties so well during that term, that at the next general election, March 5, 1891, he was re elected by acclamation. The name of Joncas is well known to all interested in piscatorial enterprises throughout the known world. In 1883 he was appointed by the Dominion Government one of the commissioners to represent Canada, and more especially the Province of Quebec, at the International Fisheries Exhibition, held in London, England. In this capacity he won golden opinions both from the English and Canadian press. At the fishery congress in connection with the International Fisheries Exhibition, Mr. Joncas read a paper on the "Fisheries of Canada," which has received universal approbation both abroad and at home. In an editorial on this lecture, the London *Canadian Gazette* of the 5th of July, 1883, said: "At a conference held on Monday, 2nd July inst., at the Fisheries Exhibition, the Hon. A. W. McLelan, Minister of Marine of Canada, presiding, a remarkably comprehensive and interesting paper on the various fisheries of British North America was read by Mr. L. Z. Joncas, one of the Canadian commissioners at the exhibition. The subject was a large one, but Mr. Joncas' practical knowledge of it enabled him to do justice to all its branches, and he concentrated in his paper much information of great value upon all sections of the trade. We hope at an early date to give some extracts from it of interest to our readers. By order of the executive committee of the exhibition this work has been published, and thousands of copies are being distributed." The London *Daily Telegraph*, alluding to the same paper, says: "The most important of the papers yet read at the International Conference was that of Monday, 2nd inst., on the 'Fisheries of Canada,' by Mr. L. Z. Joncas, one of the executive commissioners for Canada, which was at once able, valuable and, as far as possible, exhaustive." In 1884 Mr. Joncas was asked to lecture on the same subject before the members of the British Association then assembled in Montreal, and he read a paper considering the fisheries from an economical point of view. This paper, which makes a pamphlet of over sixty pages, has been largely distributed both in Europe and in Canada by the Dominion Government. Mr. Joncas is an Independent-Conservative in politics, and although it may be said making the fishery interests his great theme, does not forget the interests of his constituents, for there is hardly any public enterprise which may contribute to their welfare that does not find him its foremost advocate. Mr. Joncas is actually devoting most of his time to try and secure for his county the construction of a railway which will put his constituents in uninterrupted communication with the large centres of the Dominion of Canada. Gaspésia, which he represents in Ottawa, offers advantages equal, if not superior, to any other part of the Province of Quebec. Besides the rich fisheries in the waters bordering its coasts, there are in the county of Gaspé magnificent and fertile lands, where hundreds of thousands could find place. Its mineral and forest reserves are also very important.

DR. JOHN DOWSLEY REID, M.P., South Grenville, Ont., was born at Prescott, Grenville, Ont., on the 1st of January, 1859, and received his education at the Prescott High School and the Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., taking his M.D. degree in 1890. On Mr. Reid completing his school education, and during the course of his collegiate studies, he became interested in several saw mills. He is also interested in the Edwardsburgh Starch Works. Mr. Reid has always taken a lively interest in politics. He was first returned to the House of Commons at the last general election, defeating his opponent, Mr. John Carruthers, Mayor of the town of Prescott, by a majority of 111 votes. He is a Liberal Conservative.

MR. RAYMOND FOURNIER PREFONTAINE, B.C.L., Barrister, M.P., Chambly, was born at Longueuil, Province of Quebec, on the 16th of September, 1850. He is descended from one of the oldest and most honourable families in the Province. His ancestors settled in what was then New France, in 1680. Receiving a sound education, partly by private tuition and partly at the Jesuits' College in Montreal, and gifted with strong natural abilities, a brilliant future was predicted for him at an early period. He graduated from McGill University, at Montreal, and in 1873 was called to the Bar, receiving the degree of B.C.L. the same year from McGill College. His success in the practice of the law has been an unusually brilliant one, and he is now a partner in one of the leading law firms of the metropolis. At an early age, like most young lawyers, he went into politics, and ere long he was looked upon, not only as an exceedingly active worker, but as an effective orator of great power and a coming man. At the general elections of 1875 for the Quebec Legislative Assembly, he was nominated as Liberal candidate while only in his 25th year. He carried the county against overwhelming odds. It was then hoped that he had entered upon a career of great credit to himself and usefulness to the Province, when he was relegated to private life. The successful candidate, however, was unseated, and in 1879 Mr. Prefontaine was re elected. In 1881, at the time of the general elections, when "the Conservative wave" swept over the Province, Mr. Prefontaine found himself again defeated. While a member of the Legislature he was elected mayor of Hochelaga, and secured a re-election in 1884. A year later Hochelaga was annexed to the city, and Mr. Prefontaine became an alderman of Montreal. The eyes of the Dominion were turned on Mr. Prefontaine in 1886 when he ran as the Nationalist candidate in Chambly, the first constituency opened by the Dominion Government to test their strength after the execution of Louis Riel. The election was one of the most stubborn and fiercely fought contests in Canada, and it resulted in the return of Mr. Prefontaine, to the great satisfaction of his friends and his party. The Dominion elections of 1887 came on before Mr. Prefontaine could take his seat, and again he had to go through a great contest, but he did so successfully. With a similar result at the general elections of this year Mr. Prefontaine may be considered as possessing the entire confidence of his electors, who look with pride upon their champion. Mr. Prefontaine ranks high among his colleagues of the Commons, and is one of the most popular members of the House. He does not speak often, but when he does it is to the point, and his remarks are effective. He is possessed of a keen, discerning judgment, and his great business abilities stand him in good stead. He is a hard worker and full of energy. The labouring classes, among whom he is very popular, owe him much. He was the member who succeeded in having the first law adopted for relieving the workingmen from the persecution of insatiable creditors. Only one half of the wages of labourers can now be seized for debt. In Ottawa he has devoted much time and labour in securing a practicable charter for the Montreal Bridge Company, an enterprise which is destined to benefit very extensively Montreal and the south shore of the St. Lawrence by bringing them into closer relations by easy access from one side of the river to the other. Lately Mr. Prefontaine has devoted much of his great energy and applied his talents as an administrator as chairman of the Road committee to entirely renovate the roadway of the streets of Montreal, and in this he has succeeded in a wonderful manner. During the four years that he has presided over this important body he has succeeded in carrying out a considerable part of a vast scheme of improvement, extending over the entire city, and which is intended to make of Montreal one of the cleanest and best paved streets on the continent. Personally he is very popular, and although one of the busiest men among his fellow citizens he is always ready and willing to help his friends and those who apply to him. He is especially popular, and leads among the younger generation who have great faith in the future of Montreal, and was enthusiastic over its prosperity. In 1876 Mr. Prefontaine married Mlle. Hermantine Rolland, second daughter of the late Senator J. B. Rolland, paper manufacturer, and they are now the happy parents of three happy boys.

MR. R. PREFONTAINE, M.P.



MR. P. A. CHOQUETTE, M.P.

MR. PHILIPPE ARCHIBALD CHOQUETTE, LL.B., Advocate, M.P., Montmagny, P.Q., was born at Beloeil, County of Verchères, on the 6th of January, 1854. His ancestors came from Amiens, Picardie, France, in 1643, and settled in Varennes, in the county which he was born. He was the son of Joseph Choquette, a farmer, and Marie Thais Audet. Mr. Choquette was educated at St. Hyacinthe College and Laval University, Quebec, graduating as B.C.L. from the latter institution in 1880, having previously taken the silver medal presented by Lord Lorne. While studying at Laval he acted as private secretary to the Hon. Honore Mercier, then Solicitor General in the Joly Administration, and now Premier of the Province of Quebec. For some three years and a half before he began the study of law, he held the position of bookkeeper in a wholesale boot and shoe warehouse in St. Hyacinthe. Returning to Quebec in 1877, he entered the office of the Hon. Francois Langelier, M.P., and Mayor of Quebec, to study law. In 1880 he was admitted to the Bar of Lower Canada, and then removed to Montmagny, where he has built up an extensive and lucrative practice. He has for many years been a contributor to *Union*, of St. Hyacinthe, and *Événement*, of Quebec, and during the years 1883-84 established *La Voix*, and still continues to publish this excellent weekly paper at Montmagny. In 1878 he entered the political arena, and in 1882 was nominated for a seat in the House of Commons at Ottawa, against A. C. P. R. Landry, the Conservative candidate, and was defeated by a majority of only 120 votes. Mr. Choquette was again brought forward at the general election of 1887 to represent the Liberal party for Montmagny County; he was opposed by Mr. Landry, whom he defeated by a majority of 193 votes. At the last general election he was again returned, with 433 majority, to his seat in the House of Commons, which he has for two terms so ably filled. He is an earnest worker and lets no opportunity slip where the interests of his constituents can be advanced. In politics Mr. Choquette is a strong Liberal, a Free Trader, in favour of Commercial Union, and would not object to Annexation to the United States. Since 1881 he has been Secretary of the Reform Club of the County of Montmagny, and is also prominently connected with every public enterprise of any importance. Mr. Choquette has been engaged to speak in more than twenty counties in the interests of the Liberal party, and in December, 1890 was specially requested to accompany the Hon Wilfrid Laurier throughout the Lower Provinces.

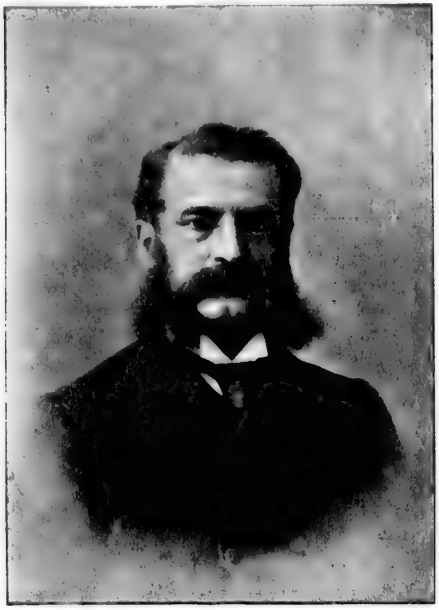
The HON. MATTHEW HENRY COCHRANE, Senator, Wellington was born at Compton, P.Q., on the 11th of November, 1823, and is a son of the late Mr James Cochrane, who came from the north of Ireland, and was for many years a merchant, farmer and extensive cattle breeder in the Province of Quebec. Mr. Cochrane lived upon his father's farm until he was 18 years of age, when he went to Boston, Mass., and for some time was engaged in the shoe business. Returning to Canada in 1854, he engaged in the same business in the city of Montreal. Mr. Cochrane determined to embark in the cattle trade on an extensive scale, and purchased a large farm adjoining his own at Compton. This estate is now known as "Hillhurst." At the time Mr. Cochrane engaged in the business very little progress had been made with regard to stock raising in the province. His first great purchase was in 1867 when he imported the famous cow "Rosedale." This magnificent animal had no peer in the principal prize rings of Great Britain. He also imported a choice lot of Southdown, Cotswold, Leicester and Lincoln sheep, a number of Suffolk horses and Berkshire pigs. Mr. Cochrane also bought for 250 guineas a pure Booth animal of striking breed, she being by Baron Booth, a prize winner and sire of prize winners. In 1870 he outdid every prize cattle breeder in America by bringing into Canada no less than forty head of Shorthorns, which together with twenty more, a flock of Cotswold sheep and several Berkshire pigs cost in the aggregate $60,000. He afterwards from time to time added to his magnificent stock. He has imported from England and Scotland various large herds of Hereford and Polled Angus cattle, and has by his careful selection and judicious breeding done much to improve the stock of the country. Mr. Cochrane's first entrance into the political arena was in October 1872 when he was called to the Senate by Sir John A. Macdonald's administration. He has always been a consistent Conservative. He has been a member of the Council of Agriculture of Quebec Province, a director of the Eastern Townships Bank, the Paton Manufacturing Co, President of the Cochrane Ranch Company and the Bigelow Heel Company.

MR. JOHN MCLEAN, M.P., Kings, first district, Prince Edward Island, is of Highland Scotch descent, and was born at Mount Herbert, Queen's County, P.E.I., in the year 1846. He was educated at the Common and Normal schools of Charlottetown. At the completion of his studies Mr. McLean entered commercial pursuits, and is to-day the senior member of the well-known firm of Mathew McLean & Co., general merchants, of Souris East, P.E.I. Business did not absorb his entire attention for from an early age he was interested in municipal politics. In 1882 Mr. McLean was elected by acclamation to the House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island, re-elected in 1886 and again by acclamation in 1889, resigning to contest Kings County for the House of Commons at Ottawa, in which he was successful, defeating his opponents, Dr. McIntyre by a majority of 285 and Dr. Robertson 360 votes. In politics Mr. McLean is a Liberal.

MR. WILLIAM LE BOUTILLIER FAUVEL, M.P.

MR. WILLIAM LE BOUTILLIER FAUVEL, M.P., Bonaventure County, P.Q., was born on the fifth day of January, 1850, at Percé, shiretown of the county of Gaspé. He is a son of the late John Fauvel, ship owner, of the Island of Jersey, England, who settled in Gaspesia in 1823, but returned to his native soil in 1867, and died there in 1886. Mr. Fauvel's family are of French origin, coming from Avranches, and emigrated from thence to Jersey in 1685, at the revocation of the edict of Nantes. Mr. Fauvel received his education at Oxenford House School, in Jersey, where in 1881 he married. For some years he resided at the Lofoden Islands, where he was interested in the cod fisheries, and for five years was an agriculturist in La Vendée, France. He is now engaged in several public enterprises; is manager of the Le Boutillier Bros. Company, Limited, of Quebec, at Pasbebiac; is mayor of New Carlisle, shiretown of Bonaventure; president of the Agricultural Society of said county, also president of the schools of the township of Cox. At the last general election Mr. Fauvel was nominated by his friends, on the Liberal ticket, to represent them in the House of Commons, and was given his seat by a majority of 704 votes over his Conservative opponent, Dr. Laferriere. This overwhelming majority was a thorough endorsement from his fellow citizens as to the integrity and usefulness of his past public and private life.

The HON HENRY ADOLPHUS NEWMAN KAULBACH, LL.B., Q.C., Senator, Lunenburg, N.S., was born at Lunenburg in the year 1830. He belongs to a very distinguished and honourable German family, one member of which was Wilhelm Von Kaulbach, an officer of the Legion of Honour, and director of the Royal Academy of Arts at Munich, who in 1846 painted for Louis I. of Bavaria the "Destruction of Jeruvalem." He is the great grandson of Martin Von Kaulbach, an original grantee and settler of Lunenburg, N.S., in 1752, and grandson of Henry Kaulbach, who was appointed High Sheriff of Lunenburg by Governor Wentworth in 1798. This office and others of distinction Sheriff Kaulbach held till 1828, when he resigned in favour of his son, Lieut.-Col. John Henry Kaulbach, the latter holding the office of High Sheriff up to the time of his death, in 1879. His son is the subject of this sketch. At an early age he was put under private tutors, then at the Lunenburg Grammar School finishing his training in classics under the tutorship of the Rev. J. C. Cochrane, D.C.L. He was then sent to Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., from which institution he graduated an LL.B. He also studied law with his uncle, the Hon. John Creighton, Sr., Q.C., M.P.P., and afterwards a member of the Executive Council of Nova Scotia, and president of the Legislative Council. Later on Mr. Kaulbach entered the office of the Hon. Geo. William Young, then leader of the Nova Scotia Government, and in the year 1855 he was called to the Bar and commenced practice. In 1863 he entered the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia as representative for Lunenburg, defeating the then leader of the Government, the Hon. Joseph Howe, by a large majority. His ability was at once recognized in the House, and he held his position till the consummation of the Union, which he forcibly advocated. He was a member of the Nova Scotia Central Board of Agriculture and a strong advocate of free public schools. In 1872 Hon. Mr. Kaulbach was called to the Senate.



SENATOR PELLETIER.

THE HON. CHARLES ALPHONSE PANTALEON PELLETIER, C.M.G., B.C.L., Q.C., P.C., and Senator, Grandeville, Quebec, was born on the 22nd of January, 1837, and is the son of the late J. M. Pelletier, a worthy Canadian and a prosperous farmer. His mother was Julie Painchaud, a sister of the late Rev. C. T. Painchaud, founder of the College of St. Anne. The subject of our sketch received his early education at St. Anne's College, when, after passing through the various grades, he entered Laval University, and graduated with the degree of B.C.L., on September 15, 1858. In 1861 Mr. Pelletier married Susanne, a daughter of the late Hon. Chas. E. Casgrain, M.L.C., she dying in 1862. He married again in 1866, Virginnie, a second daughter of the late Hon. M. P. De Sales De La Terriere, M.D. He adopted law as his profession, and after careful study was called to the Bar in 1860. Ere long he began to distinguish himself as an advocate. A generous heart, a manly, straightforward character, an unblemished reputation, profound legal learning,—such were the sterling qualities possessed by Mr. Pelletier, that destined to make him an honour and an ornament to the Canadian Bar. In 1879 his legal qualifications were formally acknowledged by his investiture with the silken gown of a Queen's Counsel. He has always held the esteem and respect of his *confreres* at the Bar, and now occupies the honourable position of Joint City Attorney of the City of Quebec, with L. G. Bartairge, Q.C. Mr. Pelletier has always been prominent in everything national and for the material welfare of his province, being a Canadian in the sense that it is understood by men who intend to make Canada a great country. He has been for several years President of the Society De St. Jean Baptiste, Quebec, and it was he who, with a few friends, raised the 9th Battalion, known as "The Voltigeurs de Quebec," of which he became Major. He commanded the battalion during the Fenian raid of 1866, the same year retiring, after the peace was restored, but retaining his rank. Prior to the completion of Confederation, when public men looked to larger achievements in political life, Mr. Pelletier came forward as Liberal candidate for the representation of Kamouraska. A special return was made and the constituency was disfranchised for some months, but in 1869 he was elected and took his seat in the Commons as the member from Kamouraska. It did not take long for the members to learn that he was above the ordinary standard of politicians; his fine ability as a speaker and his wide knowledge of public affairs soon gaining for him the respect of the House. He was re-elected in 1872, and again by acclamation in 1874. He was elected to the Quebec Legislative Assembly in 1873 for the constituency of Quebec East, but the year following he had to resign his seat owing to a Bill having been passed which declared that no person could hold seats in the Provincial and Dominion House at the same time. Up to 1877 he held his seat with honor, and in that year was chosen as a member of the Cabinet, with the portfolio of Agriculture, and proved to be a careful, conscientious, vigorous and capable departmental minister. The Hon. Alex. Mackenzie was at this time Premier. The following year the Mackenzie Government was defeated, and the Hon. Mr. Pelletier, with the rest of the Cabinet, resigned the seals of office. In 1877 he was called to the Senate, which seat he still retains with honour to himself and profit to his country. Mr. Pelletier's prominent part in politics and his long sphere of operations as a lawyer of much discretion and accuracy, brought out his innermost self in a way few other professions do and showed what manner of man he was. In 1878 he was appointed President of the Canadian Commission for the Paris Universal Exhibition, and on the 29th of October of the same year was created a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, as a recognition of the eminent services rendered by him in that capacity.

The HON. FELIX GEOFFRION, M.P., P.C., Vercheres, Province of Quebec, is a son of M. Felix Geoffrion, by the late Catherine Brodeur, and was born at Varennes, P.Q., on the 4th of October, 1832. After receiving a thorough education, Mr. Geoffrion was appointed registrar for Vercheres, which office he held from 1854 to 1863. He sat in the Canadian Assembly from 1863 until the Union, when he was returned to the Commons. In 1874 Mr. Geoffrion moved for a select committee to enquire into the causes of the difficulties which existed in the North-West Territory during the years 1869-70, of which committee he was appointed chairman, and prepared the report which he submitted to Parliament. On the 8th of July, 1874, he was sworn a member of the Privy Council and appointed Minister of Inland Revenue in the Mackenzie administration, which position he held until December, 1876, when, in consequence of serious illness, he was compelled to resign his portfolio; he still, however, retained his seat in the House of Commons, and was re-elected at the general elections of 1878, 1882, 1887 and 1891. The Hon. Mr. Geoffrion, among other prominent positions held, has been president of the Montreal, Chambly & Sorel Railway.

ISAAC ERB BOWMAN, M.P., North Waterloo, was born in the township of Woolwich, in the County of Waterloo, Ontario, in the year 1832. He is descended from an old Swiss family that emigrated to Pennsylvania in the early part of the eighteenth century, and his father removed from that state in 1820. He received his early education at the public school, subsequently entering the Rockwood Commercial Academy. He then became a school teacher, remaining in that profession until 1860. During that period, however, he did not confine himself exclusively to the classroom, for in 1857 he became clerk of the township of Woolwich, which position he held until 1873. In 1858 he was appointed treasurer for the same municipality, which position he held until 1885. The electors of North Waterloo in 1864 elected him as their representative in the Legislative Assembly of Canada, and again in 1867 to represent them in the House of Commons, which seat he held until 1878. He was re-elected in 1882 and also at the last general election. He is president of the Ontario Mutual Life Insurance Company, which position he has held since the organisation of the company in 1870. He is also president of the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, and a director of the Waterloo Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Mr. Bowman is also largely interested in mercantile pursuits, having been for a number of years a partner of the tannery firm of Bowman & Linkan, of Southampton, and on his own account has successfully carried on a kip tannery at St. Jacob.

JAMES ARMSTRONG, J.P., MP., Middlesex, South Riding, Ont., was born in Queensbury, county of York, N.B., on the 1st of March, 1830, and was educated at Middlesex, Ont., where, upon completing his studies, he chose farming for his profession, and was extensively employed in agricultural pursuits in his county. He is a director of the London Mutual Fire Insurance Company and of the Canadian Saving and Loan Company. He is also interested in several other public enterprises. Since early manhood Mr. Armstrong has taken a deep interest in all matters concerning the welfare of his county and the Dominion at large. He was first returned to parliament at the general election of 1882, and re-elected in 1887 and 1891, the last time by a majority of 624, which is a sufficient endorsement at the hands of his constituents to prove that he has been a good and faithful standard bearer. Mr. Armstrong has held many positions of trust in his county, being for seven years superintendent of schools, and for four years township clerk. He was also reeve of Westminster township eleven years, and a warden of the county of Middlesex for two years.

DR. VAILLANCOURT, M.P.

CYRILLE EMILE VAILLANCOURT, M.D., M.P., Dorchester, P.Q., was born in the City of Quebec, in 1848, and educated in the Quebec Seminary, at the completion of which he commenced the study of medicine at Laval University, where he, at the end of the usual course allotted, obtained his diploma. In 1871 he began the practice of his profession in St. Gervais, where he remained some two years, but, seeking a wider field, removed to St. Anselme, County of Dorchester, where he has since resided and built up an extensive and lucrative practice. The doctor has not allowed his profession to absorb his entire time, for from his college days we find him more or less interested in politics, as also all public matters appertaining to the welfare of his fellow citizens. He is yet but in the prime of life, well informed on almost every topic, a popular and effective speaker, a fluent and a graceful writer. He is distinctly a man of the people. In politics he is an Independent, and was first returned to parliament at the last general election by acclamation. In social life there is no man more popular than Dr. Vaillancourt, or one more generous or more beloved by those who have made his personal acquaintance.

MR. J. D. HAZEN, M.P.

MR. JOHN DOUGLAS HAZEN, M.P., St. John, N.B., is descended from Edward Hazen, who moved from Northumberland, England, in 1648, and more immediately from John Hazen, who, with his brother William, came from Haverhill, Mass., and settled at Portland, St. John, in 1775. He is a son of the late James K. Hazen, and was born at Oromocto, Sunbury County, N.B., on the 5th June, 1860, and educated at the Collegiate school, Fredericton, and at the University of New Brunswick, where he graduated Bachelor of Arts with honours in English language and literature in 1879, and B.C.L. in 1890. In 1883 Mr. Hazen was admitted to practice law at the bar of New Brunswick. He is a member of the Senate of New Brunswick University and was registrar and treasurer of the university from 1882 to 1890. He was an alderman of Fredericton for three years and mayor for two years, removing to St. John in 1889. He was first returned to parliament at the last general election and by an immense majority. In politics he is a Liberal-Conservative, a firm believer in the maintenance of British connection for Canada, and in all measures calculated to draw the Mother Country and Canada more closely together. Though yet but in his thirty-first year Mr. Hazen is rapidly rising in public esteem. His maiden speech during the last session of parliament gave him rank at once among the most promising debaters of the house. Mr. Hazen is a member of the St. John law firm of Stratton & Hazen. He was married September 22nd, 1884, to Ada, second daughter of James Tibbits, Esq., Fredericton.

DR. PETER MACDONALD, M.P., East Huron, is of Scotch descent, his parents having come to this country in the year 1830 and settled in Pictou, N.S., but in 1836 removed to Huron county, Ont. He was born in Pictou, N.S., in 1835, and attended school there until his parents removed to Wingham, county Huron, in 1846, and subsequently went to college in Toronto, graduating from Toronto University with the degree of M.D. After completing his course he entered the practice of his profession of physician in the town of Wingham, Ont. The citizens elected him councillor and then reeve, and after the incorporation of Wingham as a town he became the first mayor. He was also a prominent member of the Board of School Trustees, having been chairman of the same for a number of years. In 1887 the Liberal electors of East Huron nominated him for election and returned him to parliament by a large majority. He was again returned at the last general election.

MR. THOMAS CHRISTIE, M.D., M.P., Argenteuil, is the third son of the late John Christie and Elizabeth Nichol who came to Canada in the year 1827 from Stirlingshire, Scotland. Their third son, Thomas Christie, was born in 1824 in the city of Glasgow, Scotland, being brought to this country by his parents. He was educated at McGill College, Montreal, obtaining the degree of M.D., in 1848. After receiving his degree and being qualified to practice as a physician and surgeon he settled down in Lachute. About a year before he gained his degree, he was assistant surgeon at Point St. Charles, Montreal, during the whole period of the existence of the ship fever in 1847. He is a prominent man among local politicans, and is greatly interested in the public affairs of his township and county. He was chairman of the Board of School Commissioners for the Parish of St. Jerusalem d'Argenteuil for over 20 years and only resigned last year, and is president of the Lachute College. He has also held the position of Warden of the County of Argenteuil, and during his term of office fulfilled his duties in a most satisfactory manner. Since 1875 he has been the representative of the constituency of Argenteuil in the Commons. On the 31st December of that year he was returned to Parliament. This was the first time he had presented himself before the electors and his popularity is shown in the fact that he was elected by acclamation. When the general elections of 1878 took place he was again the fortunate candidate, but was unseated owing to the acts of agents; he again contested the seat, but was defeated by the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, and retiring from politics in the meantime resumed the practice of his profession. At the general election of 1891 he again came forward and was returned with a majority of 203. In politics he is a Liberal. He is strongly in favour of better Sabbath observance and temperance reform throughout the country.

MR. FRANCOIS C. STANISLAS LANGELIER, Q.C., LL.D., M.P., Quebec Centre, was born at Ste. Rosalie, Bagot, P.Q., on the 24th of December, 1838. He is a son of Captain Louis Sebastien Langelier, by Julie Esther Casault, and is descended on his father's side from Sebastien Langelier, who came to Canada from Fresquienne, near Rouen, France, in 1659. His ancestors settled at Sillery, near Quebec, afterwards removing to L'Islet. Of this family likewise was the celebrated Bishop Langelier. On the mother's side he is descended from the Casaults of Granville, France, and to this family belonged the late L. J. Casault, founder of the Laval University. Mr. Langelier was educated in classics at St. Hyacinthe College, and in law at Laval University, where, in 1861, he graduated with honours. In 1861 he was called to the Bar of Lower Canada. In 1878 he was appointed a provincial Queen's Counsel, and a federal in 1880. On his return from Paris in 1863, he was appointed Professor of Civil Law and Political Economy in Laval University. He is also a member of the Senate of the University, and has been for seven years Professor of Roman Law. Of the first colonization society established in Canada he was secretary. He has been President of the Institut Canadien, and of the Quebec, Montmorency and Charlevoix Railway Company, and a director of the Quebec and Lake St John Railway. In municipal politics he has taken no little interest, and was elected mayor of the City of Quebec in 1882, and re-elected in 1884, 1886 and 1888. He first entered political life in 1873, when he was elected to the Provincial Legislature as member for Montmagny. He was a member of the Executive Council and Commissioner of Crown Lands from the 8th of March, 1878, and Treasurer of the Province of Quebec from March, 1879, till the resignation of the ministry. Mr. Langelier has always been a Liberal or Rouge. He was elected to the Legislature from Portneuf, in 1878, but at the general election in 1881 the Bleu forces were too many and he was defeated. In 1884, on Mr. Frechette being unseated by the courts, he stood for Megantic, and was elected, thus achieving the end desired by his admirers, a place in the House of Commons, of which body he has since been a member.

DR. P. M. GUAY, M.P., Levis, Que.—The ancestors of Dr. Guay, the member for Levis, came from Saint Onge, France, and were among the first settlers of Pointe Levis, Levis Co. He was born at St. Romuald d'Etchemin, March 26th, 1848. His education was received at the Quebec Seminary and at the Laval University, from whence he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the year 1868 and that of M.D. in 1872. After graduating he began the practice of medicine in the parish of St. Romuald d'Etchemin, his native place, and has since become the principal physician and surgeon in the parish. In the year 1874 he was united in marriage to M. Louise Antoinette Roy, daughter of the late T. E. Roy, Esq., formerly sergeant-at-arms in the Legislative Council at Quebec. He has been a Governor of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Quebec since the year 1883, thus showing the high place which his exceptional talents have secured to him. Having always resided in the Parish of St. Romuald d'Etchemin he has naturally been closely connected with the parochial life, and is thoroughly versed in all

DR. GUAY, M.P.

the municipal affairs. The electors, recognizing this fact, elected him to the position of councillor on the municipal board, and subsequently Mayor of St. Romuald d'Etchemin, which office he held from the year 1885 till 1887, when he resigned. In 1885 Mr. I. A. Belleau, the sitting member, being unseated, the voters of Levis selected Dr. Guay to represent them in the Federal Parliament. So well did he look after the interests of his constituents and the country that at the general elections of 1887 he was again nominated, and was victorious. At the more recent elections, in 1891, when the Liberals so nearly upset the Government, Dr. Guay came forward once more, and is to be congratulated on the result, for he was returned with a majority of 281. Dr. Guay is a staunch Liberal and is an ardent advocate of unrestricted reciprocity with the United States, believing that this policy would be the best possible one for Canada and Canadians. Dr. Guay is the chief whip of the Liberal party for the Province of Quebec.

SIR HECTOR LANGEVIN, C.B., K.C.M.G., Q.C., M.P.

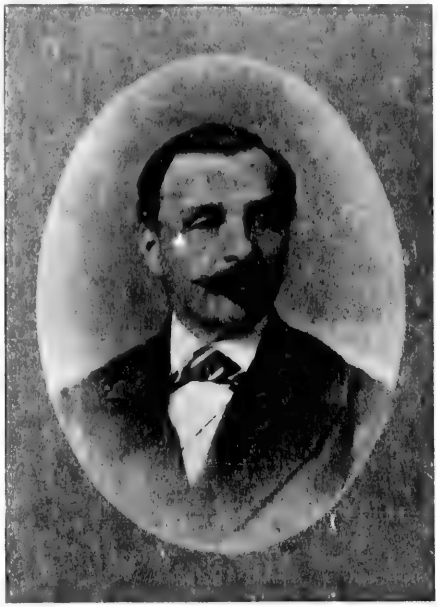
The Hon. Sir Hector Louis Langevin, C.B., K.C.M.G., Q.C., ex-Minister of Public Works for Canada, M.P. for the City of Three Rivers, and also the County of Richelieu, was born at the City of Quebec on the 25th of August, 1826. His father, the late M. Jean Langevin, was assistant Civil Secretary under Lords Gosford and Sydenham, and his mother, Sophie Scholastique, a daughter of Major La Force, who served his country with much gallantry during the invasion of 1812-14. Sir Hector was educated at the Quebec Seminary, and in 1846 left school to commence the study of law with the late Hon. A. N. Morin at Montreal. From boyhood he had a taste for literature, and while pursuing his studies, contributed quite liberally to the press. In 1847 he became editor of the *Melange Religieux*, and subsequently editor of the *Journal of Agriculture*, both papers being published in Montreal. On Mr. Morin's retirement from practice, Mr. Langevin entered the office of the late Sir George Etienne Cartier in Montreal. This commenced the friendship between those two distinguished men, which was destined to last so long, to be so close and so loyal, and of such importance to the French Canadians, as also to the Dominion of Canada. In 1856 he was elected representative of Palace ward in the Quebec City Council, and subsequently Chairman of the Water Works Committee. He became editor of the *Courier du Canada* in 1857, and during the absence of the Mayor, Dr. Morin, in England, acted as Chief Magistrate of Quebec City. In the same year he was elected by the people Mayor, and also the parliamentary representative for the County of Dorchester. He warmly supported the administration, one of the leaders of which was the gentleman at whose hands he had received his legal as well as his political training. The Macdonald Cartier ministry held life by a very precarious tenure, and as the political horizon darkened it was finally forced to resign. Mr. George Brown was then called to office, but after three days had to relinquish the same, on a motion of want of confidence moved by Mr. Langevin. The old ministry being recalled to power, a readjustment took place. Mr. Langevin was appointed a Queen's Counsel on the 30th March, 1864, and on the same day entered the Tache-Macdonald administration as Solicitor-General, with a seat in the Cabinet. In 1866 he was appointed Postmaster-General, which office he retained until the consummation of Confederation, in which movement he took a prominent part. He was a member of the Quebec Conference, a delegate to Charlottetown, and went to England to aid the Home Office in perfecting the Confederation scheme. During this movement the tact, sauvity and broad statesmanship which has since developed, came into life. In the first Dominion administration Mr. Langevin was Secretary of State for the Dominion, and the year following was created a C.B., (civil). In 1867 he assumed the portfolio of Public Works, and in 1870 he was created a Knight Commander of the Roman Order of Pope Gregory the Great. During Sir George Cartier's absence in England, in 1873, Mr. Langevin acted as leader of the French Canadian Conservative party, and upon the death of his chief, he became the permanent leader. On the downfall of Sir John Macdonald's administration in 1873 he resigned office. In the general elections of 1878, he was an unsuccessful candidate for Kimouski, but Mr. William McDougall, the member for Three Rivers, made way for him, and he was chosen for the vacant seat by acclamation, since which time he has been re-elected to parliament at every general election. In the new Conservative administration he was Postmaster-General, which office he retained until 1879, when he again became Minister of Public Works. In consequence of the service he has rendered to the Dominion and Empire, the Queen conferred upon him the Knight Commandership of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Sir Hector L. Langevin has always been looked upon as an able and wise statesman, his whole desire being to create a feeling of brotherhood between his own people and their English speaking compatriots.

Mr. James Masson, Q.C., M.P., was born on the 17th of February, 1847, in Seymour Township, Ont. He received his early educational training in the public school of his native place, and subsequently went to the Grammar School at Belleville, where he proved himself an apt and industrious scholar. He decided upon following law as his profession, and soon entered the office of Mr. W. H. Penton, at Belleville, where he carried on his legal studies with such success, that at the Michaelmas term of 1871, he attained the object of his ambition and received his degree. Owen Sound was the place fixed upon wherein to practice his profession, and there he succeeded in building up a lucrative business. Two years after his admission to the Bar his talents as a lawer were recognized to the extent that he was appointed to the position of Master-in-Chancery, which important place he held until 1885, during which year he was further honoured by being appointed a Queen's Counsel. In 1874 he entered the political arena and took an active part in the different local campaigns. In 1877 the electors of North Grey decided to put him in nomination, with the result that he was returned to represent them in the next House of Commons. His conduct during that parliament was such as to inspire new confidence among the electors and he was re-elected at the last general election. In politics Mr. Masson is a Liberal-Conservative, and a strong advocate and supporter of the National Policy.

Mr. H. H. Ross, M.P., Dundas, Ont.—In tracing back the history of the forefathers of Mr. H. H. Ross, the present M.P. for the county of Dundas, Ont., it is found that his great-grandfather was named Jacob Ross, who was one of the early English settlers in what is to-day the United States. In all probability the most important period of his life—which at that time was full of adventure among all classes of settlers—was when he held the important post of scout to the British forces. This was during the Revolutionary War, when Sir Wm. Johnstone was in command of the King's troops. For the hazardous as well as important work which he performed on behalf of his king he received the special thanks of the government, and also as a U. E. Loyalist a large grant of land. In contradistinction to him, his brother, George Ross, was prominent among the revolutionists, and his name is one that will be forever remembered as one of the signers of the Declaration of American Independence. Michael Ross, the grandfather of the subject of this article, was connected for many years with the Canadian militia as captain, taking an active part in the battle of Chrysler's Farm. Later on, in the stirring times of 1837-38, he was again prominent among the defenders of his country. His son, John Sylvester Ross, the father of H. H. Ross, M.P. for Dundas County, Ontario, represented his country for a period of sixteen years, being elected by acclamation in 1867, the year of the confederation of the various provinces. On his mother's side, Mr. H. H. Ross is descended from the U.E. Loyalist families of Carman and Shaver. Both of these families are prominently connected with the history of Dundas, both in political and business spheres. He was born in Iroquois, County Dundas, in 1847, receiving his early education at the High School of this place. Later on he proceeded to the University, Toronto, where he graduated with high honours, receiving one of the silver medals of his year. Shortly after leaving Toronto University he was offered the position of head master of the High School of Gananoque and Perth, which he accepted and held for nearly five years. He is now actively engaged in business, being a member of the firm of Ross Bros. & Co., of his native town. In the the public affairs of his native town and county he has always been very active, and when called upon has fulfilled his part in an able manner. For three successive years he was a town councillor of Iroquois, and during this period he was an energetic worker for the welfare of the town. He was appointed a member of the Board of County Examiners, and fulfilled the duties of this office with great ability. Always interested in Canadian politics, and a warm ally of the Conservative candidates of his county, Mr. Ross did not commence his own political career until the present year. He entered upon the campaign of 1891 with the well deserved support of many of the constituents who in former years had voted for his father, and upon the official count being declared he was found to have a majority of 60 votes. He is a staunch adherent of the Conservative party and policy, and a very decided opponent of annexation, believing that the Dominion of Canada has a future of great promise distinct from that of her neighbours to the south.

The Hon. Thomas McKay, Senator, Truro, N.S., is the eldest son of the late William McKay, who emigrated from Sutherlandshire, Scotland and settled in the County of Pictou, N.S., at which place the subject of our sketch was born on the 8th of January, 1839. After receiving a thorough education, Mr. McKay embarked in mercantile life, and ere long started in business on his own account, and has pursued a very successful career. He is also interested in many prominent enterprises in his native province. In 1874 he first entered the political arena and was returned to parliament, was unseated on petition on the 14th of November of the same year, but was re-elected on the 17th of the ensuing month, holding his seat until May, 1881, and on the 24th of December of that year he was called to the Senate by Royal proclamation. In politics, the Hon. Mr. McKay is a Liberal-Conservative. He has held many positions of public trust in his native province.

The Hon. Joseph H. Bellerose, Senator, was born at Three Rivers on the 12th July, 1830. He is the son of the late Michel H. Bellerose, Esq., merchant, and of Geneviève Sophie Lematte de Lotinville. In his youth Mr. Bellerose attended English and French schools in his native city until 1844, when he entered Nicolet College; thence to the College of St. Hyacinthe in 1847, where he finished his closing course in 1842. In 1844 Mr. Bellerose devoted himself to the study of law, under Messrs. Drummond & Laffrenage, Montreal. Three years later he married Miss Henrietta Armand, daughter of Lieut. Col. Armand and sister of the Hon. Joseph F. Armand, of La Riviere de Praine. At a later date Mr. Bellerose left Montreal for St Vincent de Paul, where he went into business. In 1861 Mr. Bellerose was requested by a great number of his friends to solicit the votes of the electors of Laval; he entered the contest but was defeated by a small majority. In 1862 he gave up business, as it did not conform to his tastes. He was the first who organized country volunteer corps; in 1847 he was made captain of the first company of the 8th Military District, and soon afterwards Lieut. Colonel of the 12th Battalion. In 1858 Her Majesty, the Queen, being desirous of showing her estimation of his military services, charged Sir E. W. Head, then Governor General, to offer him a captaincy in the 100th Prince of Wales Royal Canadian Regiment; this position he accepted, but subsequently, for private reasons resigned, notwithstanding that he had passed the necessary examinations. In 1862 the Government of the Hon. Sanfield Macdonald having offered him the position of Brigade-Major of the 8th Military District, he accepted, and quickly enrolled many volunteer corps, of which 15 were armed, equipped and suitably drilled. In 1863, a new general election taking place, Mr. Bellerose was again requested to go forward. He resigned his official position, became a candidate and was elected by a good majority. From that date up to confederation, he was elected by acclamation at each election, and after confederation he was also unanimously elected by the two Legislatures, Federal and Provincial, until his promotion to the Senate on the 7th October, 1873; at the general election for the Local



THE HON. SENATOR BELLEROSE.

House in 1875, when the law prohibited a seat in both Parliaments, he was obliged to resign his seat in the Provincial House. Mr. Bellerose has been for several years vice-president of the Sovereign Insurance Co., and has been a commissioner under the Second Victoria, Chap. 29, of the Statutes of Lower Canada; president of the Union Navigation Company, Justice of the Peace since 1850, mayor of his municipality, and in many other ways prominently identified with the general interests of his county. During the difficulties between the Bishop of Montreal (Mgr. Ig. Bourget) and the Seminary of St. Sulpice on the subject of the division of the parish of Montreal into several parishes, Mr. Bellerose was one of the commissioners named by the Government to settle the difficulties, which terminated in the triumph of the Bishop. In two instances the Government of the late Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald offered Mr. Bellerose honourable and lucrative positions, but each time he thought it his duty to refuse them on the ground that for a long time he had been in receipt of the votes of the people, and a seat in the legislature of his country, and he felt it his duty to decline all these propositions. "My vote," said Mr. Bellerose on one occasion, "may decide the life or death of the Government, so why should I consent to change the role and become its servant? I appreciate too much the confidence with which I have been honoured by my constituents, to do them this injury." On several occasions Mr. Bellerose has presided at Sessions of the Committee of Private Bills of the Senate. During the session of the Quebec Legislature in 1871, Mr. Bellerose was offered the Speakership of the Legislative Assembly for the next Parliament, which he then accepted, but during recess, party dissensions and the great desire expressed by the Hon. Hector Langevin that the late Speaker, Mr. Blanchet, should be continued in office, determined Mr. Bellerose to waive his right to the presidency of the Assembly, and Mr. Blanchet received a second appointment, Premier Chauveau making it a condition that Mr. Bellerose would consent to continue the good work he had inaugurated during the four last years as President of the Committee on Contingencies, where he effected great reductions in the House expenditure. Mr. Bellerose was, for over 30 years past, a disinterested supporter of the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, until 1872, when from his seat in the Commons, he charged him with having deceived both the French and the English in the Dominion at the time of Confederation. Having strong Conservative principles, Mr. Bellerose did not join the Opposition, but followed an independent course up to 1885, when the Riel execution found him ready to fight for what he termed equal rights and equal justice to all. From this last Mr. Bellerose was prominently mixed up with all political struggles, denouncing Sir John and his supporters. After the death of Sir G. E. Cartier, in 1873, Mr. Bellerose refused a seat in Sir John A. Macdonald's Cabinet, owing to the policy of his Government on the Manitoba Amnesty and New Brunswick School questions, but principally on account of the Pacific Railway changes then pending. On another occasion he was approached by a friend of the Liberal Government to whom he answered he had determined to remain quite independent of both political parties and do his duty to his country. During his whole political career Mr. Bellerose has always strongly advocated and has always fought staunchly for the rights and privileges of Catholics and of French Canadians all through the Dominion, north and south, east and west, and this he did with so much disinterestedness, that he is reported to have declared from his seat in the Senate, that he waived all rights to promotion as a reward for long past services, provided his co-religionists and his fellow countrymen of French origin should receive justice at the hands of the Government, which he contended they had not and did not receive. In his declining years Mr. Bellerose can look back with just pride upon a long life of devotedness, independence and usefulness.

Mr. K. F. Burns, M.P., Gloucester, N.B., was born at Thomastown, Tipperary, Ireland, January, 8, 1842, and came to this country with his parents, who settled in the Lower Provinces. His education was received in the schools of Halifax and St. John, where he received a thorough training in all branches of a commercial education. Having decided on a mercantile course in life, he entered the office of a merchant, and after some time entered into business for himself. At the present time he is one of the largest and most influential merchants and millowners in Gloucester County. He always took a lively interest in the militia force, being connected with it for some years, finally retiring in 1874, with the rank of Captain. Mr. Burns represented Gloucester in the New Brunswick Legislative Assembly from 1874 till 1878, when, owing to the press of other matters, he retired. In the year 1882 the Conservative electors of the County of Gloucester nominated him as their candidate for the Commons, and as events proved, their choice was a good one, for Mr. Burns was returned by a considerable majority. On the approach of the general election in 1887 he was once more nominated by the Conservative party, and was successful, being also returned as the representative of the county at the electoral campaign of 1891. Mr. Burns is a Liberal Conservative, and believes in British connection and preservation of the tariff against foreign manufactured goods. Gloucester County owes to him the Caraquet Railway.

Mr. George Gerald King, M.P., Queen's County, N.B.—The parents of Mr. George Gerald King came to Canada nearly sixty years ago. His father, Malcolm, was a native of Fintry, Scotland, while his mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Hickson, of Milltown, Ireland. Springfield, King's County, N.B., was the birthplace of the subject of this sketch. He was born on the 11th of December, 1836. His early days were passed in this place. On reaching manhood he settled at Chipman, Queen's County, where he was married. The training he received with his father in his youthful days fitted him more especially for a mercantile life, which he has followed in his adopted home. He was early connected with public affairs, and for one term held the office of warden of Queen's County. When the general Dominion elections of 1870 took place, Mr. King was elected, and held this seat until 1887. On the country being appealed to in this year he was an unsuccessful candidate, but was re-elected at the last general election. For many years Mr. King has been prominently identified with the lumbering and shipbuilding industries of his province. He is an owner of lumber lands, and is also a millowner. He has built a number of vessels on Grand Lake, designed for the coasting trade, in which, as a lumber dealer and general merchant, he is largely interested. His mill and store at Chipman are the centre of a flourishing business. He is a strong advocate of closer trade relations with the United States.

Mr. Nathaniel Clark Wallace, M.P., West York, is a son of Captain Nathaniel Wallace, who came to Canada in the year 1834, from Sligo, Ireland, and settled in the town of Woodbridge, in the County of York, Ont. Here Nathaniel Clarke Wallace was born, on the 21st May, 1844. He attended the public school, and afterwards spent a portion of the year 1863 at the Western Grammar School. In the following year he accepted a position as teacher in a public school, and followed up this profession until 1869. He is next heard of as a successful merchant and miller. For nearly a quarter of a century Mr. Wallace has been connected with the public life of the country. In 1874 he was appointed deputy reeve of the township of Vaughan, which position he held from 1874 to 1879. In 1878 he fulfilled the duties of warden for the County of York. For many years Mr. Wallace has been a prominent Orangeman, being County Master of the Orangemen of West York for a long period. He was also Grand Treasurer of Orange Grand Lodge of Ontario West from 1877 to 1883, when he resigned the position. He is now Grand Master of the Orangemen of British America. Although not a farmer himself he takes great interest in agricultural affairs. He is president of the York Farmers' Colonization Company, which operates in the North-West. At the general election in 1878 Mr. Wallace was a candidate for parliamentary honours in the Liberal-Conservative interest, coming out at the head of the poll. He carries with him almost the entire Protestant vote. He was re-elected at the general elections in 1882 and 1887, and again at the last election in 1891. His residence is at Woodbridge, Ont., where is located the large business concern of which he is a member.

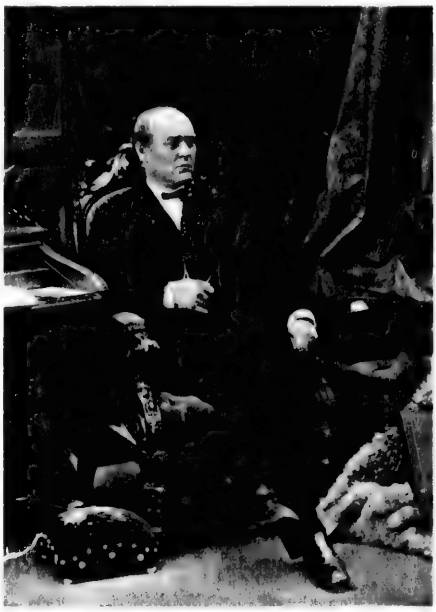
Mr. Donald Watson Davis, M.P., Alberta, North-West Territory, was born in the town of Londonderry, State of Vermont, U.S.A., in the year 1849. Both his parents were natives of that state, but of English and Scotch descent. After receiving an education in his native town, he removed to Canada, and in the year 1870 settled in Macleod, where he commenced business as a merchant and general stock dealer. His business has since developed to large proportions. Mr. Davis has always taken an active interest in public affairs. His parliamentary career began in 1887, when at the general elections he was sent by the people of Alberta to represent them in the House of Commons. His friends, recognizing his abilities as a parliamentarian, re-elected him in 1891 with a majority of 1,807 votes. In politics he is a Conservative, and is an enthusiastic advocate of measures for the further and continued development of the great North-West.

C. J. Rinfret, M.D., M.P., Lotbiniere, P.Q., was born at Cape Sante, Portneuf County, in September, 1847. After having received his elementary education he proceeded to the Quebec Seminary, where he went through a complete classical course. Having chosen medicine as his profession, he went to Laval University, and after completing his four years' term, he graduated with honours and the degree of M.D. Returning to his native place he became a practising physician and surgeon, and soon became popular, attaining a large practice in the County of Lotbiniere. While following his profession he took an active part in public affairs, and became thoroughly conversant with all that related to the public life of county and parish. His political career may be said to have commenced in the year 1878. It was at this time the electors of Lotbiniere County first nominated him on the Liberal ticket as their representative in the Dominion Parliament. He was returned with a considerable majority. At the general elections in 1882 he was again elected, as well as in 1887. At the recent electoral contest, which, with most candidates, was one of the hottest experienced in many years, Dr. Rinfret was elected by acclamation. This fact is ample proof of the high esteem and appreciation in which his many good qualities are held by the electors, no matter of what shade their politics may be. Dr. Rinfret is a supporter of the unrestricted reciprocity movement.

MR. THOMAS MURRAY M.P.

MR. THOS. MURRAY, M.P., Pontiac County. Thos. Murray, Esq., M.P., North Renfrew, was born in the township of Goulburn, County of Carleton, on the 18th of January, 1836, of good sound Irish parents. He is the son of the late Jas. Murray, of King's County, Ireland, who early in life followed commercial pursuits and later farming in the township of Goulburn, which he continued until his death in 1848. His mother, Elizabeth Burrows, was also of Irish descent, and our subject inherited the best of mental and physical powers from both parents. He received his early education at the common and High schools at Smith's Falls, and after leaving school entered the employ of Mr. R. R. Lyon, of Richmond, Carleton County, where he remained four years. He afterwards was employed by Messrs. Perges Bros., of Ottawa, an For five years Mr. Murray carried on business for himself, finally entering business as a general merchant with his brother, Michael Murray, at Pembroke, under the firm name of Murray Bros. Mr. Michael Murray soon after died, and the subject of our sketch continued business alone, having been attended with marked success, while his abilities were quickly recognized by the citizens of Pembroke and he was elected councillor for the town in 1863, and remained there some years, being later on chosen as reeve of the same place, a position which he filled with honour to himself and satisfaction to all. In 1868 he first came out for parliamentary honours, his scope now being beyond municipal affairs, and contested North Renfrew against John Rankin unsuccessfully. Mr. Rankin soon after resigned his seat and Mr. Murray was again a candidate for the vacancy, but the late Mr. J. Supple who represented the same constituency in the Local House, being favourable to the election of the late Sir Francis Hincks, who was desirous of a seat in the House of Commons, resigned his seat in the Ontario Legislature on the condition that Mr. Murray would not contest the Dominion election. Mr. Murray accordingly contested the Ontario election against Thos. Deacon, Q.C., and defeated him. At the next general election Mr. Deacon was successful over our hero, but he was not a man to be baffled by conquest, and in 1874 he contested Pontiac and North Renfrew, but was unsuccessful again. However, believing that everything comes to him who tries, and that "incessant pains the end obtains," Mr. Murray took the field against his old opponent, Mr. Deacon, in 1879, and this time was elected by 100 votes, a handsome majority. In 1883 he again defeated Mr. Deacon by a still larger majority of 160 votes, and was again re elected in 1886. Was again defeated in 1890 on the school question, this and religious prejudice being the two main reasons for his numerous defeats. At this time Mr. Murray was appointed Sheriff of the County of Renfrew, but resigned in less than four weeks after his appointment in order to contest a seat in the House of Commons, and was elected by the large majority of 398 at the general election of 1891. In one of the elections in which Mr. Murray was defeated for the House of Commons the successful candidate, Mr. White, was unseated, and Mr. Murray's brother William contested the election and was successful. Mr. White, the present Speaker, in turn protested the election, and unseated him. Both again went to the polls, and Mr. White was successful. His public career has been thus far a long, useful and on the whole a successful one. In the Ontario Legislature Mr. Murray was astutely watching the interests of his constituents and obtained for them many grants for colonization roads, which are to-day recorded in honour of his service. During this extended period his business at Pembroke was never neglected, but on the other hand was constantly increasing. Mr. Murray to-day having many branch stores throughout the Ottawa district. He is a fine business man, shrewd and clever in his plans, full of push and enterprise, and owns many town lots in Pembroke located in what is known as the Murray ward. Mining and Canadian development have received his close attention, he and his brother being among the first applicants for claims in the Sudbury mines, where several valuable mines now run by a syndicate are known as the Murray mines. He has also an extensive property in the rising village of North Bay on the north shore of Lake Nipissing, which was a few years ago nothing but bush, and is now a thriving town with a population of over 2,000, having a hotel erected by the Murray Bros., at a cost of $10,000. Mr. Murray is not often heard upon the floor of the Legislature, and it would be well if the same could be said of many of the members, but he carefully watches and weighs questions and is ready at the right moment with a well fortified opinion upon a given subject. He is a most industrious member of the House, and is also an extremely valuable member, in committee especially, on account of his energy, good judgment and wide stock of information on any subject up for consideration, while personally his social qualities, his proverbial hospitality, his sterling integrity and devotion to the public interests make him a general favourite. In politics he is a staunch Liberal, a strong supporter and able advocate of unrestricted reciprocity, and a Canadian every inch of him, desiring to see the National Policy out of use, believing that if voters and patriots desire as they should, to see trade revived, the treasury filled and prosperity in this grandest of lands, a treaty of commerce with our neighbours must be brought about through their judicious use of the franchise.

MR. THOMAS MCGREEVY, M.P., Quebec West, was born in the City of Quebec on the 27th of July, 1827, in which district he has since resided, receiving his education there. From an early period in life he showed an inclination for commercial and public enterprises, and became well known from his connection with important companies and undertakings of a large character. In 1867 he was called to the Legislative Council for the Province of Quebec, where he sat till the general elections of 1874, when he resigned, owing to the measure which passed the House abolishing dual representation. In 1867 he was returned by acclamation to the House of Commons for Quebec West, and has been returned as Conservative representative at each general election since held. Mr. McGreevy throughout his political career has been a consistent and trusted Liberal-Conservative, and he has the reputation of being one of the most practical and "level headed" members in the House of Commons. He built the North Shore Railway from Quebec to Montreal, and the admirable manner in which the road was constructed is the best evidence of the thoroughness with which anything falling to his charge is accomplished. As a "City Father," he was no less

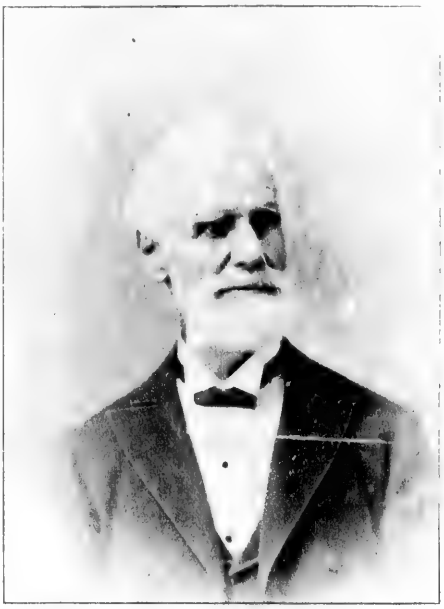


MR. THOS. MCGREEVY, M.P.

popular than in every enterprise with which he was connected, and in the city council where he sat from 1854 to 1864, his recommendations were invariably regarded as sound and practical. Since the completion of the North Shore in 1880, he has not been interested in any contracts, devoting himself to commercial and mercantile pursuits. He was president of the St. Lawrence Steam Navigation Company since 1884, now known as the Saguenay line of steamers; of the Union Bank of Lower Canada since its formation; was a commissioner of the Quebec Turnpike Trust from 1864 to 1878, when Mr. Joly reorganized it and offered him a commissionership which he respectfully declined; a member of the Quebec Harbour Commissioners from 1880; vice president of the Locomotive Works of Kingston, and has been a director of the North Shore Railway Company for the last seven years and president for the last three years.

LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARD TYRWHITT, M.P., South Simcoe, was born in Simcoe County, Ont., on the 29th of November, 1844. He comes of an old English family, his grandfather, whose name he bears, being master of Nantyr Hall, Denbighshire, barrister of the Inner Temple, and recorder of Chester. Colonel Tyrwhitt was educated at home under the care of private tutors, and at Barrie Grammar School, completing his education in France, at Dinan and Rouen Colleges. Returning to Canada in his eighteenth year, he engaged in farming, and has met with marked success. From boyhood days he took a deep interest in military affairs, and joined the Simcoe (45th) Battalion. In 1864 he captured a first class certificate at the military school, Toronto; in January, 1865, attended the cadet camp at Laprairie, and served under Col. Jenyns on the Niagara frontier as a lieutenant during the Fenian raid in 1866. In 1870 he took a first class certificate at the cavalry school, shortly afterwards attaining the rank of Major, with the brevet rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He is now Lieutenant Colonel of the 36th Peel Battalion, and was honoured with the command of the Wimbledon team in 1886. Colonel Tyrwhitt's political career commenced on the death of W. C. Little, who had for several years represented South Simcoe. He was nominated by the Liberal Conservatives in February, 1882, as a candidate for the House of Commons, and was elected by a majority of 900. In 1887 he was nominated to contest his own riding of South Simcoe, and also North York. He was defeated in North York, but carried his own riding by a majority of 1,050, and at the last general election he was returned by acclamation. When the North-West rebellion broke out he was among the first to offer his services to the Government to assist in suppressing the outbreak, and he acted as second in command of the North Simcoe Battalion, of which his colleague in parliament, Colonel O'Brien, was in command.

THE HON. SENATOR MASSON



THE HON. SENATOR VIDAL

LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. LOUIS FRANCOIS ROBERTOLE MASSON, ex Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec, and Senator, Terrebonne, P.Q., was born at Terrebonne on the 7th of November, 1833. He is the fourth son of the Hon. Joseph Masson, a member of the Legislative Council of Canada at the time of his death, and M. Ste. Sophie Raymond, of Lapraine. Mrs. Masson died at Terrebonne in 1884, at which place she was buried, the Archbishop of Montreal officiating. The musical service, under the leadership of Professor Gouldanne Couture, of Montreal, with a select choir of forty male voices, was the finest ever performed in the Dominion. Her loss was irreparable to her parish. Besides distributing considerable fortune to her children and relatives, she bequeathed princely legacies to various charitable institutions, the Deaf Mute Institution of Montreal receiving the sum of $20,000. Col. Masson's ancestors came to Canada at an early period and settled originally in St. Eustache. The subject of this article was educated at the Jesuits College, Georgetown, Worcester, Mass., and at St. Hyacinthe, Quebec. After the completion of his studies, he travelled some years through Europe and the Holy Land, in company with that distinguished clergyman, the Rev. M. Desaulniers, of St. Hyacinthe College. On Mr. Masson's return to Canada, he entered the law office of the late Sir George Etienne Cartier, in Montreal, where he remained three years, and was admitted to the bar in November, 1859. He practised law for some two years, but a military and political life were his greatest ambition. On the 21st of August, 1863, he received the appointment of Brigade Major of the 8th Military District of Lower Canada, doing active duty on the frontier during the first Fenian raid in March, 1866, and also during the second raid in the same year, and in 1867 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel. Col. Masson was first elected to Parliament in 1867, to represent the County of Terrebonne, and at every subsequent election has been elected by acclamation. In 1874 he was offered a seat in Sir John A. Macdonald's Cabinet which he declined; the outspoken views he held on the amnesty for political offences in Manitoba, and on the settlement of the New Brunswick mixed schools question, forbade him accepting the proffered honor unless he should make a sacrifice of principle. He is in favour of a reciprocity with the United States, provided Canada can get equitable terms of a moderate protective tariff; and was a warm supporter for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railroad wholly on Canadian soil. When the Mackenzie administration resigned in 1878, Col. Masson was travelling in Europe, and, being again offered a portfolio in Sir John's Cabinet, at once returned, and on the 9th of October he was sworn a member of Her Majesty's Privy Council and Minister of Militia and Defence. Owing to his effective administration numerous improvements and important changes were made in the Canadian militia organization, among them being the establishment of drill associations in educational institutions, the supply of military clothing from Canadian manufactures, the manufacturing in the country of gunpowder, cartridges, heavy guns, etc. On the 16th of January he was compelled, owing to ill-health, to resign his position as Minister of Militia and Defence, and was appointed President of the Privy Council. In 1880 Col. Masson resigned his seat in the Cabinet and in 1882 was called to the Senate; he was appointed a member of the Legislative Council of Quebec in 1884, resigning both positions on the 7th of November of the same year to assume the duties of Lieut.-Governor of the Province of Quebec. In May, 1887, he resigned as Lieut.-Governor and left for Europe, his resignation being accepted in the month of October following. During his stay in Rome he had the honour of a lengthy private interview with His Holiness the Pope, who conferred upon him the Star and Cross of the Order of Gregory the Great. After his retirement from political life he published an historical sketch of the old Northwest Company, "Les Bourgeois de la Compagnie de Nord Ouest," comprising numerous unpublished documents, letters and journals relating to the early history of the Northwest Territories. He was reappointed to the Senate, 3rd February, 1890. He is a Conservative.

MR. JOSEPH HECTOR LEDUC, M.P., Nicolet, P.Q., was born at St. Leonard d'Aston, County of Nicolet, in the year 1865, and received his education at Nicolet College, at the completion of which he entered mercantile life, and on attaining his majority engaged as a general merchant in his native town. Success has followed his enterprises in every course of life, and now, when but in his twenty-sixth year, he is the representative of his county in the House of Parliament, to which seat he was elected at the last general election. Mr. Leduc is one of the youngest members in the House, and is exceedingly popular.

THE HON. ALEXANDER VIDAL, Senator, Sarnia, was born at Brocknell, Berkshire, England, on the 4th day of August, 1819, and is the eldest surviving son of the late Captain R. E. Vidal, R.N. The family is of Spanish origin and emigrated to England in the latter part of the eighteenth century. In 1834, Captain Vidal with his wife and family came to Canada and settled in Sarnia. Senator Vidal was educated in the Royal Mathematical School, Christ's Hospital in London, England, and studied chiefly mathematics, navigation and nautical astronomy, with the idea at first of entering the navy. When the militia was called out in 1837 to suppress the rebellion of that year, he served as a private, and step by step was promoted until he won the lieutenant colonel's epaulettes in the Lambton reserve militia, which rank he still retains. Mr. Vidal was licensed as a provincial land surveyor in 1843, and for some ten years followed this profession. During this time he was employed by the government to survey parts of the townships of Bentinck and Glenelg, the township of Saugeen, the town plot of Sault Ste. Marie, and all the mining localities on the north shore of Lake Huron and River Ste. Marie. He also accompanied Captain Anderson to the north shores of Lakes Huron and Superior as commissioner to arrange with the Indians for the transfer of lands to the Canadian Government. He was appointed treasurer for the County of Lambton in 1853, which position he still retains. In 1861 Mr. Vidal placed himself as a candidate on the Conservative ticket for the House of Assembly, but was defeated; but in 1863 he was elected to the Legislative Council for the St. Clair division, which comprised the counties of Lambton and West Middlesex, which seat he held until the confederation of the provinces, when the Legislative Council was abolished and the Senate established. The Senate as then organized consisted of eighteen members less than the Legislative Council, and Mr. Vidal was one of those who for a time had to await a vacancy, and in 1873 he was called to the Senate. In 1853 he was selected as agent for the Bank of Upper Canada in Sarnia, and held this office until the bank closed its doors in 1866. The same year he was appointed agent for the Bank of Montreal, which position he resigned in 1874, for the purpose of attending his parliamentary duties, he having been appointed to the Senate the preceding year. Mr. Vidal is a strong advocate of temperance and ever since 1875 has been president of the Dominion Alliance for the Suppression of the Liquor Traffic. He has been and is interested more or less in all public matters that affect the welfare of his old constituents, as is evidenced by the important positions he has held in the Senate as chairman of the different committees, such as Banking, Contingencies and Reporting Debates, always diligently and conscientiously discharging his duties to the country.

THE HON. ANDREW ARCHIBALD MACDONALD, Senator, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, is descended from the Clanronald branch of the Macdonalds of the Isles, a son of Hugh and Catherine Macdonald, of Tanmure, and grandson of Andrew MacDonald, who purchased a large tract of land, and with his family and retainers emigrated from Inverness shire, Scotland, and settled in Three Rivers, P.E.I., in 1806. Here father and sons carried on an extensive mercantile business for many years. The subject of our sketch was born at Three Rivers, P.E.I., on the 14th of February, 1820, and received his education at the county Grammar School and by private tutor. From the period of his attaining his majority Mr. Macdonald took a deep interest in public affairs. He sat for Georgetown in the House of Assembly from 1854 until 1860. When the Legislative Council became elective in 1863 he was returned for King's County, 2nd district, in the Legislative Council, and re-elected in 1867. He continued a member of that body until July, 1873, when he was appointed postmaster general of the province. Mr. Macdonald was one of the delegates to the Charlottetown conference on the union of the lower provinces in 1864, and in September of the same year a delegate to the Quebec conference, which succeeded it, and arranged the basis of union of all the British North American colonies. He was a delegate to the International Convention at Portland, Maine, U.S, in 1868. Deeply interested in educational matters, he was a member of the Board of Education from 1867 to 1870. He is a public trustee under the Land Purchase Act of 1875, was a member of the executive council from 1867 until 1872, and again from 18th of April, 1872, until confederation. He was leader of the Government party in the Legislative Council for several years, and was Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island from the 1st of August, 1884, to the 4th of September, 1889. On the 11th of May, 1891, Mr. Macdonald was called by Royal proclamation to the Senate. In politics he is a Liberal-Conservative.

THE HON. SENATOR GOWAN

The HON. JAMES ROBERT GOWAN, LL.D., Q.C., Senator, Barrie, Ont.—To do justice to the past life of Senator Gowan and his labours for the welfare of the country of his adoption would tax a far larger space than is available in a work of this kind. Numerous sketches of his life have appeared from time to time, but all of them abreviated. It is to be sincerely hoped that some day we shall have a full and comprehensive history written of a life that has been and is of such importance to this country. Senator Gowan is one of that brilliant coterie of Irishmen whose names will endure in the annals of Canada's early struggle and development. He was born Dec. 22nd, 1814, in the County of Wexford, Ireland, and in 1832 emigrated to this country with his father, the late H. Gowan, Esq., who settled in the township of Albion, and afterwards became Clerk of the Crown and Pleas for Simcoe county. Young Gowan's education, begun in Ireland, was finished in this country, and he entered upon the study of law with the Hon. James E. Small, Toronto. In 1839 he was called to the Bar, and immediately entered into partnership with Mr. Small. His brilliant abilities at once made him a man of mark, and only four years had elapsed when he was appointed judge of the judicial district of Simcoe, the largest in Upper Canada, and one that taxed his energies to the utmost. He was then only twenty-eight years old—the youngest man ever entrusted with Her Majesty's commission as a judge. But an important incident in his career, and one that emphasises the patriotism of the man, had transpired prior to this. The rebellion of 1837-38 broke out and was quelled, and on the list of officers who served during the trouble was the name of Lieut. Gowan, of the 4th Regiment, North York Militia. To be presiding judge over the district assigned to Judge Gowan required far more than mere legal qualifications. It called for boundless energy and endurance. He was frequently compelled to ride, generally on horseback, sixty or seventy miles a day through a country, large tracts of which were sparsely settled—if settled at all. It is told that the Judge once narrowly escaped death in a forest fire, and at another time was only saved from drowning in a swollen stream by clinging to his horse's tail, having been unhorsed in the fierce current of the ford. Such, however, were the energy and zeal of Judge Gowan that it rarely happened that he was late for his appointments. Of his ability as a judge, it need only be noted that in his forty-one years of service in that capacity, only two of his decisions were reversed on appeal. The *Canada Law Journal* says "All of his judgments that we have have read are clear in diction, dignified and concise, entirely free from any parade of learning or affectation; two objects seemed to absorb the attention of the Judge, (1) properly to adjust the disputed rights of the parties; (2) to establish a rule by which similar questions may be solved in the future, and if possible to bring each case within the scope of some general principle which he had enunciated and defined, guarding it, however, with proper conditions and exceptions." From his knowledge and adherence to the constitutional principles of law Judge Gowan's decisions were most valuable as a set of precedents, which are now part of the law of the country. His services in the reform and regulation of the legal procedure of the several courts of Ontario, in modelling the municipal system in Canada, and in the codification of the criminal and statute law in old Canada and in the Dominion are simply inestimable. "Towards the organization and practical working out of our complicated municipal system," says the *Canada Law Journal*, "Judge Gowan has contributed more than any other one individual. His skill as a legal draughtsman was so great and so widely recognized that while yet under thirty his services were availed of by Attorney General Baldwin in the preparation of important measures, and were afterwards sought and obtained by Mr. Baldwin's successors in office for a like purpose. Many important acts of parliament, as well as needed amendments to existing statutes owe their origin to his ability and skill, so that apart from his parliamentary career he has left a distinct mark on Canadian legislation." The aid they had received from him was publicly acknowledged in the most graceful terms by Sir Wm. B. Richards, Sir John A Macdonald and others who filled the office of Attorney-General for Upper Canada. When the statutes for Upper Canada from 1792 to 1858 were to be consolidated, Judge Gowan was requested by the Governor-General to co-operate with Sir James Macaulay in the work, and consented. This consolidation became law, and is justly described as a monument of industry, care and ability. The public general statutes applying to both Upper and Lower Canada were consolidated at the same time, G. W. Wickstead, Q.C., taking the chief part. Both he and Sir James Macaulay bore grateful testimony to the valuable aid rendered by Judge Gowan. A like valuable service was rendered in the consolidation of the Criminal Law in 1869, with valuable additions and improvements, now the law of the Dominion. In 1871 the Judge was appointed a member of a commmission to enquire into the constitution and jurisprudence of the several Courts of Law and Equity, etc., similar to the English Judicature Commission. The commission was superseded, but not before considerable progress had been made in formulating a bill on the basis of a fusion of law and equity. Judge Gowan, in 1873, was appointed one of the three judges who formed the Royal Commission in the well known matter of the great "Pacific Scandal," a most difficult and delicate position, but one in which he manifested the same ability and judicial fairness that have characterized him throughout. Judge Gowan was also a member of the commission that consolidated, in 1876, the Statute Law of Ontario. It should be added that his work in this and all similar matters was purely gratuitous. When the dispute between the Government and the contractors for the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa, involving a very large amount, was finally submitted to arbitration, it was agreed that an Ontario judge should be one of the three members of the commission. The name of Judge Gowan was at once presented and accepted by both parties, and he presided with great patience, judgment and ability over the deliberations of the commission. The result of their labours was accepted as eminently satisfactory. In 1882 Judge Gowan was appointed to the High Court of Justice. He was chairman of the Board of Judges for Ontario from 1869 to 1887. In 1883, after a continuous and most arduous service for forty one years, he retired from the Bench, to the great regret of all. But he was still a vigorous man, and could not be permitted to remain in complete retirement. On January 29th, 1885, he was called to the Senate, an appointment that was hailed with universal satisfaction throughout the country. Senator Gowan was made a federal Q.C. in 1888. In 1884 he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Queen's University, Kingston, a fitting recognition of his eminent services in behalf of education, to which he devoted both time and energy. He has been chairman of the Barrie Collegiate Institute since 1881, being re-elected each year. He was also chairman of the Board of Public Instruction at Barrie throughout its existance. *The Upper Canada Law Journal* owes its establishment, in 1885, to Judge Gowan, and much of its success since then. His fame has gone beyond the bounds of Canada, and many flattering notices of the distinguished jurist have appeared in leading journals in England and Ireland. In 1890, while in Ireland, he had the unique and honourable distinction of being called to the Irish Bar as a member of the Honourable Society of King's Inns. His career in the Senate has been not less active than when he was on his circuit In 1888 he framed and introduced rules reforming the procedure in the Senate with respect to applications for divorce, which rules were ultimately adopted by the House. In the session of 1889 he introduced a question relative to the propriety of the abolition of grand juries, and his speech on that occasion, as on all others when he has risen in the House, was marked by a wealth of knowledge and research, coupled with experience that made it a most valuable acquisition to the sum of general information on this important subject. No member of the Senate gives more conscientious, thorough and intelligent attention to his duties than does Senator Gowan. Much might be added relative to the evidences of personal popularity he has received from all quarters. One that may be taken as an instance is the presentation and addresses by the Bar, the county officials and officers of the courts of Simcoe county on his retirement in 1883. He was then presented with a magnificent piece of plate, made by the "Goldsmith and Silversmith Manufacturing Company," of London. It was not only a costly article, but a rarely beautiful work of art, both in design and finish. The Simcoe Municipal Council also presented him with a handsome souvenir, and from all sides he was the recipient of assurances of the most sincere regard. A man of the highest character, of unbiased mind and actuated by the most worthy and patriotic motives, Senator Gowan has made a mark on the history of his country that time cannot efface.

MR. H. F. McDOUGALL, M.P.—(see next page.)

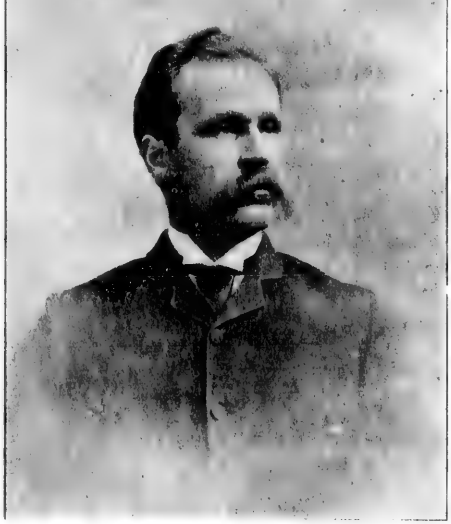
HECTOR FRANCIS MCDOUGALL, J.P., M.P., Cape Breton, N.S.—Many years have passed since the grandparents of the present Member of Parliament for Cape Breton, N.S., settled on this side of the Atlantic. Emigrating from the Island of Barra on the west coast of Scotland, they located at Christmas Island in Cape Breton County, N.S. Their son, Malcolm McDougall, was born and passed his life in the same place as a merchant, and it was here that Hector Francis was born on the 6th of June 1848. Like that of his father his life has been spent mostly within the boundaries of this charming settlement on the Bras D'Or lakes, to which he is wedded, for it is his birthplace; here it was that he received his education; his livelihood has been gained in this spot; and more than all else it bears to him the name of home. From the age of manhood his name has always been prominently connected with public affairs. In the year 1873 he was appointed a Justice of the Peace, which office he has held ever since. Five years later he was elected at the general election to the Legislative Assembly of Nova Scotia, filling the seat until June, 1882. From the 22nd of October, 1878, Mr. McDougall was a member of the Executive Council and Government representative on the Board of Agriculture for the province. While member of the Board of Agriculture he was instrumental in getting a change made in the system of holding exhibitions in the province by which the Government aided district exhibitions bi-annually instead of annual provincial exhibitions, which measure has been the means of largely advancing the agricultural interests of the outlying districts of the province. He resigned his seat in the Assembly, 23rd May, 1882, and was promptly requested by a large number of Liberal Conservatives of the County of Cape Breton to contest at the next general election, for a seat in the House of Commons, but was unsuccessful. However, two years later, when the then sitting member was called to the Senate, he came out at the head of the poll. From this date—July 1884—Mr. McDougall has represented his native County in the House at Ottawa, being re-elected at the general elections in 1887 and 1891. A Liberal-Conservative in politics, he has always been recognized as a staunch supporter of all measures of benefit to his native province, and the firm champion of the honour and welfare of his native County. Mr. McDougall was principally instrumental in inducing the Dominion Government to build the Cape Breton railway now in operation as a Government work, and of the building of the Grand Narrows bridge in connection with the same road, which was opened by His Excellency the Governor General on the 18th of October, 1890. The bridge was built across the Bras d'Or Lake at a cost of $520,000. Although holding positions of responsibility, he is a man who through life has been beloved by all and by his many fine qualities has surrounded himself with a host of friends.

LIEUT.-COL. L. G. DESJARDINS M.P.

LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS GEORGE DESJARDINS, M.P., L'Isle', is a son of the late François Desjardins and Clarisse Deschenes, and was born at St. Jean, Port Joliet, on the 12th of May, 1849. He was educated at Levis College, where the training was of the very best kind to fit a young man for the active duties of life. He became a journalist, and in that profession has held a number of positions of influence in relation to the newspaper press. For several years he was editor-in-chief of *Le Canadien*, of Quebec. He has always taken great interest in military affairs, and has his title of lieutenant-colonel as commanding officer of the 17th Battalion, Volunteer Militia. Colonel Desjardins' first entry into political life was in 1881, when he was returned by the county of Montmorency to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec, of which he at once became an influential member. He gave strong and able support to the Chapleau ministry, which was then in power, and subsequently to the different Conservative administrations following. As a journalist and public speaker, Colonel Desjardins is possessed of splendid ability. His knowledge of political affairs is both wide and accurate, and his writing, especially, shows that conscious power which comes of full knowledge on the subject with which he deals. In the debate in the House of Commons on May 20th, 1891, the feature of the discussion was undoubtedly the masterly speech of Mr. Desjardins, the member for L'Islet. He is one of those new members who had to contest two elections before taking his seat, he having redeemed Montmorenci last fall and L'Islet at the late fight. His speech was a great surprise even to his friends, and delivered in remarkably good English. He held the attention of the members closely throughout and opened the eyes of the House to the iniquities of Mr. Mercier's election law in a manner which gained for him commendation on all sides and won him deserved congratulations from the Premier and many of his colleagues. On the motion to go into supply, on August 4th, Mr. Desjardins moved an amendment, which he had been induced to withdraw in deference to the wishes of the Opposition at an earlier stage of the session. It approved of the fiscal policy of the Government, of their liberal aid to public works, declared that their policy was one that would build up the country, endorsed the idea of equitable reciprocity with the States, but disapproved altogether of the Opposition platform of unrestricted reciprocity. This was squarely throwing down the gauntlet, and the Opposition were not slow to take it up. Mr. Desjardins, both when he originally introduced the resolutions and on the occasion just referred to, argued his case with marked ability. The force and eloquence with which he sustained the position assumed, at once placed him in the ranks of the ablest debaters in the House. His speeches showed a thorough mastery of his subject and each point was presented in the most clear and convincing manner. His amendment was adopted after discussion by a majority of 22. His record thus far in Parliament points clearly in the direction of a brilliant public career for the gifted and popular member for L'Islet.

MR. JAMES SUTHERLAND, M.P., North Oxford, Ont., was born in the year 1849, in the township of Ancaster, County of Wentworth, and attended the Woodstock Grammar school, where he received the education that has been the foundation of his success in life. After leaving school he entered business in Woodstock, always taking an active interest in the affairs of the city. He sat for many years as a member of the municipal council, and held the office of reeve during the years 1878 and 1879. In the following year (1880) he became mayor of the town. He is also an active member of the High School board. Having been so closely connected with local affairs for many years, being a large property owner, and heavily interested in mercantile enterprises, he was nominated by the Liberals to represent his constituency in the House of Commons in 1880, on the death of the late member, and was triumphantly elected. He was re elected at the general elections in 1882 and 1887. It may be taken as conclusive evidence of the value of his services and his popularity in North Oxford, when it is said that at the last general election he was again returned to parliament by a Liberal majority of 1,908. This is a matter of congratulation to Mr. Sutherland, attesting in a substantial way the respect and confidence with which he is regarded by the electors of the county.

MR. JOSEPH GODBOUT, M.D., Member of Parliament for the County of Beauce, P.Q., is a son of Mr. Joseph Godbout, a descendant of the first settler in St. Vital de Lambton, where he was born on the 12th of May, 1850. He received his education at the Seminary, Quebec, and subsequently pursued his medical studies at Laval University at the same place, from whence he graduated with the degree of M.D. The course of studies being completed, and his point attained he returned home and commenced life as a practising physician and surgeon. His abilities soon enabled him to take the lead among the professional men of the vicinity and he was soon looked upon as one of the leading citizens of the parish. During this period of time he became closely connected with municipal affairs, and was elected councillor, holding also other offices, the duties of which he discharged to the satisfaction of all concerned. The electors of Beauce



DR. JOSEPH GODBOUT M.P.

being convinced that he was the most suitable man to represent them in the Commons at Ottawa, nominated him on the national ticket in the year 1887. He was returned by a considerable majority. The voters of Beauce county have never had reason to regret their choice, for a more fair-minded or energetic representative could not be found. In all parliamentary discussion he has been found on the right side, never swerving from his determination to keep a watchful eye on the interests of his county and constituents. That the people have appreciated his course in the House is evidenced by the fact that they, at the recent electoral contest, sent him back to the Capital with a majority of 481, thus attesting their confidence and respect in the most substantial manner.

MR. F. BOURASSA M.P.

MR. FRANCOIS BOURASSA, M.P., St. Johns, P.Q. The subject of this short biographical sketch, Mr. Francois Bourassa, M.P., St. Johns, Que., was born in Lacadie, June, 1813, and is a brother of Mr. Napoleon Bourassa, the well-known Canadian writer and painter. He received his education at the public school at Lacadie, and after graduating from thence took up farming as his avocation in life. His long residence in the vicinity, and his connection with agricultural pursuits have rendered him well fitted to represent the County of St. Johns in the Commons. His political career has been a long and eventful one, spreading over many years, during which Canada has passed through troublous times, and many changes have taken place in her constitution as well as in the method of government. He sat for the present seat in the Canadian Assembly from 1834 until the union. He was an unsuccessful candidate for De Lorimier in the Legislative Council of Canada in 1862. In the interval he returned to his agricultural pursuits, but at the general elections in 1872 he was elected by acclamation, and then served his constituents so well that at the end of the term of four years he was again elected to represent the County of St. Johns in the Federal Parliament. On the approach of the general elections in the year 1878 he was brought forward as the Liberal nominee and was victorious. The esteem in which he was held by the electors of the county may be imagined when it is said that they again returned him in 1882, and at the hustings in 1887 he distanced his opponent by a large majority. At the late electoral contest the Liberals of St. Johns, recognizing his ability and the strong hold he had obtained upon the affections and good-will of the people, called upon Mr. Bourassa to stand for election once more. He consented, and was once more triumphantly returned. His public career has been marked throughout by the strictest integrity. He has participated in no less than eleven elections, being five times elected by acclamation. Mr. Bourassa is familiarly styled, from his age and experience, the father of the House of Commons.

DAVID WRIGHT ALLISON, M.P., Lennox, Ont., is descended from a United Empire Loyalist who was one of the earliest settlers in Adolphustown, Ont., locating there as far back as the year 1784. Here the present member for Lennox was born in the year 1826. His education was received in the public school, which was the only one at that time within a radius of many miles. For a time he followed in his father's footsteps as an agriculturist, but becoming unsettled he left for Michigan, U.S., where he subsequently engaged very extensively in lumbering, large tracts of country and several saw mills being under his control. Not satisfied with these operations, he purchased large salt wells and opened up this industry, and he did much towards improving this work in many ways. After spending many years away from his native place he sold out his interests in Michigan and returned to Adolphustown. Settling down, he has ever since devoted himself to farming, and is one of the successful agriculturists of the district. In the year 1881 he was appointed warden of the counties of Lennox and Addington, filling this responsible position with great ability. Two years later, on the 6th of November, he was elected on the Liberal ticket to represent the Constituency of Lennox, Ont., in the Federal Parliament, and held the seat until the 8th of January, 1885, when his election was declared void. At the by-election which followed he was defeated, but regained the seat at the last general election. He is a Liberal in politics.

MR. THOMAS DIXON CRAIG, M.P., Durham East, Ont., was born in London, England, on the 20th of November, 1842, and when but a child came with his parents to Canada and settled at Port Hope, where he received his early education at the Grammar School. Being of a studious turn he entered Toronto University, where he graduated in 1864, taking with him the honour of being gold medalist in metaphysics. Mr. Craig, from and even before his majority, took quite an interest in public affairs, and at many public meetings in his township his voice was heard in support of Conservative principles. His fellow-citizens soon discovered in him a man whom they could with honour and confidence send to represent them in the Legislative Assembly, signifying their belief in 1886 by returning him to that house. He introduced in the Assembly the motion respecting French schools in Ontario which was the basis of so strong a canvass by the Conservative party against the Mowat government in the general election of 1890. At the last general election he was nominated for the House of Commons and elected by a majority of 84 votes. Mr. Craig is thoroughly versed in public affairs and gives promise of being a useful member of the Commons.

LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. WILLIAM HENRY CHAFFERS, Senator, Rougemont, is a son of the late Lieut. Col. William A. Chaffers and Catherine H. Blanchette, and is a grandson of the celebrated physician, William Chaffers, M.D., of Liverpool, England. The subject of our sketch was born in Quebec, on the 2nd day of August, 1827, and received his education at Chambly and McGill College, Montreal. He entered mercantile life at St. Cesaire, P.Q., where his energy and close attention to business were quickly rewarded. He soon entered the political arena, taking an interest in all public affairs, holding the offices of Warden of Rouville and Mayor of St. Cesaire. Mr. Chaffers sat for Rouville in the Canadian Assembly from October, 1850, to the general election of 1857, when he retired, again coming to the front to represent Rougemont in the Legislative Council, from January, 1864, until the Union. In May, 1867, he was called by Royal proclamation to the Senate. Mr. Chaffers has all his life been an active and consistent member of the Liberal party. He is esteemed by his fellow citizens of every shade of politics.

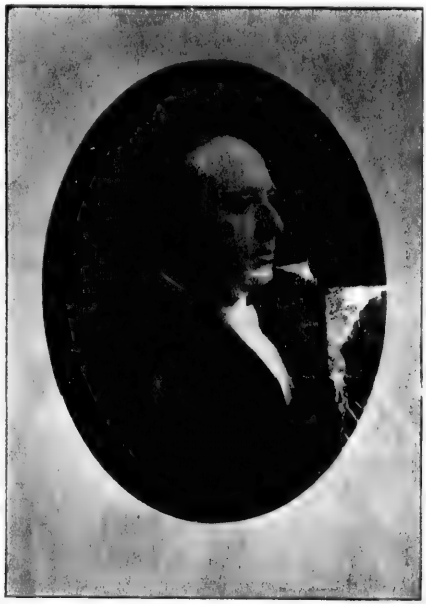
THE HON. ALEXANDER MACFARLANE, Q.C., Senator, Wallace, N.S., was born at Wallace, in June, 1818, and received his education there from private tutors. He then commenced the study of law, and when in his twenty-seventh year was called to the Bar of Nova Scotia. His energy and abilities soon gave him a conspicuous place in the legal profession of the province. At the same time that he practiced his profession he turned his thoughts to political questions, of which he made a careful and profound study. When in his thirty-ninth year Mr. Macfarlane offered himself as a candidate for the County of Cumberland, and was elected, representing that constituency in the Nova Scotia Legislature till the date of the Union. In 1868 he became a member of the Executive Council of the province. In 1867 he was appointed Queen's Counsel, and he is a surrogate of vice-admiralty. In the movement for the Union he took an active part, when the Maritime Provinces projected a union of their own, and he was one of the delegates to the London conference to complete the terms of Union in 1866-67. In October, 1870, he was called to the Senate. Mr. Macfarlane is of Scotch descent, and in politics a strict Conservative. His long political experience and thorough knowledge of the condition and needs of the eastern provinces of Canada make him a valuable member of the Senate of the Dominion in those organization he took so important a part.

ROCH MOISE SAMUEL MIGNAULT, M.D., M.P., Yamaska, P.Q. Dr. Mignault, although himself a thorough Canadian, and whose ancestors have lived in Canada for many years, can trace his descent from an old family which at one time lived at Chatillon, La Seine Department, France. For some years his parents lived in Montreal and it was in this city that he was born. His elementary and classical education was received at L'Assomption College. After several years spent at this time honoured institution, he commenced his studies in medicine at Victoria University, Montreal, where he devoted himself closely to his work and with such zeal that he passed his examinations with great credit to himself, and gained the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Settling at Yamaska he commenced the practice of medicine and surgery and rapidly gained the confidence of the residents of the district by his skill and kindly sympathy. Able as a physician and skilful as a surgeon, Dr. Mignault has been very successful as a practitioner and is much beloved by all. For several years he has been councillor and mayor of his municipality, which former position he holds to the present day. During his career as councillor and mayor he carried out his duties in a manner which showed a true devotion to the best interests of his adopted town. He is a Justice of the Peace, and as such administers the law with justice and the strictest impartiality. It was only at the general election which took place in the early part of the present year that the Doctor first attempted to compete for parliamentary honours. He took his stand on the platform as a Liberal, and was elected with a majority of 170. An opponent of the Conservative policy, he is still a man of broad views, eager to aid in the progress of his province and country.

DR. R. M. S. MIGNAULT M.P.

ENTRANCE TO THE RIDEAU CANAL.

The Honourable William Miller, Q.C., P.C., one of Nova Scotia's most prominent Senators, and ex-Speaker of the Senate, was born at Antigonish, in that province, on the 12th of February, 1834. He is descended on the parental side from a family that emigrated from Belfast, Ireland, in 1720, and settled in Maine, U.S.A. A branch of this family, Alexander Miller, the great grandfather of the subject of this sketch, removed from Belfast, Maine, with ten other heads of families, to Colchester County, N.S., in 1760, being one of the original grantees of the township of Truro, and whose mother was the first white inhabitant buried in the present town of that name. James Miller, the grandfather of Senator Miller, settled in the County of Antigonish about the year 1780, on one of the finest tracts of land in that fine county, a few miles distant from the shire town, where he carried on business as a farmer, miller, and land surveyor. The father of the Senator was Charles Miller, his mother being Eliza, daughter of Richard Smith, who, with his family, came to Nova Scotia from Wicklow, Ireland, in 1811, and passed the remainder of his life at Antigonish. William Miller was educated at the St. Andrew's Grammar School and the Antigonish Academy, and as a youth gave marked indications of talent, especially in arithmetic and mathematics. When his educational course was ended, at the age of fifteen, with only his own energy to rely on, he began the struggle of life, and after spending two or three years as a school teacher, entered on the study of the law, and was called to the Bar of Nova Scotia in 1860. He commenced the practice of his profession in the City of Halifax, where he achieved as a young man marked success and much professional distinction. He was appointed Queen's Counsel in 1872, and upon few self-made men has the silken gown been more worthily bestowed. From an early period in life Senator Miller took a deep interest in politics, and in June, 1863, began his political career on his election to the Legislative Assembly of Nova Scotia, as member for the County of Richmond, in the island of Cape Breton, which seat he retained until Confederation. Mr. Miller has always been an ardent friend and advocate of that fine island, and on more than one occasion has rendered it important and useful services. Immediately on entering the Legislature, Mr.



THE HON. SENATOR MILLER.

Miller took front rank as a debater among the many able men that body then contained. In the exciting discussions that preceded the Union in 1867 he was one of the most popular and effective speakers, both in the Assembly and on public platforms. In the events of those days he was a conspicuous and influential actor, and has been charged by his opponents betimes, in language of extreme virulence, with inconsistency and sudden conversion on the Union question; but to-day the impartial narrator of those events, with a full knowledge of all the facts, will exonerate him from such a charge, as at once unfounded and unjust. When the Hon. Charles Tupper, leader of the Provincial Government, introduced a resolution in the Legislative Assembly of Nova Scotia in 1864, authorizing the appointment of delegates to meet at Charlottetown to consider terms of Union for the Maritime Provinces, Mr. Miller opposed the motion, and on that occasion, at the outset of his political life, placed himself on record as an advocate of the larger union of all the provinces. He said:—"If the resolution before the House contemplated a Union of all the Provinces of British North America on equitable terms, no one would hail it with more satisfaction than himself. Such a Union, he trusted, would at no distant day become both a commercial and political necessity. From such an association they would indeed derive national strength and dignity worth some sacrifice to obtain. They would then possess a population and country whose immediate status and inevitable destiny would command respect." Hon. Mr. Tupper's motion was carried by a large majority, and it is matter of history that in the summer of 1864 delegates from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick did meet at Charlottetown to arrange a scheme of Union for the Maritime Provinces; but before that object had been accomplished a deputation of Canadian Ministers of the Crown, headed by the late Sir John A. Macdonald, visited Prince Edward Island and induced the Maritime delegates to adjourn to Quebec and discuss with the Canadian Government the question of a Union of all the Provinces of British North America—the result being the adoption of the Quebec resolutions. But although in favor of Confederation, Mr. Miller strongly opposed and denounced the Quebec scheme of Union as unjust in many of its details, especially in its financial arrangements, to the smaller provinces, and particularly to the Province of Nova Scotia. The first public demonstration of importance in Nova Scotia, or, indeed, in the Maritime Provinces, against the Quebec resolutions, was a mass meeting in Temperance Hall, in the City of Halifax, near the end of December, 1864, at which Mr. Miller was one of the chief speakers, and the proceedings of which were fully reported in the newspapers of that day. Among his opening remarks is to be found the following paragraph:—"I do not wish, Mr. Mayor, that my appearance on this platform to-night should be construed into opposition to a Union of British America on fair terms. I am not opposed to, but on the contrary, would support a union based on sound principles and equitable terms. But I cannot ratify the improvident bargain our delegates have made, because it is unjust to this province." While, therefore, a zealous supporter of the principle of Union, the member for Richmond strenuously opposed the financial conditions of the Quebec scheme, which he largely contributed to render so obnoxious to the people, that its rejection by the electorate was inevitable. At this crisis in the history of his native province, Mr. Miller clearly realized that the popular mind was fast becoming hostile to any scheme of Union whatever, and that there was danger of the complete collapse of the movement inaugurated at Charlottetown. As this was not his desire, he determined to avert the impending disaster. Senator Miller has been invariably distinguished for the fearless utterance of his opinions, never lacking the courage of his convictions; and at this eventful period in his career he boldly adopted a course of action which saved the Union cause from irretrievable defeat, although at the expense of his own popularity for a while in his native province. He evidently desired and endeavoured to find a common standing ground for the friends and opponents of the great measure agitating the people; and it was on his suggestion, and with his assistance, that the compromise was effected in the legislative session of 1866, under which the delegation to England was appointed in that year to secure, under the auspices of the Imperial Government, such modification of the Quebec scheme as would make it more fair and acceptable to the people of Nova Scotia. The speech in which Mr. Miller publicly assumed this attitude towards Confederation was delivered in the Legislative Assembly, on the 3rd day of April, 1866, and, as is well remembered in Nova Scotia, produced a profound impression, not only in that body, but throughout the whole province. After fully stating the position of the question, and the reasons that rendered it desirable that the friends of Union should compromise their differences, and seek to attain the end they had in view, he continued his address in the following language: "Now, sir, holding the opinion I do in reference to this great question advocating the principle of Union, and opposing the Quebec resolutions, I have been asked by the press of this country, and, I admit, not unfairly asked, to define my position. I have been asked to justify my conduct in opposing a scheme embodying a principle to which I am committed, without offering any other means of attaining the end I profess to have in view. Well, sir, I am here to-day to define my position, and to answer the other objection urged against me. I am also here to make an important statement and to make an inquiry of the government. As to my position, I am in favour of a Federal Union of these provinces. I believe such a union best suited to the exigencies of our situation. If a legislative Union were practicable, I would prefer adopting the Federal principle in forming a Union of British North America. Accepting then, as I do, this principle, I desire to ask the Government if there is no common ground on which the supporters of the Quebec scheme—abandoning that scheme—can meet the friends of Union on more advantageous terms, and arrange the details of a measure that will be just and satisfactory to the people? I think there is a common ground—a ground on which I am willing to take my stand, no matter who follows me. If the Government will publicly abandon the Quebec scheme and introduce a resolution in favour of a Federal Union of British America—leaving the details of the measure to the arbitrament of the Imperial Government, properly advised by delegates from the provinces, I promise them my cordial support. This would be commencing right. By getting the indorsement of the Legislature in the outset of the principle of Union, and its authority to enter on the settlement of the details of a scheme, the friends of the measure would occupy a very different position from that occupied by the delegates to the Quebec Conference, who went to Canada in 1864, without any authority from Parliament. No small amount of opposition was at that time excited against Confederation from that cause. It had much weight with myself and many others, who looked upon the action of the delegates as an usurpation of power. I believe the most certain means of obtaining justice for the Maritime Provinces would be to leave the settlement of disputed details to the Imperial Government." Shortly after the delivery of this speech, the leader of the Government, Provincial Secretary Tupper, submitted a resolution to the Assembly in accordance with Mr. Miller's views, which was carried by a large majority, and "The British North America Act, 1867," was the result of the accepted compromise. At this day it is hard to see any grounds for the charges of inconsistency and sudden conversion on the subject of Union made against Mr. Miller in the excitement of the struggle; yet it has seldom, perhaps, been the lot of any public man of his age to be assailed with greater bitterness than was the young member for Richmond by the anti-Union party of Nova Scotia at that period, in consequence of that speech, notwithstanding from the outset of the agitation he had consistently and persistently declared himself friendly to the principle of Union. This bitterness was not, however, surprising, when it is known that the result of Mr. Miller's action in this crisis was signally disastrous to that party, as it changed a majority of ten against the Quebec resolutions into a majority of fourteen in the House of Assembly, in support of a fairer scheme of Union. Before Mr. Miller declared for another conference in London to reconsider the whole question of Confederation, the anti Unionists of Nova Scotia were looked upon as an invincible phalanx; after that event they became a feeble and disjointed minority in the Legislature, and the Union Act, after its adoption by the Imperial Parliament, was accepted by a large majority in both Houses in the session of 1867. So valuable were Mr. Miller's services considered in this emergency that, although the youngest member of the Assembly, he was offered the much coveted honour of a place on the London delegation of 1866-67, that finally arranged the terms of Confederation, which high distinction, however, he declined. The liberal modifications made in the financial terms of the Quebec scheme by the London Conference, to the great advantage of his province, and which were afterwards, through the efforts of the late Hon. Joseph Howe, largely improved by the Parliament of Canada, show conclusively the wisdom and justice of Mr. Miller's hostility to that scheme in its original form; that his opposition was patriotic, wise, and well founded, and could not be attributed to factiousness, sectional prejudices or other unworthy motives, while the subsequent success of the great experiment of Confederation has amply vindicated his course. Upon the consummation of the Union Mr. Miller was called to the Senate by Royal proclamation. Ever since that time he has been regarded as one of the most able and useful members of the Upper Chamber, always taking a leading part in its debates and proceedings, and at all times wielding a large degree of influence among his colleagues. No man in the Senate is listened to with more attention and respect than the Senator from Richmond, for, notwithstanding he is one of the most ready and effective debaters in that body, he is careful never to bore the House, and rarely addresses it unless he has something worth saying to contribute to the debate. But he generally takes a leading place in all great discussions. Senator Miller has always been a staunch advocate of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the development of the North-West Territories, and in the debate on the admission of British Columbia into the Union, delivered an able speech in favour of the immediate construction of our great national highway. It is a noteworthy coincidence that this speech was delivered on the 3rd day of April, 1871, the fifth anniversary of his memorable utterances in the House of Assembly of his native province on the subject of Union, and wound up in the following words: "In concluding his observations he could not help remarking on a coincidence in his own connection with the great question of Confederation which the House would pardon him for referring to. On this day five years ago he had by his action and his utterances in the Legislature of his native province marked an epoch in its history, well in the recollection of many who then listened to him. On this very day, five years ago, he had, in the Assembly of Nova Scotia, when making an important motion regarding Confederation, said that 'A Union of the Maritime Provinces with Canada and the great Country beyond would give them a territory extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with all the diversified resources necessary to the most unlimited material progress.' He little imagined on that day that exactly five years afterwards he would be called upon in the Parliament of this Dominion

to raise his humble voice and give his humble vote in favour of the great project he then desired to see accomplished. Through good report and through evil report, through obloquy and misrepresentation, the loss of friends and the sacrifice of popularity and personal advantages, he had never doubted the wisdom of the course he had on that day adopted, or regretted it. In their political horizon he saw no signs to warrant despondency or regret; but in the present position and prospects of this country he saw much room for hope, much reason for gratitude, much cause for honest pride. The friends of Union had nothing to regret or be ashamed of, and he trusted the day was not far distant when, by the admission of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, the people of the Dominion would be called upon to celebrate the completion of the noble edifice of British North American Union." Senator Miller was unsparingly ridiculed at that time as a visionary and impracticable dreamer for having ventured to foretell the comparative greatness and prosperity of Canada, when, by the accomplishment of that great undertaking, the Canadian Pacific Railway, our fertile and boundless prairies were opened up and settled by an industrious population; the great resources of British Columbia added to the Dominion, and trade with the East secured and developed; but he has lived to see all his most glowing predictions becoming realized every day. Mr. Miller has been for several sessions Chairman of the Private Bills Committee, and also of the Committee on Contingent Accounts (Internal Economy) of the Senate. He has twice declined a seat on the Bench, first when offered by his political opponents, through Premier Mackenzie, and afterwards when offered by the Government of Sir John A. Macdonald, whose policy he has generally sustained. On the 17th October, 1883, he was elevated to the dignified position of Speaker of the Senate, which office he filled with great ability and to the entire satisfaction of his colleagues until the dissolution of parliament in 1887. In politics he is an independent Liberal-Conservative, standing high in the Senate as a constitutional lawyer, and acknowledged to be one of the safest authorities in either House on Parliamentary law and usage. Senator Miller was offered by the then Premier, Sir John A. Macdonald, the leadership of the Senate, in the place of Sir Alexander Campbell, and on the recommendation of the latter, in 1866, when Sir Alexander's health necessitated his retirement from active service in parliament. It is worthy of mention that one of the last official acts of Sir John A. Macdonald was a recognition of the long and valuable public services of Senator Miller by appointing him a member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada. This honour was well merited by one than whom no truer friend of British connection, or more sincere admirer of British institutions, could anywhere be found in the Dominion, and who has throughout his public life been a steadfast supporter of all measures tending to consolidate the Union and promote loyalty, harmony and prosperity within its borders. Although Hon Mr. Miller is still in the prime of manhood, he is almost the only remaining representative of the band of able men who acted a distinguished part in the public affairs of Nova Scotia preceding Confederation, and all his early contemporaries have disappeared from the House of Commons. It is to be hoped the worthy senator has yet many years of active usefulness before him.

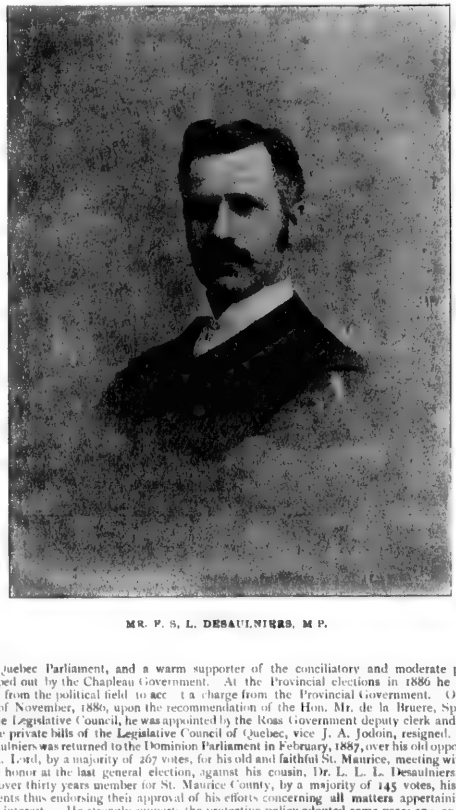
MR. EMERSON COATSWORTH, JR., M.P., East Toronto, Ont., is a son of Emerson Coatsworth, sr., who left his home in Teesdale, Eng., when but a boy and emigrated to this country, and who now holds the position of City Commissioner of Toronto. He has resided in the Queen City for many years, and it was here that his son Emerson was born on the 9th March, 1854. The young man received his preliminary education at the public school, his more advanced studies being superintended by a private tutor. He early showed a predilection for the study of law, upon which he afterwards entered. He was called to the Bar of Ontario in 1879, and several years later graduated with the degree of LL.B., at Toronto University. He is a member of the well known firm of barristers, etc., Coatsworth, Hodgins & Co. In the intervals of time which have occurred while following his profession, Mr. Coatsworth turned his mind towards the study of Dominion politics. In the spring of the present year he was called upon by the Conservatives of East Toronto to contest the election in their behalf. Accepting their invitation he entered the lists, and was rewarded by gaining the election with flying colours, his majority over his opponent being 1,405. This was rather surprising, as Ontario was expected to be very evenly contested, and it speaks highly of the esteem in which the constituents of East Toronto hold their representative.

MR. JAMES STEVENSON, M.P., West Peterborough, Ont., was born in the County of Fermanagh, Ireland, in the year 1827, and received his education in the common school of his native town. In the year 1840 he emigrated to Canada and settled in Port Hope, Durham County. Some years after he removed to Peterborough and engaged in mercantile pursuits, where now he is at the head of one of the most prominent concerns of that town. To Mr. Stevenson's energy and business tact not a little of the success of Peterborough may be attributed, and his fellow citizens have for many years elected him to the Mayoralty chair. He is also chairman of the Joint Board of Education and of the Town Trust. In 1887 the Conservative electors of West Peterborough nominated him as their candidate for Parliament and he was elected by a flattering vote, as also in the last general election when he won by a majority of 242 votes.

MR. ROBERT DUNCAN WILMOT, JR., M.P., Sunbury, New Brunswick, is the second son of the late Hon. R. D. Wilmot, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, and ex-member of the Privy Council, who was born at Fredericton, N.B., on the 16th day of October, 1809, and was educated at St. John. On reaching the age of manhood, Mr. Wilmot, Sr., entered into business with his father, who at that time was a prominent merchant and shipowner, and in the year 1846 entered the political arena, being elected that year to represent the County of St. John in the Legislature, advancing step by step until July, 1867, when he was called by Royal proclamation to a seat in the Senate of the Dominion of Canada. Upon the formation of Sir John A. Macdonald's government, in 1878, he was sworn a member of the Privy Council without portfolio, and shortly afterwards was appointed Speaker of the Senate, which office he retained until the death of Lieutenant-Governor E. B. Chandler, when he resigned the Speakership, and on the 11th of February, 1880, was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of his native province. On the 11th of November, 1885, he was succeeded by Sir Leonard Tilley, the ex-Lieutenant-Governor retiring from public life until 1887, when his demise occurred. The subject of our sketch, Mr. Robert Duncan Wilmot, Jr., was born at Liverpool, England, in 1837, and was educated in St. John and in Sunbury County Grammar School, after which he entered into agricultural pursuits. He is a prominent and successful farmer in the county he now represents. Mr. Wilmot has also given much of his time to the service of his county, in the welfare of which he has always taken a deep interest. He has been a member of the Sunbury municipal council, also warden of the county, and is a lieutenant-colonel in the Reserve Militia. At the general elections of 1886 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the House of Assembly, but the year following was returned to his present seat in Parliament by a good majority. In politics he is a Liberal Conservative.

MR. NEWTON RAMSAY COLTER, M.D., M.P., Carleton County, N.B., was born at Sheffield, Sunbury County, in the year 1844, and received his education at the Sackville Academy, New Brunswick, after which he commenced the study of medicine, under the late Dr. Dow, of Fredericton. After some two years hard study Mr. Colter entered Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., where, in 1866, he graduated, taking the degree of M.D., with honors. He went to London, England, and entered the Royal College of Physicians of that city, graduating in the fall of 1867, when he returned to Canada, and settled down to practice at Woodstock, N.B., where he still resides. Dr. Colter is President of the Carleton County Medical Society, and Chairman of the Board of Health of the Town of Woodstock. He was first returned to Parliament at the last general election, defeating Major Vince by a majority of 110 votes. In politics Dr. Colter is a Liberal.

MR. FRANCOIS SEVERE LESIEUR DESAULNIERS, M.P., St. Maurice, P.Q., belongs to one of the oldest, best known and most respectable families of the Province of Quebec—the Desaulniers having come from France in the year 1642. He is descended from Charles Lesieur, who was a notary royal and solicitor-general under the French Government, and of Francoise de Lafond, a niece of Pierre Boucher, the illustrious Governor of Three Rivers in 1663 under the government of M. de Mesy. Mr. Desaulniers is a son of the late Francois Lesieur-Desaulniers and of the late Marguerite Pothier, and was born at Yamachiche on the 19th of September, 1850. He was educated at Nicolet College, an institution to which both Church and State are greatly indebted for having produced many citizens who distinguished themselves in the various walks of public life. After passing successfully his examinations, he was admitted to the Bar on the 13th of January, 1879, at Three Rivers, was a member of the firm of Desaulniers & Desaulniers, and afterwards a member of the legal firm of Desaulniers & Duplessis, of that city. While studying law his love for journalism seemed to predominate, he editing the *Constitutionel* at Three Rivers, a journal founded by that distinguished French-Canadian writer, the late Hon. E. Gerin, Legislative Councillor. From 1875 to 1877 he was assistant editor of *Le Canadien*, of Quebec, as also contributing extracts and political articles to the *Revue Canadien*, of Montreal, and to *Le Foyer Domestique*, of Ottawa. He was chief editor of *Le Messager*, published at Nicolet, and is again one of the editors of *Le Trifluvien*, of Three Rivers. Mr. Desaulniers commenced political life in 1878, when he was for the first time at the general elections returned to parliament for his native county, St. Maurice, P.Q., defeating his opponent, A. L. Lord, by a majority of 245 votes. In 1881 he was again successful, receiving a majority of 110 votes over S. J. Remington, his opponent. He was a moderate Liberal-Conservative while in



MR. F. S. L. DESAULNIERS, M.P.

the Quebec Parliament, and a warm supporter of the conciliatory and moderate policy mapped out by the Chapleau Government. At the Provincial elections in 1886 he withdrew from the political field to accept a charge from the Provincial Government. On the 2nd of November, 1886, upon the recommendation of the Hon. Mr. de la Bruere, Speaker of the Legislative Council, he was appointed by the Ross Government deputy clerk and clerk of the private bills of the Legislative Council of Quebec, vice J. A. Jodoin, resigned. Mr. Desaulniers was returned to the Dominion Parliament in February, 1887, over his old opponent, L. A. Lord, by a majority of 267 votes, for his old and faithful St. Maurice, meeting with the same honor at the last general election, against his cousin, Dr. L. L. L. Desaulniers, who was over thirty years member for St. Maurice County, by a majority of 145 votes, his constituents thus endorsing their approval of his efforts concerning all matters appertaining to their interests. He strongly supports the protective policy adopted some years ago, and was a warm supporter of the late Sir John A. Macdonald's administration, and now of the Abbott government. Mr. Desaulniers takes a deep interest in agricultural pursuits, and has been elected unanimously for the past twelve consecutive years president of the Agricultural Society of the County of St. Maurice. He is very popular in his own and the neighbouring counties, where he frequently addresses large meetings on all the leading topics of the day. He is liberal and kind to a fault, and has won for himself—by his social qualities, his proverbial hospitality, his sterling integrity and his devotion to the public interests—the esteem and respect of all. On the 23rd of July, 1877, Mr. Desaulniers married Miss Marie Aglae Maher, daughter of Francis Maher, Esq., merchant at St. Guillaume d'Upton, Yamaska County, P.Q. Five children were born to them: Marie-Antoinette, Marie-Blanche, Charles, Romeo and Henri-Gustave.

MR. REUBEN E. TRUAX, M.P., East Bruce, Ont., was born in Montreal, P.Q., in the year 1847, and was educated at the public school of Walkerton, Ont., whither he had removed when a boy. In 1878 Mr. Truax commenced the manufacture of sashes and doors, and has to-day one of the most extensive factories of the kind in his section of the Province of Ontario, giving employment to over 150 hands. For fourteen years he was a member of the Walkerton council, and mayor for two years. At the last general election he was nominated for the House of Commons, and defeated his opponent, Mr. H. Gray, by 123 votes. In politics Mr. Truax is a Liberal.

MR. W. B. IVES, M.P.

MR. WM. BULLOCK IVES, Q.C., M.P., Sherbrooke, Province of Quebec, is a son of the late Eli Ives and Artemissa Bullock. His ancestors came from England and first settled in Connecticut, U.S.A. From there they removed to the County of Stanstead and were among the first settlers on the shores of Lake Memphremagog. The subject of our sketch was born in the Township of Compton, County of Compton, P.Q., on the 17th of November 1841. He was self educated. After taking a course in Compton Academy he commenced the study of law, and was called to the bar of the Province of Quebec in 1867, and appointed Queen's Counsel on the 11th of October 1880. He has always taken more or less interest in politics, and was rewarded on being returned on the Conservative ticket to the House of Commons for Richmond and Wolfe at the general elections of 1878, which constituency he held until the last general election. He is a brilliant speaker and a sturdy advocate of the National Policy, and when that measure was before the people for their verdict, he was one of those who upon many public platforms pointed out the advantages which the country would reap from the adoption of such a policy. As a lawyer Mr. Ives is learned and skilful, and may be ranked amongst the foremost members of the Canadian Bar. As a politician there is perhaps not one more active and able to be found in the House of Commons. Mr. Ives is president of the Cookshire Mill Co., the Royal Pulp and Paper Co., the Salmon River Pulp Co., and the Scotstown Lumber Co.; and is a shareholder and director in several other manufacturing enterprises. He is one of the largest employers of labor in the Province of Quebec.

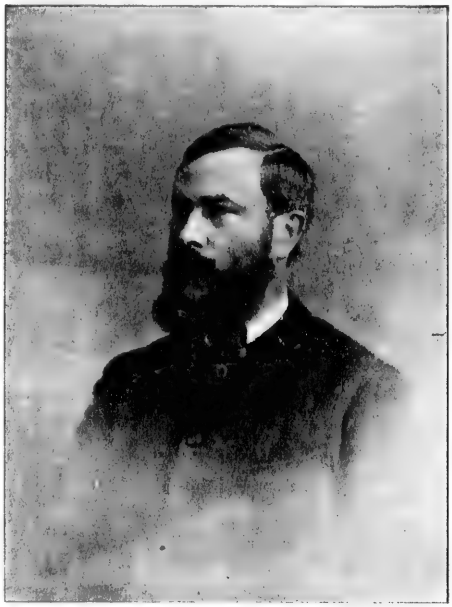
MR. JOHN ARCHIBALD MCDONALD, M.P., Victoria county, Nova Scotia, is the second son of Mr. Lauchlin McDonald, of North East Margaree, N.S., who emigrated from Kilmuir, Isle of Skye, Scotland, to Nova Scotia. Mr. J. A. McDonald was born at North East Margaree on the 25th of February, 1851, and was educated at Horton Academy and Acadia College, Wolfville, N.S. On leaving college he at once began the study of law, and on the 8th of December, 1887, was called to the Bar of Nova Scotia. During the years 1880 and 1884 Mr. McDonald was one of the executive committee of the Cape Breton exhibitions, and is a trustee of the Baddeck Academy. He has been clerk to the municipality of Victoria for many years and sat in the Nova Scotia Assembly from the general election of 1882 until 1886, when he retired. In 1887 Mr. McDonald was first returned to the House of Commons. His election, however, was declared void, but on the 21st of December of the same year he was re-elected, as also in 1891. In politics he is a Conservative.

MR. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, M.P., Kent., Ont., is a son of the late Neil Campbell, who came from Argyleshire, Scotland, in the year 1812 and settled in New York State. In the year 1830 he removed with his family to Canada and settled in the township of Howard, county of Kent, where Mr. Archibald Campbell, the subject of this sketch, was born on the 27th day of April, 1846. He received his education in the high schools of that county. He became interested in the milling business, and since then in many other business enterprises. He has for some years taken more or less interest in politics. Mr. Campbell has been a member of the town council of Chatham for several years, deputy reeve of Chatham, a member of the common council and chairman of the finance committees. He was first returned to parliament at the general election in 1887, unseated in November, 1887, but re elected on the 2nd of May, 1888. He was a candidate at the last general election and won his seat by a majority of 487 votes. In politics he is a Liberal.

MR. J. R. SANBORN, M.P., Shefford County, P.Q., was born at South Roxton, Shefford County, in 1839, in which county his parents settled on coming from the United States in 1836. After a good common school education at Granby Mr. Sanborn chose agricultural pursuits, and became one many years one of the leading farmers of his parish. In addition to farming pursuits Mr. Sanborn engaged quite extensively in stock raising, importing some choice stock from the old country. He has been president of the County of Shefford Agricultural Society, a director of the Fruit Growers' Association, and vice-president of the District of Bedford Dairymen's Association. He is likewise a school commissioner and mayor of St. Rudentemice, and was, at the general election, elected to parliament by a large majority. In politics he is a Liberal.

MR. FLAVIEN DUPONT, M.P., Bagot, P.Q., was born at St. Simon, P.Q., in 1847; his early education was received at the public school of his native place, after which he went to St. Hyacinthe College, where he graduated with honors. He then commenced the study of law, and was, in October, 1873, admitted to practice as a notary. Later he became Secretary and Treasurer of the County of Bagot, and Secretary of the Agricultural Society, and of the Colonization Society of the same county, which positions he still holds. At this period he entered the political arena, and after a hotly contested fight, was returned to the Legislative Assembly in Quebec. He was soon after brought forward as a Conservative candidate for a seat in the House of Commons. The fight was a bitter one, his opponent being exceedingly popular in the county. This was in September, 1882, and Mr. Dupont won the election by a large majority, and has ever since held his seat, being re elected at the last general election.

THE HON. DONALD MACINNES, Senator, Hamilton, Ontario, was born at Oban, Argyleshire, Scotland, on the 26th of May, 1824, and after receiving a thorough education came to Canada in 1840, at once entering on a mercantile life in Dundas, Ont. Seeking a larger field he subsequently removed to Hamilton, where ere many years had elapsed he became one of the leading merchants and manufacturers of Canada. He is president of the Bank of Hamilton, of the Canada Cotton Company of Cornwall, and of the South Saskatchewan Valley Railway Co., and a director of the Canadian Life Insurance Company. On the 16th of June, 1880, Mr. MacInnes was appointed Chairman of the Royal Commission to inquire into the organization of the Civil Service of Canada, and on the 24th of December, 1881, he was called by Royal proclamation to the Senate. In politics he is a Liberal-Conservative. He was married in April, 1863, to Mary Amelia, fourth daughter of the late Sir J. B. Robinson, Bart.



MR. GEO. E. C. CASEY, M.P.

MR. GEORGE ELLIOTT CASEY, B.A., M.P., the re-elected Liberal member for West Elgin, Ont., is a son of the late William Casey, of Southwold, Elgin, Ont., formerly of Co. Westmeath, Ireland. His mother is a daughter of the late George Elliott, formerly of Co. Tyrone, Ireland, one of the leading pioneers of the "Talbot settlement," where he "took up" the farm on which Mr. Casey still lives in 1817. Mr. Casey was born at Southwold in March, 1850, and was educated at St. Thomas Grammar school and the University of Toronto, where he graduated in June, 1871. In 1877 he married the daughter of the late J. L. Biggar, M.P. for East Northumberland. In 1882, at the age of 22, he was nominated by the Liberals of West Elgin to oppose the sitting member, Mr. J. H. Munroe, who had been elected by a large majority at Confederation. After a hard fought campaign of seven months he carried the Riding, and became the youngest member ever elected to the Canadian House of Commons. The two following elections also called for hard work, and resulted in victory for the subject of our sketch. In 1882, however, the Redistribution Act made West Elgin what is commonly called a "Grit hive," and Mr. Casey need only retain the confidence of his own friends to be sure of success. He has retained it so far, being returned three times by majorities ranging from 682 to 835. Mr. Casey, though not yet old in years, is fast becoming one of the veterans of the House, being already one of only fifteen who have been elected continuously since 1872, or for a longer term. He has taken a fair share in the business of the House without trying to unduly advertise himself. In the famous debate on the Franchise Bill in 1885 he was specially prominent, and his knowledge of Parliamentary practice was very serviceable to his friends. In 1875 Mr. Casey began an agitation to introduce the English competitive or "merit" system of appointment and promotion in the Civil Service. A committee and a Government commission subsequently fully endorsed his views, and his own party adopted them by a vote in the House, but they were not embodied in Mr Chapleau's "Civil Service Act," now in force. During Mr. Mackenzie's regime Mr. Casey was "Whip," or confidential agent, for the Government, a post which he resigned in 1879 to be succeeded by the genial James Trow, M.P. He has also introduced various other measures for discussion, and has written a pamphlet on "Currency and Banking" (1880), some of the suggestions in which have since been carried out. One of these secures holders of bank notes by making the notes a first lien on the bank's assets. In general politics he has been fully in accord with his party, and is strongly in favour of enlarged trade relations with the United States, which he thinks the most important issue of the day.

MR. L. P. BRODEUR, M.P.

MR. LOUIS PHILIPPE BRODEUR, M.P., Rouville, P.Q., was born at Beloil, County of Vercheres, on the 21st of August, 1862, and is consequently but in his twenty-ninth year. He was educated at St. Hyacinthe Seminary and graduated at Laval University, Montreal, where he received his law degrees. Mr. Brodeur studied law under the Hon. Mr. Mercier, Prime Minister for Quebec, and Mr. C. A. Geoffrion, Q.C., of Montreal, and was admitted to practice in 1884. Going to work with an energy and capability which few men of his years possessed, he soon built up a large and lucrative practice, and taking a deep interest in the politics of his province it was no wonder that, possessed of the flow of oratory with which he is endowed, he was soon brought forward by the Liberal ranks to represent them in the House of Commons; and at the last general election defeated his opponent, Mr. Cigault, by a majority of 70 votes. He takes a deep interest in all that concerns the public good, whether in a commercial, municipal or political sense, and can always be counted on to do his duty intelligently and as a good citizen. In 1887 Mr. Brodeur married Emma, second daughter of Mr. J. R. Brillon, the notary of Beloil, P.Q.

MR. HUGH CAMERON, M.D., L.L., M.P., Inverness County, Nova Scotia, is of a family that came from Fort William, Inverness-shire, Scotland, and settled in Antigonish, in the Province of Nova Scotia. He was born in the County of Antigonish, N.S., March, 1830, and received his elementary education at the schools of that county. He attended the University of Philadelphia, from which institution he graduated with the degree of M.D. in March, 1861, as well as from the School of Practical Obstetrics of the same city in August of the same year. After completing his medical studies he returned to Mabou, Inverness County, and commenced practice. While practising as a physician he took considerable interest in public affairs and made himself intimately acquainted with all that concerned the management of the business of the County of Inverness. The people elected him to represent them in the Commons in the year 1867, and this seat he held until 1872, when he was defeated. He sat in the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia from March, 1879, till May, 1882. On the approach of the elections in 1882 the Conservative party nominated him as their candidate for the Commons, and succeeded in returning him with a large majority. Upon coming forward at the elections in 1887 he was an easy winner, and at the last election he was returned by a majority of 310 votes.

MR. EDWARD CHARLES BOWERS, M.P., Digby, N.S., was born at Westport, N.S., in 1845, where he was educated, after which he turned his attention to mercantile pursuits and in a few years started in business on his own account. Among the many enterprises with which he is connected is the Digby Publishing Company, of which he is a director. In politics Mr. Bowers is a Liberal. At the last general election he was nominated by his party as their representative in the House of Commons at Ottawa, and he gained his seat by a majority of 73 votes over his opponent, Mr. Herbert Jones, the late member for Digby.

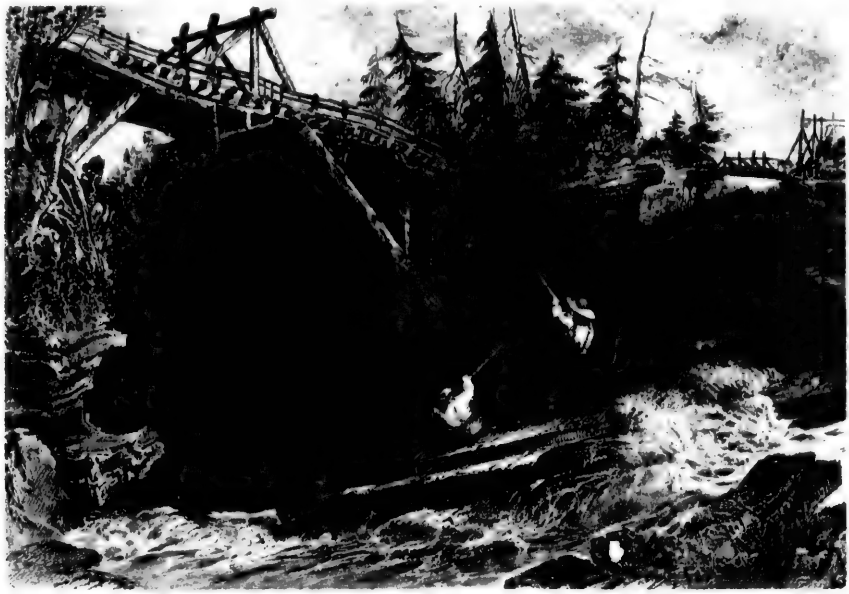
MR. LOUIS HENRY DAVIES, Q.C., M.P., Queen's, P.E.I.—The Province of Prince Edward Island has produced many well known public men, but few have attained to greater eminence in the legal profession and in the politics of the country than Mr. L. H. Davies, Q.C., M.P. for Queens County, P.E.I. He was born in Charlottetown, P.E.I., in 1845, and is a son of the Hon. Benjamin Davies, ex-M.P.P. On attaining the proper age he attended the Central Academy, and from thence went to the Prince of Wales College, graduating from that institution of learning with honours. Having completed his studies fitting him for the legal profession, which he had settled on as his path in life, he was called to the Prince Edward Island Bar in 1866. Continuing to practice law in Charlottetown, he soon became known as one of the most capable lawyers in the island province, and in 1869, at the early age of twenty-four, was appointed Solicitor-General. In 1872, having in the meantime resigned on a change of government, he was again appointed Solicitor-General, and conducted several important prosecutions against American fishing vessels for breaches of the treaty of 1818. He was appointed a Queen's Counsel in 1880. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1872. He continued as a representative in the Legislature from 1872 until 1879, when he was defeated. During a large portion of this period he was leader of the Opposition, and in September, 1876, he became Premier and Attorney-General. The administration of public affairs during his term of office was marked by the passage of the Free School Act, which has done so much for education in Prince Edward Island. The far-sighted policy of his cabinet placed Prince Edward Island in an excellent position financially, and many reforms in the public service were inaugurated. Mr. Davies was one of the Canadian counsel before the International Fisheries Commission at Halifax, in the year 1877. He was also employed by his political opponents as the leading counsel for the tenantry before the Prince Edward Island Land Commission in 1875-6, which was presided over by the Right Hon. H. C. Childers, and which successfully settled the land question of that province. The fact of his having been employed on these important occasions by the Canadian Government and the government of his native province, and the able manner in which he discharged the important duties entrusted to him, afford ample evidence of his standing at the Canadian Bar. He is a Liberal in politics, and was nominated by his party for election to the Dominion Parliament, and was victorious at the general election in 1882. After serving his constituents and looking after the interests of the country at large for four years, he was again elected in 1887. The Liberal electors of Queen's County re-elected him at the last election, returning him with a substantial majority. Mr. Davies is the recognized leader of the Liberal party in the Lower Provinces. He is a powerful speaker and one of the most active members of his party in the Commons. He has always been known as a pronounced and fearless advocate of reciprocal free trade with the United States.

MR. JOSEPH JAMIESON, M.P., North Lanark.—In the year 1818 Mr. William Jamieson emigrated from Ireland, coming from Gettystown, in the County of Londonderry, and settled at Perth, County of Lanark, Ont. Here he was one of the first settlers. Passing on to the year 1830, it is noted that Mr. Jamieson has removed to South Sherbrooke, in the same county, and that his son Joseph was born there, on the 15th of March, of that year. Joseph Jamieson was educated at the Perth Grammar School, and after leaving this establishment entered upon the study of law. He was admitted to the Bar of Ontario in 1860. He married Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Robert Cars, of Fitzroy, County Carleton, Ont., on the 2nd of November, 1865. Mr. Jamieson's experience of electioneering has not been one of unmixed success, for he was twice the unsuccessful candidate for the seat which he now fills. His first defeat was at the general election in 1878; the second at the by-election in 1880, on the death of Mr. D. Galbraith. At the general election two years afterwards he again contested the seat, and was elected by a majority of sixty-nine. This seat he has held ever since, being re-elected in 1887 and at the general election of 1891. Mr. Jamieson is a Liberal-Conservative in politics. He was one of the candidates who in 1878 supported the National Policy movement. For many years he has resided at Almonte, Ont., where he has an extensive legal practice, and is one of the most prominent public men of the district. He has held the positions of Reeve of Almonte, Warden of the County of Lanark, and Chairman of the Board of License Commissioners for North Lanark. Mr. Jamieson has always been one of the foremost supporters of temperance measures both in the House of Parliament and in the country at large. No man has done more for prohibition than the member for North Lanark, and he has long been recognized as one of its most able advocates. In the House he has been time and again the mover of resolutions touching this important subject, and he has supported them by speeches which, by their force, clearness, and wealth of facts and figures, have not only tended to advance the cause in the halls of parliament, but in the country.

THE HON. CHARLES E. CASGRAIN, C.M., M.D., Senator, Windsor, Ont., was born in Quebec, on the 3rd of August, 1825, and is a son of the late Hon. Charles E. Casgrain. His father was a member of the Legislative Assembly before the Union, and a member of the special council created after the rebellion of 1837, and for loyalty was, in 1839, made a Lieutenant-Colonel, unattached. This honour was conferred as a recognition of the valuable assistance given by him to the 104th Regiment during their famous march from Fredericton to Quebec. Dr. Casgrain is a brother of the Abbe H. R. Casgrain, a French Canadian writer of much repute, and of P. B. Casgrain, ex-M.P. for L'Islet. By his mother he is descended from a family whose members were the first to emigrate to Detroit, Mich., in the beginning of the eighteenth century. The Hon. James Baby, his maternal grandfather, was Speaker of the Legislative Council of Canada. Charles E. Casgrain, the subject of our sketch, received a thorough classical education at the College of St. Ann's, Quebec, and his medical education at McGill College, Montreal, where, in 1851, he graduated as Master of Surgery and Doctor of Medicine, being also a pupil of the late Dr. Wolfred Nelson, of Montreal. In 1851 he commenced the practice of medicine in Detroit, and after some five years, at the request of some prominent citizens of Sandwich, removed there, shortly afterwards being appointed Coroner for the County of Essex and jail surgeon, which positions he held for many years. In 1860, when the Essex Battalion was formed, he was gazetted Captain of the Sandwich Company, and during the Fenian raids of 1861 to 1864, was surgeon to the troops stationed at Windsor and Sandwich. In 1864 he became the first president of the St. John the Baptist Society of Essex, remaining for many years an active member of the organization. Dr. Casgrain was, in 1874, elected a municipal councillor for the Town of Windsor, which position he held for two terms, and for over twenty years was a member of the Board of School Trustees. In 1883 he was re-elected general president of all the French Canadian societies of Essex, and as such presided at the great French Canadian convention held at Windsor, on the 24th of June, in that year. Dr. Casgrain is a Liberal-Conservative in politics. He is a Roman Catholic, and in consideration of services rendered to the Church, was created by His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. a Knight of the Order of the Holy Sepulchre. The doctor was, in 1851, wedded to Charlotte Marie, daughter of Thomas Chase and Catherine Adelaide Caroline Billey de Messon, of Detroit, Mich., and formerly of Quebec. His eldest son, Thomas Chase Casgrain, was professor of criminal law at Laval University of Quebec, and was one of the Crown counsel in the Queen vs. Riel and other rebel leaders at Regina, in 1885. The doctor still practices his profession at Windsor, Ont., in conjunction with his son, Henry R. Casgrain, M.D., who, during the late rebellion, was Surgeon-Major in charge of Field Hospital No. 2, at Moose Jaw.

MR. H. G. CARROLL, M.P., Kamouraska, P.Q., is the descendant of an old Irish family who came to Canada many years ago and settled in the neighbourhood of Kamouraska. He was born at that place, on January, 31, 1866. When of the proper age he attended St. Annes College, where the fundamental portion of his education was received. Subsequently he pursued a course of studies at Laval University, Quebec, from which he graduated on the 20th of June, 1889, with the degree of LL.B. He was called to the Bar July 3, 1889, and began the practice of law in the City of Quebec. He was for some time a valued contributor to *L'Union Libérale*, of Quebec, a newspaper devoted to the interests of the Liberal party, of which he is an ardent supporter. The electors of Kamouraska selected him as the Liberal nominee for the Commons at Ottawa at the last election, in which he was the successful candidate.

MR. F. G. FORBES, B.A., M.P., Queen's County, N.S., was born at Liverpool, Nova Scotia, December 27, 1857. Like many of his parliamentary *confreres*, especially from the Lower Provinces, he comes of a good old Scotch family. He is a son of Mr J. F. Forbes, M.D., who represented the County of Queen's for fifteen years since Confederation. Mr. F. G. Forbes received his education at the institutions of learning in Windsor, N.S., graduating from King's College with the degree of B.A. Subsequently he studied law, and commenced the practice of his profession in Halifax, N.S., in the year 1883, as a member of the firm of Pearson, Forbes & Covert. Mr. Forbes is interested in the Halifax Street Railway Co., and the Chaudiere Electric Co., Limited, and is solicitor for the Power Co., Limited, and the Halifax Illuminating and Motor Co., Limited. The Liberal electors of Queen's County, N.S., in 1891, selected him as their nominee for the Commons, and he was successful in the contest.



TIMBER SLIDE AND BRIDGE ON THE OTTAWA.

(See on old print.)

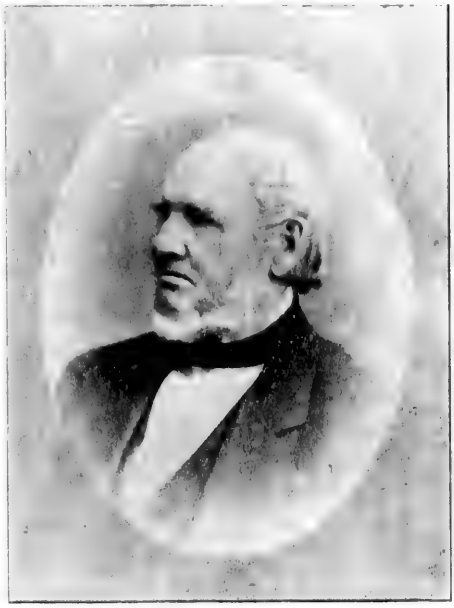
MR. HENRY SIMARD, M.P.

MR. HENRY SIMARD, M.P., Charlevoix, P.Q., was born at Malbaie, County of Charlevoix, in 1836. He was educated at St. Anne's College in the County of Kamouraska, after which he entered commercial pursuits and was for years one of the most prominent merchants of Malbaie. For a time he held the office of assistant Inspector of Measures. In 1876 Mr. Simard was Mayor of Malbaie and Prefect of the County of Charlevoix. In municipal affairs and politics in general he has always taken an active part, and so well were his past labours appreciated by his fellow citizens that at the last general election he was nominated for the House of Commons, and seated by a majority over Mr. Simon, his Conservative opponent, of 307 votes. Mr. Simard is a Liberal in politics and always has been an ardent supporter of his party though not yielding blindly to measures that would not be of benefit to the country. Although past the meridian of life he still retains an active energetic mind, and it is to be hoped he will be spared many years to aid by his ability, knowledge and experience in shaping the public policy of his country.

MR. JOSEPH HENRY MARSHALL, M.P., East Middlesex, Ont., is descended from an old English family who settled in Canada many years ago. He was born in the town of London, Ont., in the year 1854. On arriving at the proper age he attended the Collegiate Institute of that city, and subsequently pursued his course of studies at Hellmuth College, London. After graduating he turned his attention to farming. He was married in the city of London, to a daughter of R. L. Crump, of Algoa Bay, South Africa. He has taken an active interest in municipal affairs, and has been reeve, and subsequently warden, of his county, which offices he held for five years. When the elections of 1887 came on he was the parliamentary nominee of the Conservative party in East Middlesex, and was returned with a large majority. Upon taking his seat in the House of Commons at Ottawa he became an ardent supporter of all measures calculated to improve the condition of the agricultural portion of the community. At the last electoral contest, in 1891, he was again nominated on the Conservative ticket as a candidate for the Commons, and went back to Ottawa with a majority of two hundred and fifty.

MR. JAMES ROWAND, M.P., West Bruce, Ont., was born in Paisley, Scotland, in the year 1830, coming to this country with his parents when two years old. He received his education in Toronto, which was one fitting him thoroughly for a business career. As he grew to manhood his inclinations bent towards agricultural pursuits. After leaving college he commenced farming, in which he has continued ever since, being now one of the foremost agriculturists in his section of the province. For many years he has been prominently connected with local politics, holding the position of municipal councillor and reeve of his township. The latter post he has filled for the past ten years. He was first returned to Parliament in October, 1887, being elected by acclamation, an evidence of the respect and confidence in which he is held by the constituents of the County of West Bruce. He succeeded Hon. E. Blake (who was elected for Kingston), and was the second member to represent this county. He is a staunch upholder of the agricultural interests of the country, both in Parliament and in his province, and is a member of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario. He was again returned to Parliament at the last general election with a majority of 735, proving that he still holds the confidence of his former supporters. Mr. Rowand resides near Dumblane, Bruce County, Ont., where he owns a farm of large extent. In politics he is a Liberal.

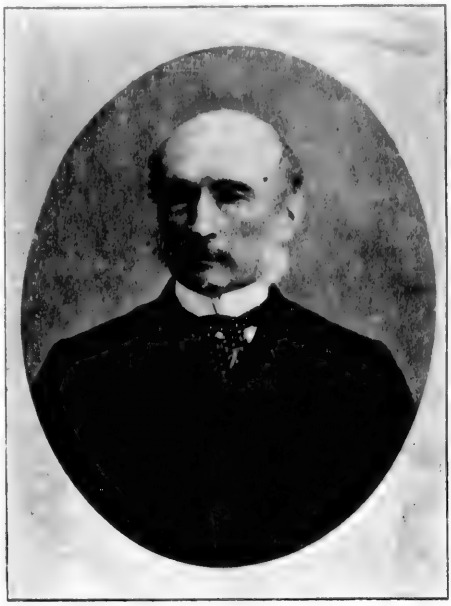
The Hon. David Wark, Senator, Fredericton, N.B., is descended by both parents from Scotch families that settled in Ulster in the 17th century. He was born near Londonderry, Ireland, on the 10th of February, 1804, and came to New Brunswick in 1825, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits, in which, by energy and ability, he reaped a goodly harvest, so much so that for years he has been enabled to retire, and in his decline of life enjoy the interest of a snug fortune which he himself amassed. Mr. Wark is a member of the Senate of the University of New Brunswick, was a member of the Executive Council of New Brunswick from 1858 to 1862, and for several months during 1867 was Receiver General. He sat for Kent in the New Brunswick Assembly, from 1845 to 1851, when he was appointed to the Legislative Council of that province, which seat he retained until the Union, when he was called to the Senate by Royal proclamation, in May, 1867.



THE HON. SENATOR WARK

Mr. Wark is a Liberal in the truest and best sense of the word. He is calm and reasonable and always receives marked attention when he rises in the House. His career has been one of unceasing industry, his methods just and honourable, and his labours crowned with success. Senator Wark is an ardent advocate of the closer consolidation of the various portions of the British empire. During the last session of parliament he took a remarkably active part for a man of his years in the proceedings of the Senate. He directed attention especially to the question of closer trade relations within the empire, notably between Canada and the West Indies. Senator Wark married Annie Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac Burpee, of Sunbury, N.B.

Mr. Andrew B. Ingram, M.P., East Elgin, Ontario, was born at Strabane, County of Wentworth, Ont., on the 23rd of April, 1851, and is the second son of Thomas and Mary Anne Ingram, of that place. His paternal grandfather, Andrew Ingram, was a native of the County Tyrone, Ireland, and served his country for nineteen years under Lord Wellington, participating in the Peninsula campaign, as also at Quatre Bras and Waterloo. A. B. Ingram was educated at the common school at Morristown, and his early life was passed on a farm. Later he quit the farm and proceeded to London, where he served his apprenticeship as a collar maker, receiving his indentures in 1870. For several years he followed the occupation of his choice, but in 1879 went into the employ of the Canada Southern Railway, and then of the Wisconsin Central, but soon resigned from the latter, and returning to St. Thomas he entered the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway Company. On the 15th of July he was chosen standard-bearer in the provincial election by the Conservatives of West Elgin, for he had always taken an active interest in public affairs. On this coming to the knowledge of his employers they gave him the choice to decline the honour or leave their service. He chose the latter, and for the first time entered into active politics; and at the general elections held on the 28th of December, 1886, he was duly elected to represent West Elgin in the Ontario Legislature. To Mr. Ingram belongs the chief credit of organizing the St. Thomas Feather Bone Company, of which he is a large stockholder. He has been for years a member of Forest City Lodge I.O.O.F., London, and vice-president, and afterwards president, of the Brakeman's Benevolent Association of Canada and the United States. An active member of labour organizations, he has been Master Workman of the Local Assembly Knights of Labour, St. Thomas, and also of Headlight Assembly 4069. He holds the position of statistician to District Assembly No 138; was delegate to the General Assembly convened at Richmond, Va., U.S., in October, 1886. He organized the St. Thomas Trades and Labour Council in January, 1886, and was elected first vice-president, now filling the position of honorary president. Mr. Ingram has taken an active part in provincial, federal and municipal politics since Confederation, in the counties of Wellington, Perth, Huron, Essex and Elgin, and has been an indefatigable worker in the various Conservative associations. Under the Clarke administration in Manitoba he held a position of trust, and was one of the sheriff's posse who arrested Andrew Nault and others for complicity in the Thomas Scott murder. Mr. Ingram was first returned to Parliament in 1887, and again at the last general election.



THE LATE HON. SENATOR ODELL.

The late Hon. William Hunter Odell, Senator, Fredericton, New Brunswick, was a son of the late Hon. William Franklin Odell, who for thirty-two years held the office of Provincial Secretary of New Brunswick, and was employed under the British Commissioners from 1818 to 1821 in charge of the survey and location of the boundary between New Brunswick and the United States, under the Treaty of Ghent. He was the grandson of the Hon. Jonathan Odell, who at the outbreak of the American rebellion was residing in New Jersey. Being an ardent loyalist, a keen prose writer, a poet and a wit, he, by his political satires, made himself extremely inimical to the Republican party, by whom his property was confiscated. He joined the British army, and was afterwards employed by General Sir Guy Carleton (Lord Dorchester) in many important and confidential trusts; and in 1784 became a member of the executive council and Provincial Secretary of New Brunswick. The subject of our sketch, the Hon. William Hunter Odell, was born in New Brunswick on the 26th of November, 1811. He was educated at King's College, Fredericton, where he graduated B.A. in 1832, and was called to the Bar of New Brunswick in 1838. The same year he was appointed clerk of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, which office he subsequently resigned on being appointed Deputy-Provincial Secretary and Registrar and Clerk of the Executive Council of New Brunswick. Again in 1844 he filled the latter position on its being constituted a separate and distinct office, and in 1847 Mr. Odell was made a judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He was appointed a member of the Legislative Council of New Brunswick by Royal warrant in 1850, and held the seat until the union of the provinces. He was a member of the executive council and postmaster general of New Brunswick from 1865 until the resignation of the government the following year. By Royal proclamation issued in May, 1867, Mr. Odell was called to the Senate, which seat he filled with honour to his country and himself until his death, on the 26th of July, 1891. Mr. Odell married the eldest daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Bliss, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and granddaughter of the Hon. Jonathan Bliss, Chief Justice of the Province of New Brunswick.

The Hon. John Boyd, Senator, St. John, N.B., was born at Maugherafelt, County of Derry, Ireland, on the 28th of September, 1826, and when but an infant was brought by his parents to St. John, where he received his education at the Grammar School. At the age of twelve he entered the wholesale warehouse of Messrs. Holdsworth & Daniel, and in 1853 became a partner in the firm under the style of Daniel & Boyd, one of the most extensive dry goods houses in the Province of New Brunswick. From his majority Mr. Boyd has been associated with every progressive movement in St. John. He has always been a warm advocate of the establishment and extension of railway communication. He took an active part in the agitation in favour of confederation from the time of its inception, when it was very unpopular, until its triumph, and on public platforms in various parts of New Brunswick energetically advocated and defended the principles of union. Mr. Boyd has for many years been identified with provincial educational movements. He was the commissioner who in 1876 met His Lordship Bishop Sweeny, and by his tact and geniality materially contributed to the amicable settlement of grave differences regarding the abolition of separate schools. He is a director in the Sun Life Insurance Company, has been a trustee of the old Provincial Savings Bank, director and treasurer of the Protestant Orphan Asylum, president of the old Victoria Hotel Company, a director of the St. John Gas Works since 1874, a director of the old Academy of Music, and of the St. John Grammar School, besides filling other important positions of trust in his adopted city. In politics he is a Liberal-Conservative. Senator Boyd was one of those who were left homeless by the great St. John fire, both his splendid private residence and the stores of his firm being destroyed. But that was in 1877, and his energy and ability have long since repaired, in large part at least, the loss sustained. The Senator has travelled extensively in Europe, and is a highly cultured gentleman. He was for nearly forty years a correspondent of the Boston *Journal*. Senator Boyd was in his time the most brilliant lecturer on general topics in the whole of the Maritime Provinces, and his contributions in this way to charitable and other worthy objects were numberless.

MR. J. L. E. DUGAS, M.P. MR. N. W. WHITE, M.P. MR. O. CARIGNAN, M.P.

MR. J. L. E. DUGAS, M.P., Montcalm, P.Q., is the son of the late Firman Dugas, Esq., a wealthy mill owner who sat in the Quebec Legislature from 1867 to 1871, when he was returned to the House of Commons, where he sat continuously until 1887. The subject of this sketch was born at St. Liguori, P.Q., on the 5th of August, 1861, and was educated at Joliette and Ottawa Colleges. After graduating he paid his attention to agricultural pursuits and the raising of choice stock, in which by industry and close attention, he has met with more than ordinary success. Yet this does not interfere with his taking an active interest in all that appertains to the general welfare of his county and the country at large. He has held several positions of trust and is at present school commissioner. There are few if any public enterprises in his county in which he does not take an active part. At the last general election he was nominated by the Conservative party of his county to represent them in the House of Commons, and was elected by a majority of 170 votes. Mr. Dugas' career is a striking instance of what energy and perseverance, combined with integrity and uprightness, may accomplish for a young man just starting upon life's battle. The new member is a clever orator and will surely make his voice heard in the House at Ottawa.

MR. NATHANIEL WHITWORTH WHITE, Q.C., M.P., County of Shelburne, Nova Scotia, is a son of the Rev. Thomas H. White, D.D., rural dean and rector of Shelburne, Nova Scotia, and grandson of the late Captain Gideon White, of the 4th, or Duke of Cumberland Regiment. The subject of our sketch was born at Shelburne, N.S., on the 2nd of June, 1837, and educated in his native town, after the completion of which he began the study of law and was admitted to the Bar of Nova Scotia in 1859. He was created a Queen's Counsel on the 26th of December, 1872. Owing to his high reputation among his fellow countrymen, his ability and knowledge of the law, as well as his energy and devotion to his profession, Mr. White almost immediately on his entering at the Bar commanded an extensive practice in his native town. His legal career has been useful to his countrymen and lucrative to himself. Mr. White's first prominent appearance in politics was in February, 1878, when he was returned to the Local Legislature for the County of Shelburne, and was re-elected at the general election in September of the same year. On the 22nd of October, 1878, he was appointed member of the Executive Council of Nova Scotia, which position he held until the general elections of 1882, when he was an unsuccessful candidate for the House of Commons, and in March, 1891, was elected to represent the County of Shelburne in the Dominion Parliament. Mr. White is president of the Provincial Barristers' Association and a governor of King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia. In politics he is a Liberal-Conservative, and was a firm and warm supporter of the late Sir John A. Macdonald.

MR. ONESIME CARIGNAN, M.P., Champlain, P.Q., was born in Champlain on the 16th of October, 1839, and received his education in the primary school of that town, on the completion of which he entered a store in his native town and worked his way as clerk for some six years, during which time he accumulated a sufficiency to enable him to start out on his own account. He was popular, was of untiring industry, and to himself alone he is indebted for the rank he holds, the head of one of the largest mercantile firms of his town. Mr. Carignan started at a lowly, but climbed to a proud position, and his life should be an encouragement for all young business men. He is president of the St. Joseph and à Fondator Societies; is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, besides being interested in various public enterprises. For some years Mr. Carignan's friends have been trying to prevail on him to accept a nomination for the House of Commons, but they were unable until the last general election, when he defeated Dr. F. Trudel, of St. Stanislas, by a majority of 77 votes. In politics Mr. Carignan is a supporter of the Conservative administration. While a sound and respected member of his party, he is not narrow minded and hence joys the respect and good will of all from whom he differs upon public questions.

MR. JOSEPH OCTAVE MOUSSEAU, M.D., M.P., Soulanges, P.Q., is a son of M. Louis Mousseau, of Berthier-en-haut, and Sophie Duteau de Grandpre, and brother of the late Hon. J. A. Mousseau, Secretary of State in Sir John A. Macdonald's Government in 1881. The subject of our sketch was born at Berthier, on the 26th of April, 1844, and educated at Montreal College and at Nicolet College, where he graduated as a physician. He then returned to St. Polycarpe, P.Q., where he at once began to practice his profession. Dr. Mousseau has been a Councillor and Mayor of St. Polycarpe, and was first returned to the House of Commons at the last general election. In politics he is an Independent.

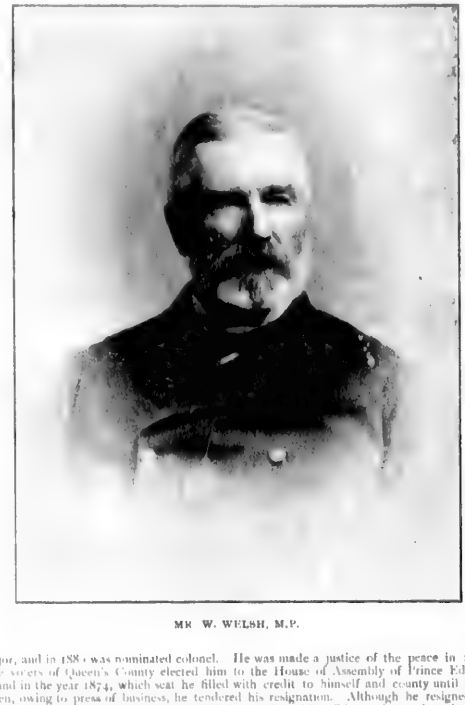
MR. JOSEPH HORMISDAS LEGRIS, M.P., Maskinonge, P.Q., was born at Riviere du Loup (en haut), and brought up at Louiseville, receiving his education at the Model School in the latter parish, as well as by private tuition, at the completion of which he engaged in agricultural pursuits. He also organized a Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of which he was for many years secretary. He has taken quite a lively interest in military affairs, and has for years been a captain in the 86th Battalion of volunteer militia. He was for some time a member of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec, and was first returned to Parliament at the last general election. He is a Conservative in politics.

MR. WILLIAM PATERSON, M.P., South Brant, was born in Hamilton, Ontario, on the 19th September, 1839, and was educated at the schools of Hamilton and Caledonia. When but a boy his parents died, and he was adopted by the Rev. Andrew Ferrier, D.D., of Caledonia, a Presbyterian minister and an old friend of his family. At the age of some fifteen years he entered a large grocery store as clerk, where he remained for some nine years, when he formed a partnership with Henry B. Leeming, of Brantford, under the firm name of Leeming & Paterson, and began the manufacture of biscuits and confectionery. In 1876 Mr. Leeming retired, since which time Mr. Paterson has been sole proprietor. Mr. Paterson's first entrance into public life was as deputy reeve of Brantford, which position he occupied from 1869 to 1871. He was mayor of Brantford in 1872, during which year he was elected member of the House of Commons for South Brant, and re-elected in 1874, 1878, 1882, 1884, 1887 and 1891. Mr. Paterson has always championed the Liberal cause.

MR. JOHN HARGRAFT, M.P., Northumberland, Ont., West Riding, was born at Cobourg, Ont., in the year 1865, and was educated at the Collegiate Institute of his birthplace and at Trinity College, Port Hope, at the termination of which he entered mercantile pursuits, and is now a leading grain and coal merchant in Cobourg. He is one of the youngest members in the House of Commons, to which he was returned at the last general election, in which he defeated Mr. George Guillet, who had represented the county since 1878. Mr. Hargraft is a Liberal in politics.

MR. J. F. STAIRS, M.P., Halifax, N.S., was born in that city on the 19th of January, 1848, and received his education at the Halifax Grammar School and the Dalhousie Collegiate and private school. At the conclusion of his studies Mr. Stairs entered mercantile life, and is now one of the most prominent merchants in his native city, as well as a manufacturer of cordage and binding twine. He is President of the Consumers Gas Company, the Glasgow Iron and Coal Company, a director of the Nova Scotian Steel Company, the Eastern Insurance Company, the Anglo and French Steamship Company, and the Nova Scotia Sugar Refinery Company. In politics Mr. Stairs is a Conservative; he was a member of the town council of Dartmouth, and was in the Provincial Parliament of Nova Scotia from 1879 to 1882. In 1883 Mr. Stairs was elected to the Dominion Parliament by acclamation, but was defeated in 1887. At the last general election he was successful, defeating the Hon. A. G. Jones by an immense majority.

MR. WILLIAM WELSH, M.P., Queen's County, P.E.I., was born on Lot 49, November 22, 1822. He obtained his education at the Central Academy, Charlottetown, P.E.I. From school he entered the office of his father, one of the leading business men of the town, and after years of close application eventually became a shipowner and merchant. His business has, by his energy and perseverance, coupled with an intimate knowledge of all affairs in connection therewith, prospered to a marked degree. While attending to his mercantile enterprises, he always took an active interest in the militia, and was appointed a lieutenant in 1846, and after two years, during which he exerted himself to benefit the force as much as possible, he was gazetted captain. In 1873 he was promoted to the rank of



MR W. WELSH, M.P.

major, and in 1881 was nominated colonel. He was made a justice of the peace in 1852. The electors of Queen's County elected him to the House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island in the year 1874, which seat he filled with credit to himself and county until 1878, when, owing to press of business, he tendered his resignation. Although he resigned his seat in the Provincial House he retained his interest in public affairs, and was pleased to aid with his advice in the administration of affairs. The Liberal party of his county recognizing his many good qualities, and feeling that of all men he was best suited to represent Queen's in the House of Commons at Ottawa, nominated him for election and returned him by a substantial majority. Being an Independent Liberal in politics, he, during the term, supported the measures that seemed to him best suited to the interests of his county and the country at large, no matter from which side the measure emanated. So well pleased were his constituents with his parliamentary career, that when the county was called upon in 1891 to select a representative in the Federal Parliament, he was again returned.

EDWARD COCHRANE, J.P., M.P., East Northumberland, is not only a farmer himself, but is the representative of a large tract of country devoted almost entirely to agricultural pursuits, and supporting a large number of people. He is the son of James Cochrane, a native of the County of York, England, and Mary Davis, of Wexford, Ireland, who established themselves in the township of Cramahe, in the Province of Ontario, in 1826. Born here in 1834, he received his education at Colborne, Ont. Following in the footsteps of his father, he commenced farming, and is now recognized as one of the most successful agriculturists in the country. In August, 1856, he married Miss Mary Hicks, who died July 3rd, 1872. Four years later he married Ellen Louisa, daughter of Stephen Thorn, Esq. In municipal affairs, Mr. Cochrane has taken, and still takes, great interest. In 1886 he was appointed warden of the united counties of Northumberland and Durham, which office he held throughout the term. In 1882 he came forward as the Conservative candidate for the Commons and was elected. At the general elections in 1887, however, he was defeated by Dr. Mallory, the Liberal candidate. The seat being declared vacant owing to bribery by agents, a by-election was held on the 22nd of December, 1887, and Mr. Cochrane was triumphantly elected. This election was declared void, and the next polling day fixed for the 21st November, 1888. Mr. Cochrane was again successful. Since that date he has continued to represent East Northumberland in the Conservative interest, having a majority of 232 at the last general election in 1891. For many years he has fulfilled the duties of a justice of the peace in his district.

MR. T. BYRON RIDER, M.P., Stanstead, P.Q., is a son of the late Ezra B. Rider, who was born in New Hampshire, U.S., and was educated at Dartmouth College. In 1831 he removed to Canada and settled in Stanstead township, and early became prominently identified with the political history of his adopted country. The subject of our sketch, Mr. T. Byron Rider, was born at Fitch Bay, County of Stanstead, on the 8th of January, 1848, receiving his education at the public schools in the town of Stanstead, after which he entered mercantile pursuits and ere long embarked in business on his own account as a general merchant, a few years afterwards building a grist and saw mill. These are not the only enterprises with which Mr. Rider is connected, for he is likewise interested in agricultural pursuits and stock raising. He has held the office of mayor of the township of Stanstead for the last eight years, and at the last general election was nominated by the Liberal party for a seat in the House of Commons, to which he was elected by a majority of 105 votes.

MR. RUFUS HENRY POPE, M.P., Compton, P.Q., is a son of the late Hon John Henry Pope, Minister of Railways, who died in April, 1889. The subject of our sketch was born at Cookshire, in September, 1858, and is now one of the most extensive farmers and cattle raisers in his county. Mr. Pope was first returned to Parliament in May, 1889, to fill the vacancy created by the death of his father, and was re-elected at the last general election by the rousing majority of 1072 votes. He is an Independent in politics. He is not given to debate, but whatever he has to say, in or out of Parliament, he says with terse vigour and conciseness. He has the disposition to work, an intelligent appreciation of the wants of the country, and though but in his thirty-third year, is a valuable addition to the House of Commons.

MR. JAMES SOMERVILLE, M.P., North Brant, Ont., comes from a Scotch family that came to this country from Fifeshire, Scotland, in the year 1833, and settled in Dundas, Ont. He was born in Dundas, June 7, 1834. He was educated at the Common school and the Grammar school of Dundas. Having chosen journalism as his vocation, he became editor and proprietor of the Ayr *Observer* (Reform), in the year 1854, and continued the publication of this paper until his removal to Dundas in 1858. It was in this city that he edited and published the Dundas *True Banner* (Reform), until the year 1886, when he disposed of it. During his long residence in Dundas he had taken an active interest in municipal affairs, and from his position in the community became thoroughly conversant with all the affairs that concerned the County of Wentworth and Dundas. He has been warden of the County of Wentworth, and was mayor of Dundas for some time. On the approach of the elections in 1882 the Liberal electors selected him as their nominee for the House of Commons, Ottawa, and he was returned by a large majority. Having had an example of his legislative ability, the electors again returned him as member for North Brant at the general election in 1887. At the late electoral contest he again came forward and was again victorious.

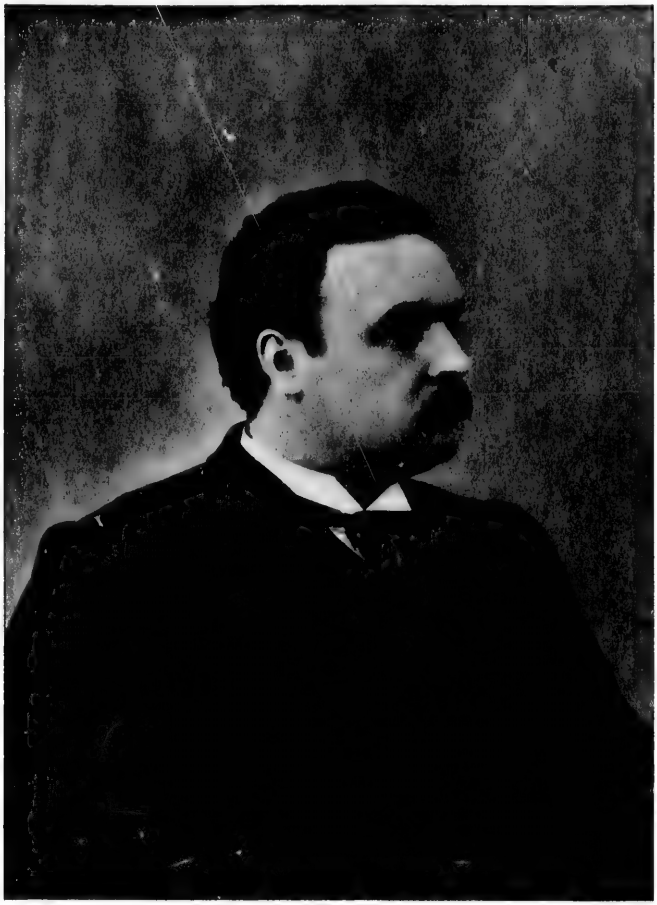
MR. JOHN MCDOUGALD, M.P., Pictou, N.S., is a descendant of an old Scotch family who came from Inverness-shire, Scotland, and settled in this portion of the country many years ago. He was born at Blue Mountain, Pictou County, N.S., in the year 1848. He was employed from 1859 to 1865 in the post office at New Glasgow, and in the mercantile office of his uncle, William Fraser, who was also the postmaster, where he acquired a knowledge of matters pertaining to general pursuits, which has been the foundation of his success in life. During part of this time he attended the New Glasgow Grammar School, where he received an education of lasting advantage to him. He was subsequently employed as clerk and paymaster on the construction of the Pictou Railway and the railway of the Intercolonial Coal Mining Company until 1870, when he launched into mercantile business on his own account. He was appointed a justice of the peace in 1879, having taken an active part in the political life of the county for many years. He became a municipal councillor in the same year, on the passage of the "County Incorporation Act," filling the position to the satisfaction of his constituents, as may be inferred from his re-election to the council in 1880, and again in 1882 and 1884. His career in the Dominion Parliament commenced in 1881, when he was returned to the Commons, succeeding the Hon. James Macdonald, who became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia in that year. The electors of Pictou were so well pleased with his course during this, his first term, that on the recurrence of the elections in 1882 he was re-elected. In the year 1887 he came forward as the Conservative candidate once more and was victorious. At the last contest he scored perhaps the greatest success since the commencement of his political life, being returned by a majority of 733.

MR. ARTHUR HILL GILLMOR, M.P., Charlotte, N.B., is a son of Daniel Gillmor, justice of the peace, St. George, N.B., and was born at St. George, March 12th, 1824. On arriving at the proper age he attended the Grammar School at St. Andrews, N.B., where he received a good general education. After leaving the Grammar School he entered the office of a mill owner in St. George, where by steady application he attained a complete knowledge of his business, and subsequently became a mill owner himself. During all this time he took an active and influential interest in public affairs, and was elected to represent Charlotte in the House of Assembly of New Brunswick. He held the seat from the year 1854 till 1866, when he was defeated on the confederation question. During 1865 he was Provincial Secretary in Mr (afterwards Sir) Albert J. Smith's Anti-Confederation Government. He was nominated on the Liberal ticket for the Commons at the general elections in 1872 but was unsuccessful. In 1874 he again stood for election and was returned by a considerable majority. At the next general elections, in the year 1878, he was re-elected, and was again victorious in 1882, as well as in 1887 and 1891. Mr. Gillmor is an out and out free trader, and therefore not in complete harmony with the policy of either of the great parties.

MR. FRANK MADILL, M.A., M.P., North Ontario, was born in the Township of Scott, in the County of Ontario, Province of Ontario, November 23, 1852. He was educated at Uxbridge and Whitby High Schools, and the University of Toronto, where he received the B.A. degree in 1873, and M.A. in 1876. He adopted law as his profession, and studied in the office of the late Hon. John Hilliard Cameron, Q.C., M.P., and was called to the Bar of Ontario at the Michaelmas term of 1877. During his college studies he was one of the university athletes, and held the championship of the university, being also a prominent member of the university football team, which were the champions of the Dominion for four years. We next hear of him as lieutenant of No. 4 Company, 34th Battalion, V.M.I., of which battalion he is paymaster, with the rank of captain. Mr. Madill was first returned to the Legislative Assembly of Ontario on the 4th of June, 1881, and sat until the general elections of 1883, when he was defeated by 20 votes. He next entered the wider field of Dominion politics and was returned to the House of Commons in the general elections of 1887, by a majority over A. P. Cockburn, ex-M.P., of 158 votes. He has always been a Liberal-Conservative, and has taken an active part in all political contests in the Midland District. He is a leading member of the Orange organization and a member of the Grand Lodge of Royal Black Knights, being at one time D.M of King Solomon Preceptory, 292, at Toronto. He is a member of the executive committee of the Liberal-Conservative Union of Ontario. He is a prominent Freemason, and an ex warden of Murray Lodge. He was again returned to Parliament at the last general elections for North Ontario by a majority of 254 voves over his old opponent, Mr. A. P. Cockburn.

MR. WILLIAM GIBSON, J.P., M.P., Lincoln, Ontario, is the eldest son of the late William Gibson, of Peterhead, Scotland, where the subject of our sketch was born on the 7th of August, 1849. Mr. Gibson received his education at the Peterhead Academy, and on the 27th of December, 1876, married Miss Jane Hill, eldest daughter of the late John S. Davidson, Esq., merchant, of Hamilton, Ont. Mr. Gibson is a contractor by profession, and with his employees, as also with his fellow-citizens, he is a favorite. In politics Mr. Gibson is a Liberal, and for years has taken quite a lively interest in the political affairs of his county. At the last general election he was returned to Parliament by a majority of 102 votes. Being thoroughly versed in public matters, he will prove a valuable addition to the House of Commons.

THE HON. JOHN GLAZIER, Senator, Sunbury, New Brunswick, was born in Lincoln, Sunbury County, N.B., on the 3rd of September, 1809, at which place he was educated. He engaged extensively in the lumber trade, and also became interested in ship-building. His fellow-citizens sent him to represent them in the New Brunswick Assembly, where he retained his seat for many years prior and up to the time of the union, and afterwards until the 14th of March, 1868, when he was called to the Senate. The are few men better acquainted with the affairs not alone of his own province but the Dominion at large than Mr. Glazier. Though past four score years, the venerable senator yet retains much of the vitality of his earlier days, and holds his place on the floor of the Senate with honour to himself and province. Mr. Glazier has always been an active member of the Conservative party.



DR. MONTAGUE, M.P.

WALTER HUMPHREYS MONTAGUE, M.D., M.P., Haldimand, Ont., though one of the younger members of the Canadian parliament, has been the hero of some of the most bitterly contested political campaigns of recent years. He is a native of Adelaide Township, Middlesex County, Ont., having been born there on November 21st, 1858. He received a very thorough education, passing from the Common to the High school and Woodstock College, and thence to Toronto School of Medicine and Victoria University, graduating M.D. at the latter institution in 1882. He is a member of the Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons, and is also a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Edinburgh. Dr. Montague had early manifested a lively interest in political matters, and, being a clever speaker as well as a clear thinker, was soon recognized as a coming man. In 1883 he contested Monck for a seat in the Ontario Assembly, but was unsuccessful. In 1887 he was invited to stand for Haldimand in the Conservative interest as candidate for the Commons. It seemed a forlorn hope, for this was a close constituency, but Dr. Montague was elected. A protest was entered and the election voided. A by-election was held in November and he was again elected. This election was also declared void by the court, and another by-election held in January, 1886. This time Dr. Montague was unsuccessful, but, giving his opponent a dose of his own medicine, this election also was voided, and another by-election held in February, 1890. The doctor was again triumphant, as well as at the general election of 1891. At the parliamentary session of 1888, Dr. Montague moved the address in reply to the speech from the throne. He has been an active and able member of the house, and has given promise of a public career of great usefulness. Recently, the doctor removed to Vancouver, B.C., where he will in future reside and carry on the practice of his profession. The people of the western coast may congratulate themselves on the addition of an able and worthy citizen.

MR. CHARLES RAMSAY DEVLIN, M.P., Ottawa County, Province of Quebec, is a son of ex-Warden Devlin, and nephew of the late Bernard Devlin, who in his lifetime was member of parliament for Montreal Centre. The subject of our sketch, Mr. C. R. Devlin, was born at Aylmer, P.Q., on the 29th of October, 1858, and was educated at the Montreal College and Laval University, Quebec, after which he engaged in mercantile pursuits. Mr. Devlin has been a frequent contributor to the Montreal press, and for over ten years has taken an active part in the political battles in the counties along the Ottawa Valley. He first contested Ottawa County at the last general elections, and was returned to the House of Commons by a majority of 450 votes. He is a Liberal in politics. He has been mayor of Aylmer and warden of Ottawa County.

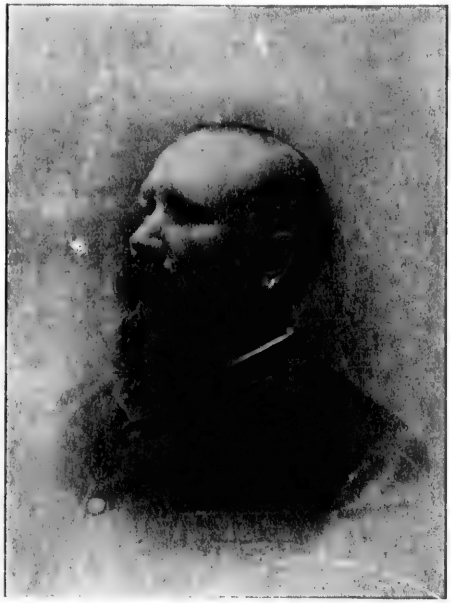
LIEUT.-COLONEL GEORGE AIREY KIRKPATRICK, LL.D., Q.C., M.P., Frontenac County, Ont., was born in Kingston, Ont., on the 13th of September, 1841. His father was the late Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., Q.C., a native of Coolmine, County Dublin, Ireland. Mr. Kirkpatrick was educated at the Grammar School, Kingston, and the High School, St Johns, P.Q., after which he went to Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland, where he graduated with high honours, receving the degrees of B.A. and LL.B., and at the same time graduating as moderator and silver medallist for law, literature and political economy. On his return home he entered his father's office, and there applied himself diligently to the study of law, and at the Hilary term of 1865 was called to the Bar of Upper Canada. On the 11th of October, 1880 he was appointed Queen's Counsel. In 1884 he received the degree of LL.D. from his Alma Mater. During the "Trent" affair he entered the militia as a private, working his way step by step till he reached the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. At the time of the Fenian invasion he again went into active service in the town of Cornwall, and served as adjutant to the 14th P.W.O. Battalion, V.I. He has been president of the Dominion Rifle Association, and commanded the Wimbledon rifle team in 1876. He is a director of the Kingston & Pembroke railway and of the C.P.R., and president of the Canada Locomotive Works of Kingston. He has been chairman, and afterwards secretary, of the board of trustees of the Collegiate Institute. In the year 1870, on the death of his father, who had for many years represented Frontenac, his friends pressed him to place his name for nomination on the Conservative ticket. He consented and was elected. He was returned by acclamation in 1872, and again in 1874, 1878, and at every general election since. He was elected Speaker of the House on the 8th of February, 1883, which position he held until 1886.

MR. JOSEPH LAVERGNE, M.P., Drummond and Arthabaska, P.Q., is a son of the late David Lavergne, Esq., of St. Peter, P.Q., whose ancestors came to Canada from Limoges, France, about the year 1650, and of the late Marie Genevieve Delegrave, whose ancestors came from Berri, France, in 1750. The subject of this sketch was born at St. Peter, County of Montmagny, on the 29th of October, 1847, and after receiving a thorough education at St. Anne's College adopted law as his profession. He was called to the Bar of the Province of Quebec in 1869, and was in time taken under the wing of the Hon. Wilfred Laurier, whose partner he is at the present time. Mr. Lavergne has been for several years mayor and councillor of Arthabaskaville and warden of the county of Arthabaska. In 1887 his friends, recognizing his abilities, nominated him on the Liberal ticket as their representative in the House of Commons. How well he attended to the interests of his constituents can be rendered in one word—re-elected, as he was at the last general election by a majority of 146 votes. In November, 1876, Mr. Lavergne married Emily, daughter of J. G. Barthe, Esq., advocate, an ex-M.P. for Yamaska. He is yet in the prime and vigour of manhood and possessed of fine ability.

MR. JOHN FISHER WOOD, M.P., Brockville, Ont., is the son of John Wood, a railroad contractor, who came from Dundee, Scotland, and settled at Brockville. His son, John Fisher Wood, was born at Elizabethtown, in the County of Leeds, Ontario, on the 12th of October, 1852. He received a first-class education and early exhibited a predilection for the legal profession. After leaving school he commenced the study of law, and obtained his diploma as solicitor during the Easter term of 1876. He was called to the Bar of Ontario during the same term. Mr. Wood has a large practice, and has gained a high reputation for his qualities as an able lawyer. He is Solicitor for the united counties of Leeds and Grenville and for the Brockville Loan & Savings Bank Company. He was first returned to the Commons at the general election in 1882 to represent the constituency of Brockville. Since then he has twice been re-elected to the same seat, in 1887 and at the last general election in 1891. In this last year he defeated the Liberal candidate by a majority of 200 votes. He resides at Brockville, Ontario, where his office is located. He has always been a supporter of the policy of the Liberal-Conservative party. On the elevation of Mr. Colby to the Cabinet in 1886, Mr. Wood was elected Deputy-Speaker of the House of Commons, a position he filled with great acceptability to both sides of the House.

MR. ALEXANDER MCNEILL, M.P., North Bruce, Ont., was born at The Corran, County of Antrim, Ireland, on the 10th of May, 1842, and is a son of the late Malcolm McNeill, Esq., of the same place, by Louisa, daughter of the late John McNeill, Esq., of Colonsay, Argyleshire, Scotland. The late Lord Colonsay, Lord President of the Court of Sessions, Scotland, and the Right Hon. Sir John McNeill, G.C.B., of Persian and Crimean fame, were of the same family as his mother. The subject of this sketch, Mr. Alexander McNeill, was educated at Wimbledon, Surrey, England, and Trinity College, Dublin. He adopted law as his profession, and is a Barrister-at-law of the Middle Temple, London, Eng., coming to Canada after being called to the bar. Being of an agricultural turn he settled at North Bruce, as a farmer. Mr. McNeill's first entry into politics he was in 1882, when he was returned by the Conservative party to represent his riding in the House of Commons. He was re-elected at the general election in 1887 and the last election, in 1891. Mr. McNeill is a Liberal-Conservative.

THE HON. PETER MCLAREN, Senator, Perth, Ont., is a son of James McLaren, who came from Perthshire, Scotland, and settled at Lanark, Ont., in the year 1820. The subject of our sketch was born there on the 21st of September, 1833 and received his education at the common schools, at the completion of which he became interested in the manufacture of timber and sawn lumber, which at that period was but in its infancy. Ere many years he became the most prominent manufacturer in the province, and having amassed a large fortune retired from business in 1887. Mr. McLaren, during his business career, did not neglect the interests of his fellow citizens. On the 21st of February, 1890, he was called by Royal proclamation to the Senate. In politics he is a Conservative.



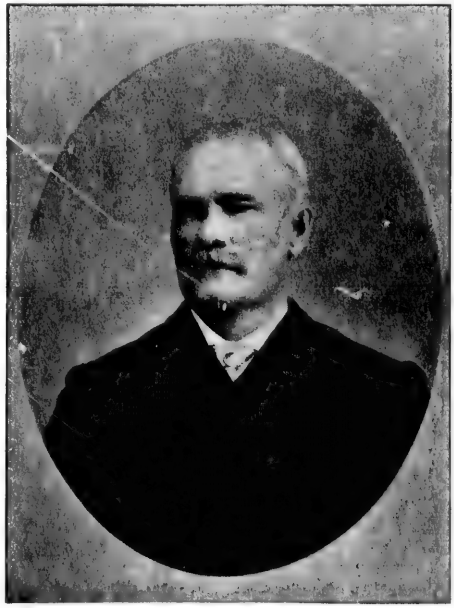
MR. C. C. CLEVELAND, M.P.

MR. CLARENCE CHESTER CLEVELAND, M.P., Richmond and Wolfe, P.Q. The great grandfather of the present member for the united counties of Richmond and Wolfe came from Connecticut state about the beginning of the present century, his son being then four years old. C. B. Cleveland, the grandfather of C. C. Cleveland, in early life entered the electioneering lists in opposition to the late Mr. Justice Sanborn. In this election he was the unsuccessful candidate for parliamentary honours, being defeated by only three votes. This took place in the year 1849, in the old district of St. Francis. Mr. C. B. Cleveland, the father of C. C. Cleveland, died at the early age of 31 years—that is, in 1854. His life though short had been a busy one, for at his death he was the leading merchant of Danville, P.Q., and was one of the promoters as well as a director of the Quebec and Richmond branch of the Grand Trunk Railway, which passed through this portion of the country. His son, Clarence Chester, was born at Danville, P.Q., September 15th, 1849, and received his education at the Danville Academy and the Lennoxville Grammar School, leaving the latter institution at the age of 14. He is actively engaged in business, being the senior member of the firm of J. L. Goodhue & Co., of Danville, P.Q., tanners and manufacturers of leather belting. The only other member of the present firm is his brother, G. F. Cleveland. With the public affairs of his town and county, Mr. C. C. Cleveland has been prominently connected for many years. For the past three years he has been mayor of his native town, and for the same period warden of the county of Richmond. During ten years he has been president of the Danville Union Agricultural Society, holding also the positions of director of the Richmond County Agricultural Society; director of the Richmond, Drummond and Yamaska Mutual Insurance Co.; director of the Danville Slate Co., and was formerly chairman of the Board of School Commissioners of the town of Danville. He is also interested in the militia of the country, and holds the rank of Captain of No. 1 Company of the 54th Battalion. He is greatly devoted to agricultural pursuits, and, in conjunction with his brother, is the owner of one of the finest farms in the Eastern Townships. This property is known as the "Grovelands," and is recognized as a model. In 1886 they received first prize for the excellent condition of their farm. On this estate they carry on a system of general agriculture in addition to raising the noted "Stanland" breed of horses. Mr. C. C. Cleveland first commenced his parliamentary career at the last general election, when he came forward as a Conservative in opposition to the Liberal leader, the Hon. Mr. Laurier. He has reason to feel proud of his victory, for though the County of Richmond and Wolfe was considered as a stronghold of the Liberal party, he gained a majority of 322. He is a warm supporter of the Conservative cause, and believes firmly in British connection and the integrity of the Dominion of Canada.

MR. JOHN AUGUSTUS BARRON, M.P., North Victoria.—The Barron family is of Irish extraction, the senior branch of which reside in the County of Wexford, Ireland. Mr. Frederick Wm. Barron, the father of the present member for North Victoria, is a native of England, in which country he was born and educated. After leaving school at Norwich he commenced his classical education at Cambridge University. On obtaining his degree he came to Canada, and was appointed to a mastership in Upper Canada College, Toronto, afterwards succeeding to the principalship, which position he held for a period of 14 years. His son, John Augustus Barron, was born in Toronto on the 11th July, 1860, and was educated at the Upper Canada College, Toronto, the Cobourg Grammar School, and the Laval Seminary, Quebec. His education being finished on his leaving the Laval Seminary, he entered a law office, finally gaining his diploma to practice as a solicitor. He was called to the Bar of Ontario in the year 1872, and created a Queen's Counsel in 1888 by the Ontario Government. In his profession Mr. Barron has come forward as a legal author of great merit, his chief work being known as "Bills of Sale," which was published in Toronto in 1888. His residence is at Lindsay, Ontario, where he has lived for years and where his office is located. For some years he has been prominently connected with the local affairs of his town, and held the post of Reeve of the Township for a period of two years. He was also a member of the High School Board for eight years. Still looking forward to a position as a legislator in the Commons, he entered the political lists as a Liberal candidate at the general elections in 1887, and was elected. At the general elections of 1891 he was again the fortunate candidate, gaining the victory by a majority of 264.

MR. HUGH J. MACDONALD, Q.C., M.P., Winnipeg, Manitoba, is the son of the late Sir John A. Macdonald and Isabella Clark, daughter of Captain Clark, of Dalnavert, Inverness-shire, Scotland. He was born on the 13th March, 1850, at Kingston, Ontario. His preliminary education was received at Queen's College Preparatory School, Kingston. On leaving there he commenced the more advanced studies at Queen's College, Kingston, and still later at the University, Toronto. After remaining at this latter institution for some two years he graduated in 1869. Immediately upon leaving the Toronto University, Mr. Macdonald commenced the study of law, and in 1872, in the month of November, he was called to the Bar of Ontario. In 1882 he removed to Winnipeg, Manitoba, and became the senior member of the law firm of Macdonald, Tupper, Phippen & Tupper, barristers, attorneys, etc. He was called to the Bar of Manitoba in 1882, and was made a Q.C. in 1890. Mr. Macdonald has been one of the most active militiamen of the country, and during his military career has seen much service. In 1866 he was located at Cornwall during the Fenian raid, being attached to the 14th Battalion. During the first Red River expedition he saw active service as one of the officers of the 1st Ontario Rifles, and was an officer in the 90th Battalion during the Northwest Rebellion in 1885. Since residing in Winnipeg he has interested himself in the affairs of the Manitoba Rifle Association, being an active member throughout. He now holds the position of president of this excellent body. At the general election in 1891 he was returned as the member of Parliament for Winnipeg, Man., as a supporter of the Conservative cause. One of the most striking scenes at the opening of the Parliament of 1891 was afforded when the late venerable Premier, on his son's arm, walked to the clerk's desk, and they together took the oath and signed the roll as members of the House of Commons, in which the career of the one was so soon to close forever, while that of the other had just begun.

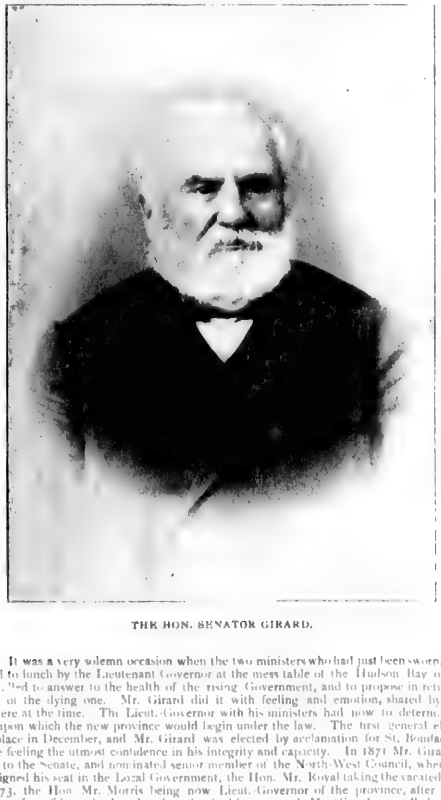
MR. DAVID MCKEEN, M.P., Cape Breton Co., N.S.—The ancestors of David McKeen came from Scotland and the North of Ireland many years ago. His father was the Hon. Wm. McKeen, who held the position of a member of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia previous to Confederation. The present member for Cape Breton was born at Mabou, in the Province of Nova Scotia, in September, 1839, receiving his education there and at other places. The training he gained at the various educational institutions which he attended was a fitting preparation for the business life upon which he was to enter. Shortly after his return from Boston he commenced his commercial career, which throughout has spoken forcibly of his ability and worth. Mr. David McKeen has been three times married, his first wife being Isabel, daughter of the late Henry Poole, Esq., of Derby, England; the second, whom he married in 1877, Frances M., daughter of the late Wm. Lawson, merchant, of Halifax, N.S.; the third, whom he married in 1888, being the eldest daughter of the late John Crerar, of Halifax. In the business community of the Province of Nova Scotia, Mr. McKeen holds a prominent position. He is agent and managing director, and principal owner of the Caledonia Coal



MR. D. MCKEEN, M.P.

and Railway Company, with which he has been connected for many years. That he has fulfilled his duties in the ablest manner in the company's interests is proved by his long service. He has also occupied the posts of Sub-Collector of Customs and United States consular agent, fulfilling the duties of both in a way satisfactory to the Dominion and United States Governments. For some years he has been among the leading local politicians, and has entered heart and soul into the work of improvement and for the welfare of his country. The positions held by him in the municipality of Cape Breton are municipal councillor and warden of the County of Cape Breton. Upon the dissolution of the Federal Parliament in 1887 he was waited upon by a deputation of the constituents, who wished him to come forward in the interests of the Conservative cause. To this he agreed, and was successful, being returned as member of the Commons for the County of Cape Breton. When the last call upon the country was made in 1891, he was again nominated and elected as a supporter of Sir John A. Macdonald, to whose policy he is closely allied. He is one of the members of the Commons who feel that the future of Canada will be one of great commercial prosperity, which can be attained without the necessity of annexation to the United States.

The HON. MARC AMABLE GIRARD, Senator, St. Boniface, Manitoba, was born at Varennes, a village within fifteen miles of the City of Montreal, on the 25th day of April, 1822, and the homestead where he was born still exists as it has for the last 200 years. M. A. Girard first attended the parish school, but subsequently entered college at St. Hyacinthe. After graduating he chose the law as his profession, and signed articles with the late Hon. M. Lacoste, a notary practicing at Boucherville, and afterwards a Senator of the Dominion. He was called to be a notary of Lower Canada in 1844, when he returned to Varennes and began the practice of his profession, which he continued for some twenty-six years. During this time he filled the position of county councillor, mayor of Varennes village, and member of the board of education. At the end of this period he left his home for Manitoba, in the month of August, 1870, at the special invitation of His Grace Archbishop Tache, who induced him to believe that he could help him in the pacification of the country. He arrived there just a day before General Wolseley, and received for that day the protection of Riel's Provisional Government. The mission of Wolseley was a mission of peace and conciliation; he had no authority to start any government organization, that right being with the Lieutenant-Governor, who was expected from day to day, and in waiting for his arrival the Hudson Bay Company was retaining its authority with its principal officer, who was then Sir Donald Smith, acting as head of the Government. Some days after Wolseley, arrived the Hon. Adams G. Archibald, who had been invested with the governorship of the newly acquired province. Mr. Archibald found it necessary to establish a government and bring order out of chaos, first putting the Manitoba law into operation. To do so he was compelled to call to his aid two gentlemen of ability, experience and prudence. One of these was Alfred Boyd, a man of large means, who was selected to represent his English-speaking countrymen. The other was M. A. Girard on behalf of the French people. Both these gentlemen were sworn as members of the Governor's Council on the 17th of September,



THE HON. SENATOR GIRARD.

1870. It was a very solemn occasion when the two ministers who had just been sworn, being invited to lunch by the Lieutenant Governor at the mess table of the Hudson Bay officers, were asked to answer to the health of the rising Government, and to propose in return the health of the dying one. Mr. Girard did it with feeling and emotion, shared by every one there at the time. The Lieut.-Governor with his ministers had now to determine the basis upon which the new province would begin under the law. The first general election took place in December, and Mr. Girard was elected by acclamation for St. Boniface, the people feeling the utmost confidence in his integrity and capacity. In 1871 Mr. Girard was called to the Senate, and nominated senior member of the North-West Council, whereupon he resigned his seat in the Local Government, the Hon. Mr. Royal taking the vacated place. In 1873, the Hon. Mr. Morris being now Lieut.-Governor of the province, after a vote of want of confidence in the administration had been passed, Mr. Girard was called upon to form a government and did so, and it was understood and received as the first responsible government; the preceding one that Messrs. Boyd and Girard completed in 1870 by the addition of three members, was an approximation only to the responsible government. His high character and personal popularity afforded the means of forming a government fitted to carry through the important measures then before the house, and carry on the public business until matters had so shaped themselves as to enable the formation of a permanent Cabinet. At one time when he had withdrawn from the Local Legislature, the Hon. M. Cauchon, Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba, with Mr. Norquay as Premier, telegraphed to Mr. Girard at Varennes, offering him a place in his Government. He accepted the Provincial Secretaryship, subsequently becoming Minister of Agriculture. It was in this latter capacity that he presided over the organization of the first Provincial Board of Agriculture in Manitoba. Mr. Girard's career as an administrator has always been characterized by breadth of view, by extensive acquaintance with all subjects in hand, and by a deeply patriotic spirit. His career in the Senate has been an active one, and his long parliamentary experience renders him a valuable member.

MR. JOHN FERGUSON, M.P., South Renfrew, Ont., like many other of his brother legislators, is a native of "Auld Scotia," having been born at Granard, Argyleshire, April 17 1840. He accompanied his parents to Canada, arriving in this country and settling in Admaston, Ont., in the year 1847. The boy attended the public school at that place, and there secured the solid education which was the foundation of his subsequent success in life On leaving school, preferring an agricultural to a mercantile life, he settled down to farming and eventually became interested also in the lumber business. He is now one of the leading agriculturists and lumbermen in his section. He has always taken an interest in the management of public affairs in Admaston and the surrounding country. In the year 1887, on the death of the then sitting member, Mr. Campbell, he was returned to Parliament, and took his seat for the first time on August and of that year. At the late election he again came forward and was returned, the electors attesting their confidence and esteem in him by giving him a majority of 244. In politics he is an independent Conservative, supporting the general policy of the present government.

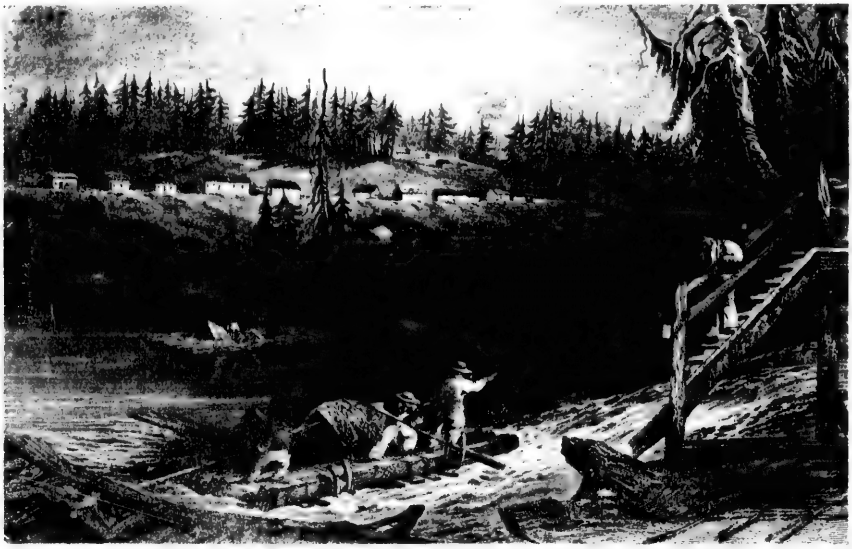
SAMUEL BARTON BURDETT, LL.D., Q.C., M.P., East Hastings, Ont., was born in the township of Tyendinaga, Hastings County, in September, 1843, and was educated at Albert College, Belleville, where he completed his classical and preliminary law studies, and was articled in the Michaelmas term of 1862. He began the practice of law in 1867 at Belleville. He was in the Belleville city council for three years, holding the chairmanship of important committees, the last being that of finance in 1874. Mr. Burdett was one of the promoters and directors of the Belleville and North Hastings Railway Company. He has always taken a deep interest in educational affairs, and Albert College owes much of her prosperity to his ceaseless support. In that college he took the full course in the Faculty of Law, passing his final examination for LL.B. in 1872, completing the exercises and thesis for LL.D. in 1879, afterwards becoming Dean of the Faculty of Law, and examiner and lecturer in commercial law. He has for many years been a member of the board of management, giving his professional services gratuitously to that institution. He was appointed to the senate of that University in 1870, and one of the regents of Victoria University in 1883, and has been a member of the senate of the University of Toronto since 1874. At the elections in 1887 the Liberal electors of East Hastings prevailed upon him to present himself for election as their representative, with the result that he was returned to Parliament by a good majority.

THE HON. LAWRENCE GEOFFREY POWER, LL.B., Senator, was born in Halifax, N.S., on the 5th of August, 1841. His father, the late Mr. Patrick Power, was a prominent figure in Nova Scotia politics, and represented the County of Halifax in the House of Commons from 1867 to 1878, with the exception of the period between 1872 and 1874. The subject of this sketch was educated at St. Mary's College, Halifax, Carlow College and the Catholic University, Ireland. In the fall of 1862 he commenced the study of law in the office of J. W. and J. N. Ritchie, and in September 1864, he became a student at the law school at Harvard College, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws, in January, 1866. Returning home, he completed his course of legal study, and was admitted to the Bar in December of the same year, since which time he has continued to practice in his native city. From an early period he took an active interest in politics, and before the Union wrote several articles for the Halifax *Chronicle* against the proposed Confederation of the British North American Provinces. In 1867, and again in 1871 and 1875 he was elected clerk's assistant and clerk of bills to the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, in which capacity it was his lot to draw up several important bills, including the Nova Scotia Medical Act, and the Act defining the powers and privileges of the Provincial Legislature. He was appointed a commissioner of schools for the City of Halifax in 1869, which office he filled for ten years. He was elected an alderman for Ward 3, in 1870, and served the usual term of three years. In 1874 he re-entered the city council, where he remained until October, 1877. In 1873 and 1874 he took an active part in the preparation of the Fourth Series of the Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, and in 1876 was associated with the present Minister of Justice in preparing the laws and ordinances relating to the City of Halifax. In February, 1877, he was called to the Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the non attendance of Sir Edward Kenny. This appointment Mr. Power at first declined, but on consideration decided to accept. One of his important literary works is "A Plea for the Senate." He is also the author of a paper entitled "Vinland," an account of the Norse discovery of America. He was also a prominent member of the senate of the University of Halifax, and an examiner in the Faculty of Law. He has been Commissioner of Schools for his native city, and is now a commissioner of the Provincial Library, a director of the Victoria School of Art, a director of the Halifax Visiting Dispensary, and one of the executive committee of the Halifax Ratepayers' Association. In politics Mr. Power is a Liberal.

THE HON. EVAN JOHN PRICE, Senator, Quebec, was born at Wolfesfield near Quebec, on the 8th day of May, 1840. He received his education in England and entered his father's office while still young to learn the business of which he is now the head, that of Price Brothers & Company, Lumber Manufacturing and Exporting House of Quebec and the Saguenay, the oldest and perhaps the best known to the trade, not only throughout the Dominion, but all over the continents of America and Europe. This house was founded three quarters of a century ago by the late Mr. Price, of Wolfesfield, Quebec, who was frequently styled in his day the "King of the Saguenay," from the controlling interest he exercised over that section of the Province of Quebec. The Saguenay country, and it may be added much of the region on both shores of the St. Lawrence, below Quebec, owe their development in a large manner to the enterprise of the Price family. Consequently it is not surprising that the name of Price should be venerated by the population, as few other old country names have been venerated by the French Canadian element of Lower Canada. In religion Mr. Price is a member of the Church of England, and in politics, a Conservative. He was called to the Senate on the 1st of December 1888. He is vice president of the Union Bank of Canada, and a director of several commercial companies.

THE HON. JOHN O'DONOHOE, Q.C., Senator, Toronto, is descended from an ancient and honourable family from Glenflesk, County of Kerry, Ireland. Mr. O'Donohoe was born at Tuam, Galway, Ireland, on the 18th of April, 1824, and was educated at St. Jarlath's College, in that town, and when but fifteen years of age, came to Canada, settling in Toronto, where he has since resided. For several years he was engaged in commercial pursuits, but relinquished this to pursue the study of law, and was called to the Bar of Ontario in the Hilary term of 1866. In 1857 Mr. O'Donohoe sat as an alderman in the City Council of Toronto, and again in 1860, and on those occasions was chairman of the Finance Committee, and represented the Corporation on the board of governors of the Toronto General Hospital. He was secretary of the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society during the presidency of the late Hon. Robert Baldwin, and held the office of president for many years after Mr. Baldwin's retirement. In April, 1871, he was elected president of the Ontario Catholic League, and was from 1872 to 1874 County Crown Attorney of the County of York and City of Toronto, which position he resigned in the latter year, in order to become the Liberal candidate for Parliament. At the general election he was returned to the House of Commons for Toronto East, but, in November of the same year, was unseated on petition. On the 21st of May, 1882, he was called to the Senate.

THE HON. GEORGE CRAWFORD MCKINDSEY, Senator, Milton, Ontario, was born in the Township of Trafalgar, County of Halton, Ont., on the 29th of March, 1839. He was a son of William and Jane McKindsey, both natives of the North of Ireland, who came to Canada in 1819, and settled in the County of Halton. The subject of our article received a thorough education, being at first put under private tutors, and afterwards in the public schools. In the year 1855 Mr. McKindsey removed to Milton, where he was appointed Deputy Sheriff of the County. He was virtually the chief official, for the Sheriff lived on his farm at some distance, and took little if any interest in his office, which he resigned after three years, when Mr. McKindsey was appointed to the vacancy by Sir John A. Macdonald. In 1872 he contested his county for the House of Commons with Mr. White, but was defeated by a small majority. In 1882 he met with a similar result, this time being defeated by Mr. Wm. McCraney. Mr. McKindsey was called to the Senate by Royal proclamation on the 11th of January, 1884.



TIMBER SLIDE AT "LES CHATS," UPPER OTTAWA.

(From an old print.)

MR. D. MONET, M.P., Napierville, P.Q., was born in the Village of St. Michel-Archange, County of Napierville, P.Q., in 1865. On arriving at the proper age he was sent to the College of L'Assomption, where he received a portion of his education. Having selected the law as his profession he pursued his studies at Laval University, from whence he graduated LL.B. with honours. He was called to the Bar of Lower Canada July 5th, 1886, and soon afterwards became a member of the legal firm of Geoffrion & Monet, of Montreal. Although he has been a resident of the Canadian commercial metropolis for some time, he lives to day at St. Rémi, County of Napierville. At the by-election in Napierville, in December, 1890, a test case after the passing of the McKinley bill, Mr. Monet was chosen as the Liberal candidate, being only 25 years old. Through the divisions which existed between the Liberals, the young candidate was defeated by 31 majority. Less than three months afterwards he was, at the general election, again unanimously selected as Liberal candidate. The then leader of the Liberals of Napierville opposed the young man's candidature before the Liberal committee of Montreal, and consented to allow his opponent, Mr. Paradis, to be elected by acclamation. But Napierville declared in favour of Mr. Monet, who, in spite of open opposition of the Liberal member for Quebec, was elected by 18 majority. He thus gained to the Liberals a county which they had practically renounced. Mr. Monet is one of the youngest members of the House of Commons, and has yet to win his spurs. However, judging from his brilliant victory, it is safe to predict that he will in no way disappoint the expectations of his friends.

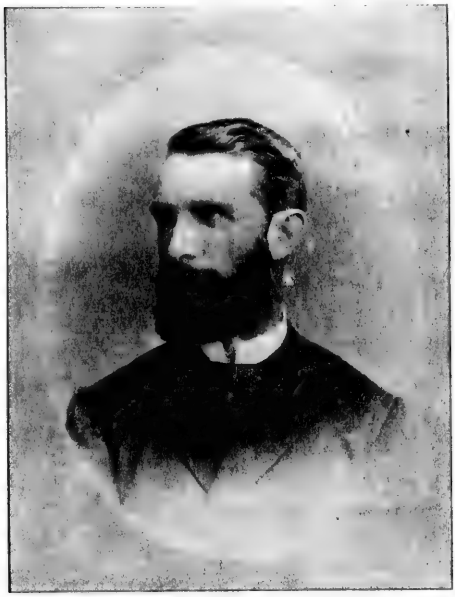
LIEUT.-COLONEL EDWARD GAWLER PRIOR, M.P., Victoria City, B.C., was born at Dallowgill, near Ripon, in England, on the 21st day of May, 1853. He is the second son of the Rev. Henry Prior, late of Dallowgill, Yorkshire, England. The subject of our sketch was educated at Leeds Grammar School, and afterwards at Wakefield, where he studied and graduated in mining engineering. At the age of twenty he was appointed Mining Engineer and Surveyor for the Vancouver Coal Mining and Land Company, which position he held for five years, resigning to accept the Government Inspectorship of mines. In 1875 Col. Prior was elected a life member of the North of England Institute of Mining and Civil Engineers. He is Lieut.-Colonel in the British Columbia Brigade Garrison Artillery, and holds certificates of qualification from the Royal School of Artillery. In the year 1880 Col. Prior had the honour to be appointed an extra A.D.C. to the Governor General of Canada. On the 6th of July, 1886, at the general election he was elected to a seat in the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia, which he retained until the 23rd of January, 1888, when he was elected by acclamation to the House of Commons at Ottawa to fill the seat made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Shakespeare, who accepted the postmastership of Victoria. He carried a majority at the last general election of 640 votes. In politics he is a Conservative.

MR. JAMES LIVINGSTON, M.P., South Waterloo, Ont., was born on the 29th of November, 1838, in East Kilbride, Scotland, and received his education in his native town. When in his eighteenth year he emigrated to Canada, and settled at Baden, Ont., where he entered mercantile life, and after a few years experience commenced business as a general merchant. He also became largely interested in the cultivation of flax and the manufacture of linseed oil, in which business he is extensively engaged. Mr. Livingstone from an early period took quite a lively interest in the politics of his Riding, and was for years reeve of the Township of Wilmot. At the general election of 1879 he was elected to represent South Waterloo in the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, which seat he resigned at the earnest request of his friends in May 1882, to run for the House of Commons. He was elected to the latter by a large majority to the seat which he still retains. In politics Mr. Livingstone is a Liberal. He is still in the prime of life and in the ordinary course of things has many years of continued public and private usefulness before him.

MR. ARCHIBALD C. MILLER, M.P., Prince Edward County, Ont., was born in the township of Hollowell, County of Prince Edward, in the year 1838, and was educated at the schools of Picton, at the completion of which he engaged quite largely in agricultural pursuits and fancy stock raising. He also started a barrel factory and a canning factory at Picton, in each of which he is part owner and president of the company. He was returned at the last general election as Conservative member from his county to the House of Commons by a majority of 56 votes. Mr. Miller is in sympathy with the protective policy of the present administration.

MR. WM. A. PATTERSON, M.P., Colchester, N.S., is a son of the late Abram Patterson Esq., of Pictou, N.S., and Christiana, eldest daughter of Rev. James McGregor, D.D., first Presbyterian minister of the same town. His grandfather, John Patterson, emigrated from Paisley, Scotland, and settled in Nova Scotia. His birth took place on the 10th July, 1841, at Pictou. His early life was spent in this town and here he received his education. Since reaching his majority, Mr. Patterson has been connected with the lumber trade. He controls a large section of fine lumber country where he employs many men, and he also owns several saw mills. Although for many years he has interested himself in politics it was not until the year 1874 that he came forward as a candidate for a seat in the Nova Scotia House of Assembly. Being returned by the electors, he held the seat until 1886, when on presenting himself for re-election he was defeated. Between this date and the general election of the present year he devoted himself entirely to his business and lived quietly at his home in Tatamagouche, N.S. Coming forward on the Liberal-Conservative platform at the last appeal to the country he was elected to a seat in the Federal Parliament for the first time as member for Colchester. He has for many years made politics and political economy a study, and is a man whose wide commercial knowledge places him in the position of a thoroughly well informed representative.

MR. THOMAS MAYNE DALY, Q.C., M.P., Selkirk, Man., was born at Stratford Ont., on August 16th, 1842, and was educated at the Upper Canada College, Toronto. Having adopted law as his profession he was admitted to the Ontario Bar in Michaelmas term, 1876. He commenced to practice in the City of Stratford, Ontario, in January, 1877, and so continued until May, 1881, when he removed to Manitoba, taking up his residence at Brandon, in that province. There he has since resided, and is now the senior member of the firm of Daly & Caldwell, Barristers, etc. Since early life he has taken an active part in public as well as military affairs, and was for several years Quarter master of the 28th Perth Battalion of Militia, holding the rank of Captain, but retiring before leaving Ontario. While in Stratford, Ont., he was president—during the year 1878—of the Young Men's Conservative Association, which was formed in that town during the same year. During the years 1880-81 he was a member of and subsequently became the chairman of the School Board of Stratford. Mr. Daly was one of the pioneer settlers of Brandon, and at the first general election held in the district for the Local Legislature in October, 1881, he was appointed returning officer, holding a similar position for the first municipal election in the County of Brandon in December of the same year. He was elected Mayor of the City of Brandon in the year 1882, and was re-elected to the same position in 1884. In the same year he was chairman of the Western Judicial District Board of Manitoba, and is a bencher of the Law Society of Manitoba, also a member of the Protestant Board of Education of that Province. Mr. Daly organized and was president of the first Conservative Association in Brandon, which was organized July, 1882, and is now vice-president for Selkirk of the Conservative Union of Manitoba, likewise president of the Liberal-Conservative Association of the City of Brandon. Mr. Daly is a Liberal-Conservative in politics, and received his first nomination for the House of Commons in 1887, and was elected, as again at the last general election, when he received a majority of 441.



MR. JOSIAH WOOD, M.P.

MR. JOSIAH WOOD, M.A., M.P., Westmoreland, N.B., is a son of Mariner Wood, a merchant of Sackville, N.B., where he was born on the 18th of April, 1843. Going to the public school he passed from thence to the Mount Allison Wesleyan College at Sackville, graduating with honours, shortly afterwards obtaining the degree of Master of Arts. He studied law at Dorchester with the present Judge Palmer and was called to the New Brunswick Bar in 1866, and continued practising law for some time. However, finding mercantile pursuits more congenial, he subsequently relinquished the profession in order to enter upon a business career. His father had a large mercantile business in Sackville which needed his services and he became a partner in the firm of M. Wood & Son. He soon became the leading partner and since his father's death has been and is still the sole manager and owner of the firm. He became a large ship owner and builder in Sackville, his business, owing to his keen perception and knowledge of details, flourishing in a marked degree. In addition to shipping he is interested in farming and stock raising, having a large farm in Sackville. He is noted as being one of the most prominent men in the development of the cattle raising industry in the Lower Provinces, having devoted considerable time and attention to this particular pursuit. While looking after his agricultural and mercantile affairs he was always concerned in the management of public interests in Sackville and the adjacent country, and unsuccessfully contested Westmoreland for the New Brunswick General Assembly in 1878. In 1882 he was nominated on the Conservative ticket to represent the County in the Federal Parliament, and was returned by a large majority over the late Sir Albert J. Smith. The manner in which he served the electors of Westmoreland may be judged when it is said that at the general elections in 1887 he was again victorious. At the recent electoral contest he was again returned in spite of bitter opposition with an immense majority, thus showing the high esteem in which he is held by the electors of the county. Mr. Wood has always been a munificent contributor to the various charitable institutions of Westmoreland County. He is also interested in the educational movements going on in his county, and especially of what may be termed the higher education and is deeply concerned in the well being of the Mount Allison University of Sackville, a which institution of learning he graduated, and of which for many years he held the office of treasurer of the Board of Governors. Mr. Wood is also interested in the most important industries in Moncton, New Brunswick, and is well known throughout the province as a clear headed, enterprising business man. He is well known in society circles in Ottawa

MR. DAVID WILLIAM GORDON, M.P., Vancouver, B.C., is grandson on the paternal side of John Gordon, who emigrated from Coventry, England, to India and thence to America During the Revolutionary war he served with distinction in the Royalist forces, after which he removed with other United Empire Loyalists to Canada, and finally settled in the Township of Camden, County of Kent, Ontario. His son, Michael Gordon, who with his brothers served in the militia under General Brock at the taking of Detroit, was at the battle of Chrysler's Farm and other engagements during the war of 1812-13-14, and honourably mentioned in despatches by the general commanding. His residence and crops were destroyed and all his stock taken by General Harrison, when he ascended the River Thames in pursuit of General Proctor and Tecumseh. The subject of our sketch is a great grandson, on the maternal side, of Alexander Montgomery, a U.E.L., who with his family removed from Vermont at the close of the Revolutionary war and settled for a time at Gagetown, N.B., but subsequently in 1796 removed to Little York (now Toronto) and settled there, and where one of his sons (John) afterwards became prominently connected with the reform movement in Upper Canada that culminated in the rebellion of 1837. He is a grandson of William Marsh, of what is now known as Ridgetown, Ont., and was born in the Township of Camden, in the County of Kent, Ont., on the 27th of February, 1832. His mother, the eldest daughter of William Marsh, died when he was but 8 years of age. He was apprenticed at the age of 17 to Smith & Fisher, of Wallaceburgh, to learn the trades of carpenter and joiner, and is self-educated. In 1856 he emigrated to California, and thence to British Columbia in 1858, and settled in Nanaimo in 1861. He married in 1864 Emma, eldest daughter of James Robb, Esq., of Comox, B.C. She died 15th February, 1882. His second wife was Statirah E., youngest daughter of Joseph Shepard, Esq., of Toronto. He was one of the promoters, and for many years on the committee of management of the Nanaimo Literary Institute, and has twice declined the offer of Commissioner of the Peace. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of Nanaimo in the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia at the general election of 1870, but on the resignation of John Bryden, the sitting member, was elected in January, 1877, which seat he held for two sessions. He was one of the committee that arranged the order of business which terminated the deadlock in the Assembly in 1878. At the general election in 1878 he lost his seat in the Legislative Assembly, and the same year was an unsuccessful candidate for his present seat in the House of Commons. Yielding to the demands of his friends, he again went before the people, and was elected to the House of Commons in 1883, and re-elected at every general election since, his election in 1891 being by acclamation. He is a Liberal-Conservative. Mr. Gordon was chiefly instrumental in inducing the Elliott Government of British Columbia to carry through the Assembly the bill known as "The Coal Mines Regulations Act," 1877.

MR. AUGUSTINE COLIN MACDONALD, M.P., King's, Prince Edward Island, was born on the 30th of June, 1837, at Panmure, P.E.I.; and is a son of Hugh Macdonald, who came from Moydart, Inverness-shire, Scotland, to Prince Edward Island, in 1805, and settled at Panmure. He was educated at the Grammar School of Georgetown, and at the Central Academy, Charlottetown. He has been a commissioner for managing the Exhibition of Local Industry for Prince Edward Island. In military matters he is also interested, and is captain of one of the local companies. His first entry into the political arena was in 1870, when he was returned to the Legislative Assembly as representative for the third electoral district of Kings County, P.E.I. He supported the Railway Bill, and on the dissolution of the House was again elected. When Prince Edward Island became part of the confederacy, Mr. Macdonald was returned a member of the Dominion Parliament as a supporter of Sir John A. Macdonald. At the general elections of 1874 he was defeated by a small majority, but in 1878 was returned to his old seat in the Commons at Ottawa, which he retained until 1887, and was again elected at the last general elections. He is a Liberal Conservative in politics.

THE HON. JAMES DEVER, Senator, St. John, New Brunswick, was born at Ballyshannon, Ireland, on the 2nd of May, 1825. When but a mere boy he came to Canada with his parents, settling at St. John, in which city he was educated for business, and immediately after entered commercial life. In a few years, with that ambition characteristic of such men, he embarked in commerce on his own account, and met with the success invariably following activity and industry. His entire time, however, was not given to the accumulation of wealth, for we see him called by Royal proclamation to the Dominion Senate, on the 14th of March, 1868, in the prime of life, when he also retired from business, well satisfied with his financial position. He is Liberal in politics, but nearly always supported Sir John A. Macdonald's administration, and is one of the most active members of the Senate. As a speaker he always appears as if he felt a deep responsibility attaching to all he says, and he prepares himself well before speaking on any important subject. He has done a good deal to abolish intolerance and bigotry, by his Liberal views on all religious subjects, and there are few men better read on these questions. He has been the architect of his own fortune, and has shown what a man of ambition, well directed, can do even under difficulties.

THE HON. JAMES DAVIES LEWIN, Senator, St. John, N.B., is a descendant of the Lewins of Womaston, Radnorshire, Wales, at which place the subject of this sketch was born on the 1st of April, 1812, and received his education at the Kingston (Wales) Grammar school. In early life Mr. Lewin entered the service of the British Government, and in that service came to New Brunswick in 1830, which position he retained for some twenty years. Upon the abolition of the department with which he was connected, in 1855, he was elected to the presidency of the Bank of New Brunswick, a position he has maintained ever since, being the oldest bank president in Canada. In politics Mr. Lewin is a Liberal, and has lost no opportunity to advocate the policy of his party. In 1876 he was called to the Senate by Royal proclamation, and though on the verge of four score years he yet retains much of the vitality and energy which, in his early days, so marked his successful career. Mr. Lewin is a careful, clear headed representative, and his opinions always carry weight in the Senate. In his adopted province, New Brunswick, the name of Senator Lewin is revered as that of a man who, while making a material success of life, has also been a man of large hearted beneficence and the friend of all deserving objects. He is a member of the Methodist church, to the funds of which he has made many generous contributions.

THE HON. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, P.C., M.P., East York, though of late years he has largely dropped out of active public life, has played an important part in Canadian public affairs. No man in public life has had a more honourable record, or is more widely respected for personal worth and integrity. Born near Dunkeld, Perthshire, Scotland, on January 28th, 1822, he came, with his parents and six brothers, to Canada in 1842. Having learned the trade of an architect and builder before leaving Scotland, he became, after settling in Canada, a contractor. Gifted with keen intelligence and a liking for the discussion of public affairs, he drifted into politics, and was member for East York in the Canadian Assembly from 1861 until 1867, when he was returned as member of the Commons for the same constituency, and has held the seat ever since. He was returned to the Provincial Assembly also in 1871, and was a member of the Cabinet in the Blake administration for a short time, when he and Mr. Blake both retired from the field of local politics. As early as 1865 he had been offered, but had declined, a seat in the Provincial Cabinet. In the wider realm of Dominion politics he took, as he had in Provincial affairs, a leading place. He was the leader of the Ontario wing of the Liberal party from 1867 to 1873, when he became the recognized leader of the whole Opposition party; and when they attained power in the latter part of that year he was called upon to form a new administration, which he did, taking himself the portfolio of Minister of Public Works. In 1878 his Government was defeated. Shortly after this he was superseded in the leadership of his party, and gradually, owing chiefly to failing health, retired from the more arduous labours of political life. While in the British Islands in 1875 Hon. Mr. Mackenzie was presented with the freedom of Irvine, Perth and Dundee, and in 1881, on a second visit, was presented with the freedom of Inverness. He had the honor of an interview with the Queen at Windsor Castle in 1875. Many important measures adopted in the Canadian Assembly, and also many adopted in the Parliament of Canada, owe much of their value and effectiveness to his clear insight and broad statesmanship. In early life Mr. Mackenzie for a time edited the *Lambton Shield*, a Reform journal, and was also a major of militia. He is President of the North American Life Insurance Company and interested in many other important enterprises.

MR. GORDON EDWARD CORBOULD, M.P., New Westminster, B.C., is a native of Ontario, and was born on November 2nd, 1847. He received his education at the Upper Canada College, Toronto, and entered upon the study of law. He was made an attorney in 1872, and admitted to the Bar of British Columbia, whither he had removed, in 1882. Mr. Corbould rapidly rose to a prominent position in his western home, and in June, 1890, on the death of the sitting member, he was elected to represent New Westminster in the Commons. He was re-elected at the last general election. In politics Mr. Corbould is a Liberal-Conservative. He resides in the town of New Westminster. In 1887 he was married to Arabella A., daughter of Major W. Down, of the 1st Madras Fusiliers.

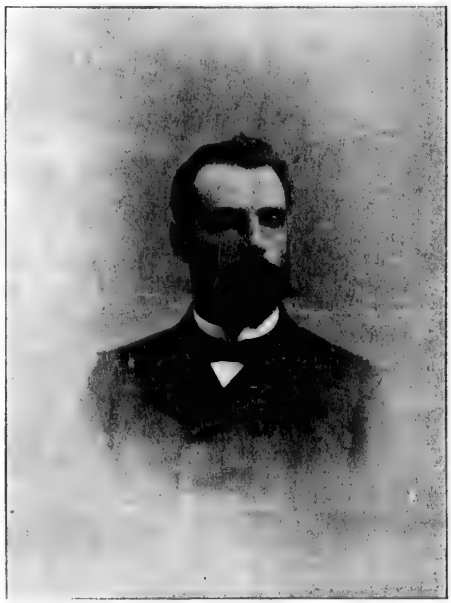
MR. WILLIAM CAMERON EDWARDS, M.P., County of Russell, was born in the Township of Clarence, Russell County, Ontario, in 1844. His father, William Edwards, was a native of Portsmouth, England, and came to Canada in the year 1820, settling in Clarence township, where he took an active part in all movements intended for the advancement of the district in which he resided, and for over twenty years was reeve of the township. The subject of this sketch received his education in the Ottawa Grammar school, and on reaching his nineteenth year entered the employ of Cameron & Edwards, lumbermen of Thurso, where he remained for a number of years. In 1868 he formed a partnership with James Wood. They erected a small steam saw mill at Rockland, on the Ottawa river, and commenced the lumber business under the firm name of W. C. Edwards & Co. Their venture proved so succesful that in 1871 Cameron & Edwards gave up their establishment at Thurso, and joined with W. C. Edwards & Co. at Rockland, erecting a larger mill which caused their business to steadily increase until 1875, when the locality was visited by a fire which unfortunately destroyed the entire property of the firm. Their mills, docks, buildings, plant, in fact everything belonging to the establishment was destroyed, even including a large stock of sawn lumber. To add to their misfortune their insurance did not cover one-third of the loss. With their usual energy and grit the firm went to work the same year to re-build, and the spring of 1876 saw them at work again. Their business has largely increased since that time, and a large number of hands are employed by the firm. Prior to the opening of these mills at Rockland there were but two or three houses at that place, which to-day has a population of some two thousand. The village is incorporated and has a post office, telegraph office, stores, school, churches, a good public hall, a division court and other public buildings. The entire charge and management of the business of the firm to which the town owes its existence has always been in the hands of Mr. Edwards. In 1866 he formed the Thurso Infantry Company, and for three years prior to his leaving the village was the Captain. He has been for many years a justice of the peace and reeve of Rockland. For a number of years he has been president of the County of Russell Agricultural Society, and to him much credit is due for the interest he has taken in the improvement in breeds of stock and the general advancement of agriculture in Russell County. In politics he is a Liberal. In 1882 he unsuccessfully contested Russell for a seat in the House of Commons against Moss Kent Dickinson, but in 1887 as well as the last general election he was the winning candidate. In Parliament he is an active worker, and the lumbering and agricultural interests of Canada have found in him an able and sturdy advocate. His practical knowledge of these subjects lends weight to his remarks and enables him to wield a strong influence in the House when they are up for discussion.

MR. W. C. EDWARDS, M.P.

The HON. SAMUEL PROWSE, Senator, King's fourth district, P.E.I., is a son of the late William Prowse, Esq., of Charlottetown Royalty, who came to Prince Edward Island in 1823 from Devonshire, England. The subject of our sketch was born in Charlottetown Royalty on the 28th of August, 1835 and there received his early education and training. He entered commercial life when quite young, and also took an active interest in politics and public questions. Mr. Prowse was first returned to the House of Assembly at the general elections in 1867 for King's fourth district. In 1873 he contested the county again, and was defeated on the question of confederation. He was re-elected, however, in 1876, and accepted a seat in the Coalition Government on the school question, but resigned his seat in the Government in 1878. On the meeting of the Legislature in 1879 a vote of want of confidence in the Government was passed by the Assembly, and a new Government was formed, of which Mr. Prowse became a prominent member. A dissolution followed and a general election held, the result of which was the new Conservative Government was sustained,—parties standing 26 Conservatives to 4 Liberals. He was returned at this election by a good majority. He was returned again consecutively in 1882 and 1886, and sat in the Assembly until September, 1889, when he was called by Royal proclamation to the Senate. In politics Mr. Prowse is a Liberal-Conservative.

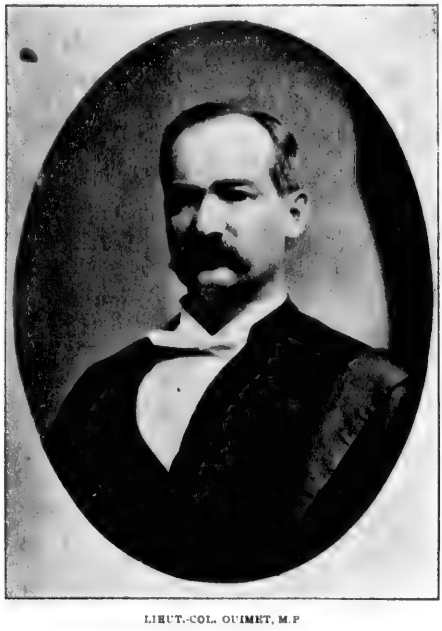
MR. JAMES POLLOCK BROWN, M.P., Chateauguay County, P.Q., was born in St. Martine, in above named county, in the year 1841, and was educated at the Elementary school, in said parish, and Business College at New Haven, Conn., after which he came to St. Jean Chrysostome, P.Q., and engaged in business as a general merchant with Mr. Stewart. He is also interested in the milling business and other enterprises, all of which fortune has smiled upon. He has also taken a deep interest in municipal politics, but owing to his extensive business operations was unable to accept any of the public offices which had been tendered him by his fellow-citizens. He was, however, prevailed on at the last general election to run for the House of Commons, and succeeded in defeating his opponent, Mr. R. N. Walsh, by a majority of 98 votes. In politics Mr. Brown is a Liberal.

LIEUT.-COLONEL CHARLES EDWIN KAULBACH, M.P., Lunenburg, N.S., was born at Lunenburg on the 13th of July, 1834, and educated there. He comes of a very distinguished and honourable German family, one member of which was Wilhelm Von Kaulbach, officer of the Legend of Honour, and director of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts at Munich, who, in 1846, painted for Louis I., of Bavaria, the "Destruction of Jerusalem." He is the great grandson of Martin Von Kaulbach, an original grantee and settler of Lunenburg, N.S., in 1752, and grandson of Henry Kaulbach, who was appointed High Sheriff of Lunenburg by Governor Wentworth, in 1798. This office, and others of high distinction, Sheriff Kaulbach held until 1828, when he resigned in favour of his son, Lieut.-Col. John Henry Kaulbach. This latter held the high sheriffship up to the time of his death, which took place in 1879, and his son, who is the brother of Senator Kaulbach, and Venerable Archdeacon J. A. Kaulbach, of Nova Scotia, is the subject of this sketch. Colonel Kaulbach is a large ship and real estate owner. He was a captain and adjutant in the militia, and for several years in command of the Volunteer Rifle Company in Lunenburg. He is now in command of the 75th Battalion Volunteer Militia. He has been performing the duties of High Sheriff of his county for many years. He is vice-president of the Nova Scotia Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and is a director of the Lunenburg Marine Insurance Company. Colonel Kaulbach was first returned to parliament at the general election in 1878, and re-elected in 1882, but in consequence of the irregularities of two of the Deputy Returning Officers his opponent occupied the seat for one year, which, at the expiration of that time the Court declared vacant, and a new election being held in 1883 Col. Kaulbach was re-elected. At the general election of 1887 he was defeated, but was successful at the last general election, winning by a majority of 190 votes. In politics Col. Kaulbach is a strict Conservative.



MR. L. I. FRECHETTE, M.P.

MR. L. I. FRÉCHETTE, J.P., M.P., Megantic, P.Q., was born in Megantic County, on the 9th of May, 1848, and educated at the Elementary School of St. Ferdinand of Halifax, P.Q., after which he entered mercantile pursuits. Mr. Fréchette is largely interested in manufacturing concerns, and is President of the Asbestos Company's Club, of Black Lake. He is also correspondent for mining journals in the United States and Canada. In politics he is a Conservative, and while in Europe in March last was nominated and elected to the House of Commons. He had previously been elected in 1882, but was unseated in 1884. He has for years taken an active interest in the political affairs of his county, and stands high in the estimation of his fellow citizens. He has been postmaster and mayor of St. Ferdinand. So brief a summary hardly does justice to the subject of our sketch, but it conveys clearly enough an idea of the active and leading part he has taken in the affairs of his constituency and the country at large. A steadfast believer in the great future of Canada, he has been a warm friend of whatever tended to the more rapid development of her resources, taking special interest in the development of her mineral wealth. Descended from an old French family, who were among the earliest settlers of the country, he is true to the traditions of his race without entertaining prejudice against his fellow-citizens of English blood, feeling that side by side the two races in perfect harmony may best work out the great destiny of Canada. Still in his prime, he has before him the promise of a long and useful life.



LIEUT.-COL. OUIMET, M.P

LIEUT.-COL. JOSEPH ALDERIC OUIMET, LL B., Q.C., M.P., P.C., Laval, is a member of one of the oldest families in the Montreal district. He is a son of Mr. Michael Ouimet, J.P., and was born at Ste. Rose, P.Q., on May 20th, 1848. His education was received at the Seminary of Ste. Therese de Blainville and Victoria College, Cobourg, where he graduated in 1869 with the degree of LL.B. Having chosen the law as his profession he was called to the Quebec bar in 1870, and has since pursued an eminently successful legal career, being now the head of the well known Montreal firm of Ouimet & Emard. He was appointed a Queen's Counsel in 1880, when he was also appointed Crown Prosecutor jointly with Mr., now Justice, Chas. P. Davidson. They both filled that very important office with the greatest efficiency and honour until 1887. Col. Ouimet has always taken an active interest in military affairs, and rose to the rank of Lieut. Colonel of the 65th Battalion, Mount Royal Rifles, which he commanded during the Northwest rebellion of 1885. His battalion was in the field in the Edmonton district, and Lieut.-Col. Ouimet rendered valuable service in pacifying the Indians and prevailing upon the half-breeds to maintain their loyalty to the Government. Col. Ouimet has been for the last three years, and is yet, chairman of the Council of the Dominion Rifle Association, and has always been a warm friend of that organization. He is interested in educational work, and in 1874 was appointed a member of the Board of Roman Catholic School Trustees for Montreal. The parliamentary experience of Col. Ouimet, for a man of his years, has been remarkably long and successful. In October, 1873, when only 25 years old, he was returned to parliament, after a fierce fight, against Mr. L. O. David, one of the brightest champions of the Liberal party. He was re elected by acclamation at the general elections of 1874, and again in 1878 and 1887. He was also returned in 1891, and from 13th April, 1887, to the close of the sixth parliament in 1891, he held the honourable position of Speaker of the House of Commons, an office for which his ability and experience amply fitted him. Col. Ouimet possesses a wide knowledge and clear grasp of public affairs in Canada, and is an able and eloquent speaker. Still in his prime, there seems every reason to predict for him a continued career of eminence and usefulness. In politics he is an Independent Conservative, an advocate of provincial rights and a strong protectionist. Col. Ouimet is a director of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank and president of the Laval Agricultural Society. On May 30th, 1874, he was united in marriage with Theresa, daughter of Alfred LaRocque, Esq., of Montreal, and is now the father of five children. On the 20th of May last, his 44th birthday, he was sworn a member of Her Majesty's Privy Council.

MR. R. C. WELDON, Ph. D., Q.C., M.P., Albert County, N.B., was born in Sussex, N.B., January 19th, 1849. He attended the Superior school in Upper Sussex, and received his preliminary education there. After leaving that institution he continued his education at the Wesleyan College, Sackville, N.B., receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts; he subsequently studied at Yale College for two years, and obtained the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He then went to Heidelberg, Germany, to study International law. Having concluded his course in that university he returned to this side of the Atlantic. He was professor in the Wesleyan College from the year 1875 to 1883, and has been from the latter date Professor of Constitutional Law in Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S. As may be gathered from the above, Dr. Weldon is a recognized authority on constitutional law, his extensive studies and researches having made him one of the most celebrated in Canada. He was nominated for election in Albert County by the Conservative party in 1887, and was returned to parliament by a large majority. When speaking in the House his utterances command the attention of all. It was during his first parliamentary term that he became noted as the author of the celebrated Weldon Extradition Bill. His career in the Canadian parliament has attracted the attention of leading statesmen in the English House of Commons. His speeches in connection with what is known as the Weldon Extradition Bill, and the bill itself, attracted the notice of statesmen in all portions of the civilized world. He is an able representative, and the people of Albert showed their appreciation of his efforts in their behalf by returning him at the last election as member for the county with a majority of 104.

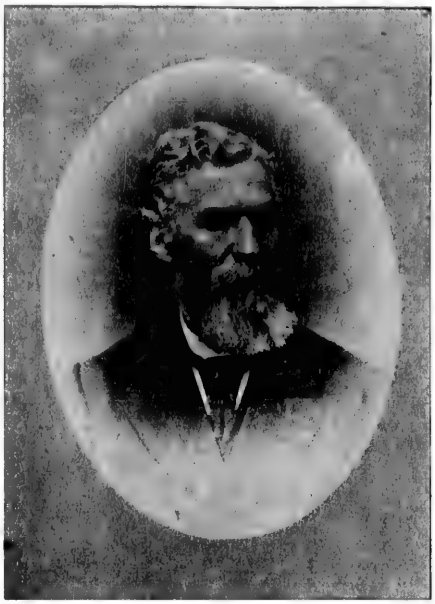
MR. THOMAS TEMPLE, M.P., York, N.B., was born at Brampton, Oxfordshire, England, on the 4th of November, 1818. He was in his thirteenth year when he came to New Brunswick with his parents. His father engaged in farming and the son assisted him in the various duties incidental to farm life. At he age of twenty-one he joined a company of York Light Dragoons, under Major Wilmot, afterwards Judge of the Supreme Court and Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, the corps being raised to "protect the interests of the province during the troubles which existed between the Colonies and the United States in regard to the boundary line between the Province of New Brunswick and the bordering State of Maine." After three months soldiering, the episode known as the Aroostook War was closed by the Ashburton treaty. Mr. Temple entered into the lumbering business at a time when it was exceedingly profitable and purchased the Poquiock Mills, which he conducted for some two years, when he disposed of them and removed to Fredericton, where he has since resided, and is engaged extensively in the lumber business as also other enterprises. In conjunction with Mr. Burpee in 1869 he began the construction of what is known as the Fredericton Branch Railway, a road which gave the Capital and the country surrounding it connection with the great American system of railways and with the Intercolonial. It was completed and ready for traffic in 1871, since which time Mr. Temple has remained its president. He is also proprietor of a farm in Gloucester County, containing an area of five hundred and thirty acres, some four hundred of which are cleared. There is also a mill on the property from which lumber is prepared for the foreign market. Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Temple was sheriff of York for twenty years, he kept up extensive commercial connections He is a director of the People's Bank of Fredericton. In 1884 he contested York in the interests of the Conservative party, and was opposed by Mr. George F. Gregory, a partner of Hon. Mr Blair, leader of the government of New Brunswick. He defeated his opponent by 178 votes. Mr. Temple has continued to represent York in the Commons. Largely through his exertions has the bridging of the St. John river between Fredericton and St. Mary's been accomplished, connecting the Northern and Western Railway with the New Brunswick division of the C.P.R., and which is of immense value to the country.

The HON. PASCAL POIRIER, M.A., Senator, Richibucto, N.B., was born at Shediac, N.B., on the 15th of February, 1852. He is of Acadian descent, and a member of a very old and honourable family. The Senator received a thorough education, completing his course of studies at St. Joseph's College, Memramcook, N.B., after which he commenced the study of law. He was brilliant and diligent as a student, and was called to the Quebec bar in 1876. He turned his attention, in spare time, to literary and scientific pursuits, and contributed to the daily and weekly press. His reviews and essays were remarkable for their sharp insight and true critical faculty. The literary work by which he is best known is his book, "L'Origine des Acadians." This work concerned itself with the early history of old Acadia and the Acadian immigrants, the early struggles of the people, and all the important events connected with their subsequent career. When in his twentieth year Mr. Poirier received the appointment of post-master of the House of Commons, which position he held from 1872 to 1885. At this period a vacancy occurred in the Senate for the Province of New Brunswick. For some time past it had been argued that the Acadians had not their due share of Senate representation, and it was pressed that an Acadian should have one of two appointments to be made from New Brunswick. Mr. Poirier was accordingly appointed, an appointment that was received by his friends with much satisfaction, as also by the other members of the Senate. Mr. Poirier has always been a Liberal-Conservative, and is the recognized leader of the Acadians of the lower provinces, who have in him a representative with ability to serve as well as the desire to promote their interests. He is a brilliant speaker and an active member of the Senate. Mr. Poirier was president of the Canadian Institute in 1882, and when called to the Senate was president of the Mineralogical Society of the Ottawa University. He was married in Montreal, January 9th, 1879, to Miss Anna Lusignan, sister of Alphonse Lusignan, the well known French Canadian *litterateur*.

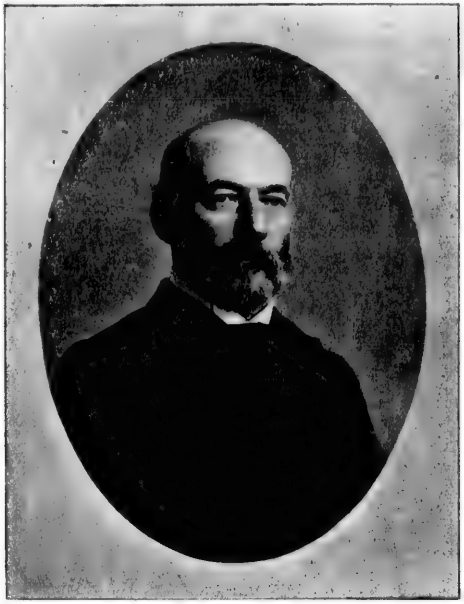
MR. SAMUEL SHOBAL RYCKMAN, M.P. Hamilton, Ont., is of United Empire Loyalist descent. He was born at Ryckman's Corners, County of Wentworth, Ont., on the 4th of January, 1849, and was educated at the Grammar school of his native place. At the completion of his education Mr. Ryckman engaged in the real estate business. This business he carried on with success until 1884, when he embarked in the grocery trade, opening a large retail store in Hamilton, which he carried on until 1890. In the latter year he was elected an alderman of Hamilton, and was returned by acclamation the present year. He was first returned to the House of Commons at the last general election. He is a Liberal-Conservative in politics, and is one of the most popular citizens of the Ambitious City.

The HON HYPOLITE MONTPLAISIR, Senator, Shawinegan, P.Q., is a son of Mr. Paschal Montplaisir, by Victoria Crevier, and was born at Cap de la Madelaine, P.Q., on the 7th of March, 1839, and was educated at the public schools of Three Rivers. At the completion of his studies Mr. Montplaisir turned his attention to farming pursuits and the raising of choice stock, in both of which he has been most successful. In matters of public interest he has always taken a prominent place. He has been secretary and treasurer of schools, and mayor of the parish since 1872, still holding that position. He sat in the House of Commons for Champlain, from the general election in 1874 to the close of the sixth parliament in 1891, when he was called by Royal proclamation to the Senate. In politics Mr. Montplaisir is a Liberal Conservative.

MR. HONORE ROBILLARD, M.P., Ottawa City, was born on the 12th January, 1835, in the County of Two Mountains, parish of St. Eustache. He received a good education, taking a classical course at the Ottawa College. The Australian gold fever at this period being in its zenith, he left Ottawa for the fields, via the Cape of Good Hope—at which place he remained for some time,—arriving at Port Philip, Melbourne, in May, 1853. For five years he worked in the gold fields, between New Zealand, New South Wales and Victoria, and not finding the occupation remunerative returned to England in 1858, visiting also Scotland and Ireland, and returning to Canada on the 10th of April of the same year. Purchasing one of his father's farms, on which was a limestone quarry, he began operations on what is known as the Gloucester Quarry and Lime Works. In 1862, when the British Columbia gold fever broke out, Mr. Robillard was one of the prospectors, going by way of the Isthmus of Panama and San Francisco, touching at Acapulco, Mexico. Reaching Victoria, B.C., in the month of May he set out for the Cariboo district. He remained in the gold fields there until the following fall, when he returned via the Thompson river, and engaged with a company that was building the first waggon road in British Columbia. After two months service with this company he left for Oregon, U.S., where, for nine months, he was engaged in quartz mining. Concluding then to return, he arrived at Ottawa in December, 1864, where he has since remained, looking after his quarries and other interests. In 1870 he was appointed a lieutenant in the first battalion of Carleton Reserve Militia, and the same year a Justice of the Peace. In 1874 he was elected deputy reeve of the township of Gloucester, Carleton County, and reeve in 1875, which position he afterwards resigned. In 1882 Mr. Robillard contested the County of Russell in the Conservative interest, against his brother, Alexander Robillard, a Reformer, and Charles Billings, an Independent, defeating both,—by a majority of 322 over his brother and 750 over Mr. Billings. He was re-elected to the House in 1887 and again in 1891, the last time with a majority of 457. He has been for a long period school trustee as French representative in the Collegiate Institute of Ottawa, and is a shareholder and vice-president of the French Building Society of Ottawa. In politics he is a Liberal-Conservative. He is a member of the Ontario Conservative Union.



THE HON. SENATOR REESOR.



DR. SPOHN, M.P.

The Hon. David Reesor, Senator, King's Division, County of York, Ont., was born on the 18th of January, 1823, in the town of Markham, about 20 miles from Toronto. He is a son of the late Abraham Reesor, Esq., a prominent and extensive farmer for many years in York County. Our subject received his early education at the Markham common schools, afterwards being removed to Toronto, where he studied classics and mathematics specially under a private instructor. He was an able student, but his mind turned to commerce, and he entered mercantile life when quite young, being for five years engaged in the manufacture of woollen goods. We next find him establishing cheese factories and taking already an active interest in the progress of his native town and district. However, it must be mentioned that in 1850 he first entered public life, being elected reeve of the township of Markham, a position which he filled with the highest credit. Mr Reesor had from his youth been fond of literature and literary pursuits, and consistent with the words of John Dryden, the poet:

"What the child admired,
The youth endeavoured
And the man acquired."

Mr. Reesor established a newspaper in 1855 known as *The Markham Economist*, which he ably and successfully edited for six years; the paper being afterwards continued, but not by him personally. From the years 1850 to 1860 he was in the town and county council of Markham, and in the last year warden of the County of York. In 1860 he accepted the nomination as candidate for the Legislative Assembly by the Liberal party, and contested King's Division, which comprises three constituencies, East York, West York and South Ontario, and was elected by the handsome majority of 750 votes. He served in the Legislature for seven years successively, and at confederation was appointed senator for life by Royal proclamation. It is now 31 years since he entered the political arena, and there are only about six living senators who were Mr. Reesor's colleagues, he being to-day one of the oldest and most able senators in the House. Personally the subject of our sketch is warm and sincere in friendship, courteous in his manner, and kindly in all his relations. This is much to be able to say about the private character of a man; and we can speak in the same appreciative strain respecting his public career. His public life has been an even one, being judicial rather than partisan. He took part in the debate on confederation in 1867, and is widely known as a clear and forcible speaker. In almost every movement of the age he has been a participant, whether that movement be social, scientific, philanthropic, political or religious. He has the honour of being the founder of Markham High School, an institution which will long be a monument of his labours in his own constituency. Neither the world of commerce, the world of politics, nor the world of letters have held him entirely for its own, yet he may be said to have trodden every stage with success. He has been connected with the Markham Agricultural Society, president of the Bible Society, and was many years trustee of the Grammar School. He is a hearty supporter of unrestricted reciprocity, Sir Richard Cartwright and the Hon. Wilfred Laurier, and at one time sought an amendment to retain the elective principle in the Senate, being strongly opposed to the life system. His opinion on separate schools is that they are a mistake, he believing that classes should mix in the common as well as the high schools. He is a strong man, because he is prudent, far seeing, practical and well informed, and in times of confusion and hurry may be relied upon to be cool, and ready to deliver wise, calm counsels. Above all, Mr. Reesor is a man of the highest personal honour.

Mr. Henry W. Allan, M.P., South Essex, Ont., was born at Niagara, December 29th, 1843, his parents having emigrated to that town from St. Margaret's Hope, Orkney, Scotland, the previous year. After receiving a good general education the young man entered mercantile life, and is a successful merchant and produce dealer. Taking an active interest in municipal affairs, he has been Reeve of Walsingham and a member of Norfolk County Council. Interested also in educational affairs, he was for several years a grammar school trustee at Port Rowan. In 1880 he married Elizabeth D., daughter of the late Wm. Gibson, Esq., of Hamilton. His first active entry into the field of federal politics was in 1878, when he unsuccessfully contested South Norfolk for a seat in the Commons. He is now established in Essex County, and at the last general election was returned as member for South Essex by a majority of 57 votes. In politics he is a Liberal.

Dr. Philip Howard Spohn, M.P., of the town of Penetanguishene, Ontario, and M.P. for East Simcoe, was born at Ancaster in the year 1842, and received his education at Ancastar Grammar School and the Victoria University, taking his diploma as M.D. at the latter, and has since built up a large and lucrative practice. Dr. Spohn has not allowed his profession to engross his entire time, for from his majority he is found taking a deep interest in the politics of his country, as well as standing high as a physician, and in the estimation of his fellow citizens. For years he has been a member of the council of Simcoe County. A further honour was yet in store for the Doctor, for at the last general elections he was sent to represent East Simcoe in the House of Commons, defeating Mr. W. H. Bennett by a majority of 207 votes. He is an able and polished speaker, with a clear and cautious mind, and will make a useful and prominent member of the House. In politics he is a Liberal, and is ever ready to express his convictions upon all political questions, publicly or privately. He was one of the principal opponents of the Hudson Bay Railway scheme, and was the exponent of the lumber interest in the budget debate.

Mr. John Brown, M.P., Monck, Ont., is of Scotch parentage on both sides. His father and mother emigrated to this country from Glasgow rather over half a century ago. Mr. John Brown was born in the County of Wentworth, Ontario, on the 23rd December, 1841. His education was received at a public school in the vicinity. Shortly after reaching the age of twenty one years he went to the Western States, where he engaged in mining, moving from one place to another, as circumstances or inclination suggested. His journeyings took him to almost every part of the Western States. At Golden Hill, Nevada, he married Miss K. Parsons, of Iowa, in the year 1879. The entire period throughout which he was engaged in mining on the other side of the border was twenty years. A few years ago he returned to Canada, and has since settled down at Dunville, Ont., to enjoy comparative rest after nearly a quarter of a century of almost unremitting toil. Since his return he has entered largely into politics, being a hard worker and zealous politician. At the last general election, on the invitation of a proportion of the voters of Monck County, he consented to be nominated in the Liberal interests, and was elected by a majority of 237.

Dr. William Frederick Roome, M.P., West Middlesex, Ontario, belongs to an old English family, who were among the earliest settlers in Western Ontario. He was born it the year 1841, in the Township of Oxford, County of Kent. His early education was received at the common school of the place, from whence he proceeded to the University of Michigan, where he graduated with the degree of M.D. He afterwards took a course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Toronto. After completing his studies he began practice in the town of Newbury, Ont. In the meantime he took an active interest in the affairs of the community, and was elected councillor and chairman of the School Board. He held these offices for a number of years. On the approach of the elections in 1887 the Conservative electors nominated him for his present seat in the Commons, and returned him with a considerable majority. Owing to some irregularity, however, he was unseated on petition, but on a new election being held March 10th, 1888, he was re-elected. Since representing West Middlesex in the Federal Parliament, he has always made the interests of his constituents and his county his particular care. That this is so is conclusively proved by the fact of his being again nominated on the Conservative ticket at the recent election of 1891. He was returned with a majority of 410 votes.

Mr. David Henderson, M.P., County of Halton, Ontario, was born in that county in 1841. He received his early education at the Grammar School at Milton—the capital of his county—and afterwards went to the Normal School at Toronto. On the completion of his studies Mr. Henderson was appointed deputy registrar of his county, which office he held for seven years afterwards. He then entered mercantile life, and ere long began business in the village of Acton, where has since been actively engaged as a merchant and banker. In political affairs he also was prominent, and was appointed chancellor of the village of Acton, Halton County. At the general elections of 1888 his friends placed him on the Conservative ticket as their representative in the House of Commons, and after a sharp contest with Mr. William McCloud he was elected. At the last general elections Mr. Henderson had his seat contested by Mr. John Walden, the Liberal candidate, but he came out victorious with a large majority.

The HON. ALEXANDER LACOSTE, D.C.L., Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench.—When the announcement was made, early in September last, that the Chief Justiceship of Quebec province, made vacant by the death of Sir A. A. Dorion, had been offered to the Hon. Alexander Lacoste, then Speaker of the Senate of Canada, there were warm expressions of approval from all sides, from both political parties, and especially from the members of the legal fraternity, who were best acquainted with his high attainments. Though he is one of the youngest chief justices the province has had, he has been for years recognized as a leader of the Bar of the province and one of its ablest men. A man of fearless integrity and high purpose, industrious, dignified, and with a bright and well stored mind, he was eminently fitted for the high position to which he has been raised. The ancestors of Chief Justice Lacoste emigrated from Languedoc, France, and settled many years ago at Boucherville, P.Q. He is a son of the Hon. Louis (late Senator) Lacoste and Mary Antoinette Thais Proulx, and was born at Boucherville on January 12th, 1842. His education was received at St. Hyacinthe College and Laval University. He proved a brilliant student of law, and was admitted to the Bar of Lower Canada in 1863, being then but twenty-one years old. His legal career has been very successful. He was appointed a Queen's Counsel in 1880, has twice been Batonnier of the Montreal Bar, and is also Professor of Law in Laval University. Entering the political arena in 1882, he was a member of the Legislative Council of Quebec from 1882 to 1884, when he was called to the Senate. On April 25th of the present year he was appointed Speaker of the Senate, an office which he filled with great ability and dignity until his resignation to accept the Chief Justiceship. It has been the happy lot of the Hon. Mr. Lacoste to win golden opinions and warm friendships without provoking bitterness, even in party conflicts, a fact that must be attributed to his ability, his high aims and fine personal qualities. Still in his prime, and gifted with a strong constitution, the Chief Justice bids fair long to hold and to honour the important position to which he has attained.

CHIEF JUSTICE LACOSTE.

MR. ALEXANDER MCKAY, M.P., Hamilton, Ontario, is a native of that city, having been born there on April 19th, 1843. There also he received his education and entered into business, and is to-day a widely known and prosperous grain merchant. Proof sufficient to establish his popularity, and the respect and esteem he has won, lies in the fact that after being elected continuously as a member of the Municipal Council from 1879 to 1885, he was made Mayor of the city in 1886 and again in 1887. In the latter year he was also returned to Parliament, and was re-elected at the last general election. In politics Mr. McKay is a Liberal-Conservative, and has won the reputation in the Commons of being an earnest and faithful representative, as well as one who has a clear grasp of Canadian public affairs.

MR. W[illegible] MCGREGOR, M.P., North Essex, Ontario, is a native of Sarnia, Ontario, where he was born on June 24th, 1836, receiving his education at Amherstburg. He resides at Windsor, of which he has been for years a leading citizen. For six years he held the position of Reeve of Windsor, and was for five years Warden of Essex. Taking an active interest in the politics of the day, and being a man of ability and influence, he was in 1874 nominated by the Liberals of North Essex and elected to Parliament. Being unseated on petition, he was promptly re-elected; but in the general elections of 1878 and 1882, though a candidate, he was defeated. At [illegible] last general election he was again nominated, and was returned to Parliament.

LIEUT.-COL. FREDERICK CHARLES DENISON, C.M.G., M.P., West Toronto, is best known through his distinguished military career. He was born in Toronto on Nov. 22nd 1846, and comes of a military family. His father was the late Col. G. T. Denison, of Toronto. The young man was educated at Upper Canada College, and having entered upon the study of law was admitted to the Bar of Ontario in 1870. Prior to this he had joined the militia, and served on the Niagara frontier during the Fenian raid of 1866. He was with Wolseley in the Red River expedition in 1870, and received mention in the despatches. He commanded the Canadian *Voyageurs* who went up the Nile with the General Gordon relief party, and was in the battle of Kirbekan with General Earle's column. For his services he received the Egyptian medal, two clasps and a bronze star, was twice mentioned by Wolseley in despatches, and was afterwards made a C.M.G. He has written a "Historical Record of the Governor-General's Body Guard," with which he was connected at the time of the Fenian raid. From a Lieutenant of militia in 1865 he has been promoted through various stages to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, conferred in 1884. Col. Denison is a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society of England. From 1878 to 1884 he was a member of Toronto City Council, and in 1887 was elected to Parliament, as also in 1891. He is a Conservative in politics, an able and fearless speaker, and one of the most highly esteemed citizens of the Queen City.

SIR DONALD ALEXANDER SMITH, K.C.M.G., M.P., Montreal East, who has played so distinguished a part in the commercial and political life of Canada, is a native of Morayshire, Scotland, where he was born in the year 1821. He came to Canada and entered the service of the Hudson Bay Company, of which to day he holds the position of resident governor and chief commissioner for Canada. He is perhaps best known in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway, of which he is a director, and for his services to the country in connection with which enterprise he was created a K.C.M.G. But he is also president of that great financial institution, the Bank of Montreal. He was a member of the special commission to inquire into the Manitoba troubles in 1869, and the next year was appointed a member of the Executive Council of the Northwest Territories. He represented Winnipeg and St. John in the Manitoba Assembly from the Union in 1871 until 1874; and was member of the Commons for Selkirk from 1871 to 1875. Defeated in 1880 at a by election caused by the voiding of that of 1878, he retired from politics until 1887, when he was returned member for Montreal East, which he still represents. In 1888 he was elected governor of the Hudson Bay Company. He is an honorary D.C.L. of Cambridge University. In politics Sir Donald is an Independent Conservative.

CHARLES FREDERICK FERGUSON, M.D., M.P., Leeds and Grenville, Ont., is of Irish descent but a native of Ontario, having been born in Kitley, Leeds County. After pursuing a complete course of study in medicine, he graduated M.D., at Queen's University, Kingston, in 1850. His political career extends over a long period of years. In 1874 he was the Liberal-Conservative candidate for his present seat and was elected. Being unseated on petition, he ran again and was again successful. And in spite of all opposition he has been regularly returned at every general election since, including that of 1891. Dr. Ferguson's long practical experience in parliamentary affairs and his broad and intelligent grasp of the political questions of the day render him a valuable member of the Commons, where his judgment invariably carries weight. His popularity in his own constituency needs no other comment than the fact of his repeated re-election as its representative.

MR. DUNCAN CAMERON FRASER, M.P., Guysborough, N.S., though this is his first term in the Federal Parliament, has had a successful career in the Provincial Legislature of Nova Scotia. He is of Scottish descent, and was born at Pictou, N.S., Oct. 1st, 1845, receiving his education at Dalhousie College, Halifax, and graduating there in 1872. The young man studied law and was admitted a solicitor in 1873. He resides in New Glasgow, of which he has twice been Mayor and to the development of which he has by his energy largely contributed. Mr. Fraser was appointed a member of the Legislative Council of the Province in 1878, and became a member of the Government, but resigned the same year. He was reappointed to the Council in 1887, and acted as leader for the Government, of which he was a member without portfolio, in that chamber until 1891, when he again resigned, and was elected to represent Guysborough in the Commons. He is a Liberal in politics, an enthusiastic Nova Scotian, and one who loses no opportunity to proclaim the great natural advantages of his native province.

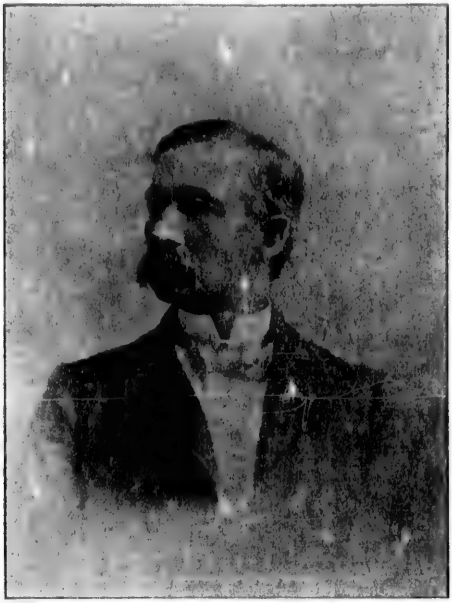
MR. FRANK STILLMAN BARNARD, M.P., Carboo, B.C., was born in Toronto, May 16th., 1856. The family removed to British Columbia in 1860, and the youth's father, the late F. G. Barnard, represented Yale District in the Commons for several years. The young man was educated at Hellmuth College, London, Ont. Settling in Victoria, B.C., he soon took a leading position in that city. From 1880 till 1888 he was President of the British Columbia Express Co. He is president or director of a number of important commercial and industrial companies in Victoria and Vancouver, and was for two years, 1886-7, a member of the Victoria City Council. In 1888 he was returned to Parliament as member for Cariboo. In politics he is a Conservative. Being still young, his friends anticipate for Mr. Barnard a prominent and successful political career.

MR. ROBERT BEITH, M.P., West Durham, Ont., is the son of Scottish parents who came from Argyleshire in 1835. He was born at Darlington, Ont. After receiving the rudiments of his education at the public schools, he attended a private school, and also took a course at a commercial college. Mr. Beith settled down as a farmer and stock raiser. He is well known throughout his district as an importer and owner of thoroughbred horses, and an authority on matters relating to the breeding of horses. He was selected as the Liberal candidate at the last general election, and was returned to Parliament as member for West Durham. He is a resident of Bowmanville, Ont.

MAJOR FRANKLIN MERCALF CARPENTER, M.P., South Wentworth, is of U.E. Loyalist descent and was born at Saltfleet, Ont., on June 31, 1843. After receiving his education at the public schools he entered upon agricultural pursuits, in which he has been markedly successful. He has taken an active part in municipal affairs and was Reeve of Saltfleet for ten years. He has also filled the position of Warden of Wentworth. With a keen interest in military affairs he became captain in the 77th Wentworth Battalion V.M., in 1872, and ten years later was promoted to the rank of Major. He contested South Wentworth for a seat in the Commons in 1879, and was elected, but was afterwards unseated on petition. In 1887 he ran again and was elected, as also in 1891. In politics he is a Conservative.

MR. JOSEPH GAUTHIER, M.P., L'Assomption, P.Q., was born at St. Lin, L'Assomption County, in 1842. He received his early education at his native place, and upon obtaining manhood engaged in agricultural pursuits. Later he engaged in business as a merchant also, and in both these lines of activity has achieved success. He is one of the best known men of his district, and held in esteem for his energy and integrity. Mr. Gauthier was induced to accept the nomination on the Liberal-Nationalist ticket in 1887 for a seat in the Commons, and was elected. He was, however, unseated on petition, but ran again and was again successful. At the last general election he was once more returned.

MR. JAMAS NICOL GRIEVE, M.P., North Perth, Ont., is of Scottish descent, and was born in Mornington Township, Ont., on July 17th, 1855. After receiving a good general education at the public schools, he began life as a farmer, and has met with marked success in his chosen sphere. He is a director of the Farmer's Institute of North Perth, and in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the agricultural community takes an active and influential interest. Mr. Grieve is Deputy Reeve of the Township of Mornington, and is a director of the Elma Fire Insurance Co. Taking a keen interest in political matters and being an able speaker and well versed in the public questions of the day, he was induced to stand at the last general election for a seat in Parliament, and was elected. In politics he is a Liberal.



MR. E. A. DYER, M.P.

MR. EUGENE A. DYER, M.P., Brome, P.Q., was born on the 12th of December, 1838, on the farm where he has since lived, receiving his education at St. Johns and Missisquoi high school's. In 1857 Mr. Dyer entered into partnership with his father, the late Lieutenant-Colonel George C. Dyer, in trade as general merchants in his native town, Sutton, P.Q., and which business he still continues, in partnership with his eldest son. In 1858 Mr. Dyer was appointed secretary and treasurer of the municipal council; and of the school commissioners of the municipality in 1861, which latter place he has held continuously since that time, and now holds. Mr. Dyer has been municipal councillor the greater part of the time since 1870, has been mayor of the town and warden of the county during several terms. He is a director of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of the Counties of Missisquoi and Rouville, and has been justice of the peace for the past twenty-five years. Mr. Dyer's first election to a seat in the House of Parliament was in March last, when he was nominated by the Conservative party as their standard bearer. His past record was of such a character as to secure his success in the fight, and in the future, as in the past, his fellow-citizens will find their interests carefully guarded by him.

MR. DALTON MCCARTHY, Q.C., M.P., North Simcoe, Ont., is the son of a former Dublin solicitor, and was born at Oakley Park, near Dublin, on October 10th, 1836. Part of his education was received in Ireland and part in Ontario, whither he had removed, and where he entered upon the study of law, being admitted to the Bar of Upper Canada in 1859. He was made a Queen's Counsel in 1872, and is a Bencher of the Law Society of Ontario. He has been interested in agricultural affairs as well as the law, and is President of the Agricultural Society of the West Riding of Simcoe. He is a Liberal-Conservative in politics, and has been president of the North Simcoe Liberal Conservative Association since 1873. Mr. McCarthy contested North Simcoe for a seat in the Commons in 1872 and 1874 but was both times unsuccessful. Cardwell elected him in 1876, and in 1878 North Simcoe reversed its former verdict by electing him for that constituency. He was re-elected in 1882, 1887 and 1891. Mr. McCarthy is a leading member of the House and the foremost champion of the Equal Righ's party.

MR. THOMAS EDWARD KENNY, M.P., Halifax, N.S., is the eldest son of Sir Edward Kenny, and was born in the city named, October, 12th., 1833. He was educated abroad —at Stonyhurst College, England, and the College of St. Gervaise, at Liége, Belgium. Mr. Kenny is a partner in the well known firm of T. & E. Kenny, Halifax, and identified with numerous important enterprises, being President of the Merchants Bank of Halifax, and connected also with the cotton and sugar refining industries, several railway companies, including the Western Counties Railway and the North Sydney Marine Railway Co's. enterprise. His firm have been closely identified with the commercial and industrial development of Halifax for nearly three quarters of a century. Mr. Kenny was returned to Parliament in 1887 and again in 1891. He is a man of sound practical views and an able and vigorous speaker. In politics he is a Conservative.

THE HON. JOSEPH TASSE, Senator, Montreal, was born in that city on October 23rd, 1848, and received his education at Bourget's College, Rigaud, P.Q. He went into journalism when quite a young man, and in 1867 became editor of *Le Canada*, published in Ottawa. From 1869 till 1872 he was on the editorial staff of *La Minerve*, and was also a director and contributor to *La Revue Canadienne*. In the latter year he was appointed assistant French translator in the Commons. He is a voluminous and able writer, among his published works being: "Philemon Wright, ou Colonization et Commerce de Bois", 1871; "Le Chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique," 1872; "La Vallee de l'Ouatouais," 1872; "Les Canadiens de l'Ouest," 1878; "Parallel of the Life of Sir John Macdonald compared to that of Lord Beaconsfield," 1879; and "Political Recollections." He will shortly publish a life of Sir George E. Cartier, a book on the French language in Canada, and one on Annexation. He has travelled extensively in Europe, and was made Officier d'Academie (France) as a recognition of his contributions to French literature. He represented Ottawa in the Commons from 1878 to 1887, and was called to the Senate February 9th, 1891. In politics he is a Conservative.

MR. THOMAS SIMPSON SPROULE, M.D., M.P., East Grey, Ontario, was born in King's Township, York County, Ontario, on October 25th, 1843. His parents emigrated from Ireland to Ontario some seven years previous to this date. The son decided to enter the medical profession, and, after a complete course of study, graduated with the degree of M.D. in 1868 at the University of Michigan. After practising for a time at Kalamazoo, Michigan, he returned to Canada and settled in Markdale, Ont., where he still resides. He rapidly acquired a large practice and great personal popularity. Taking an active interest in municipal affairs, he was, in 1877, elected a member of Glenelg Council. In the very next year the Liberal-Conservatives of East Grey nominated Dr. Sproule as their candidate for a seat in Parliament, and he was triumphantly elected. At the elections of 1882, 1887 and 1891 he was re-elected, and has therefore sat continuously in Parliament for thirteen years, which is the most conclusive evidence of his popularity and general worth. His long parliamentary experience has made Dr. Sproule fully conversant with the political problems of the time, and he is regarded by the members on both sides of the House as a man whose judgment is sound, and whose aims and motives look to the public good and not to personal advantage. He takes an active part in the deliberations of the House, and his duty to his constituents and the country is conscientiously performed.

THE HON. GEORGE WILLIAM HOWLAN, Senator, Charlottetown, P.E.I., is a native of Waterford, Ireland, where he was born on May 19th, 1835. In 1839 he was brought by his parents to Prince Edward Island where they settled. He was educated at the Central Academy, and engaging in mercantile pursuits soon rose to a prominent position in the land of his adoption. He is to day one of the leading citizens of Charlottetown, and one of the best known men of his province. He took a keen interest in public affairs from an early age, and sat for Prince (1st District) in the Provincial Assembly from 1862 till 1873, and was a member of the Government, part of the time co-leader, from 1866 till 1873, when he resigned and was appointed Collector of Customs for Charlottetown. This office he resigned the same year and was an unsuccessful candidate for the Commons. He was a delegate to Washington on trade matters in 1869, and to Ottawa with Messrs. Pope and Haviland in 1873 to arrange the terms of union with Canada. He was called to the Senate in the same year. Resigning in 1880 he was reappointed in 1881. Resigning in 1891 to contest for a seat in the Commons he was unsuccessful and was again appointed to the Senate. He is a Liberal-Conservative in politics, and as the persistent advocate of a tunnel between the Island and the mainland has won a more than national recognition.

MR. R. S. WHITE, M.P.

MR. R. S. WHITE, M.P., Cardwell, Ont., was born in Peterboro', Ont., March 15th, 1856. He is the eldest son of the late Hon. Thomas White, who, at the time of his death, was Minister of the Interior in Sir John Macdonald's Cabinet. Mr. R. S. White received his education at the schools of Hamilton and at McGill University. He engaged for a time in commercial pursuits, and was a short time employed in the Bank of Montreal; but having a decided taste for journalism he joined, in 1874, the staff of the Montreal *Gazette*, on which he rose to the position of chief editor, an office he yet fills. With an active interest in political affairs he became a member of the Junior Conservative Club of Montreal, and has filled the office of president of that flourishing organization. Upon the death of his father, who had represented Cardwell, the electors of that constituency returned the son to parliament as their representative, at the election held on October 3rd, 1888. At the last general election he was re-elected by a considerable majority. Mr. White has from the first taken an active part in the proceedings of the House of Commons. He is an able and vigourous speaker, as well as a clear and forcible writer on political subjects; and whatever he may have to say invariably commands attention. He ranks among the ablest of the younger members of the House. Mr. White married, in 1888, Annie, daughter of Captain Barclay, of Montreal.

MR. J. J. CURRAN, M.P.

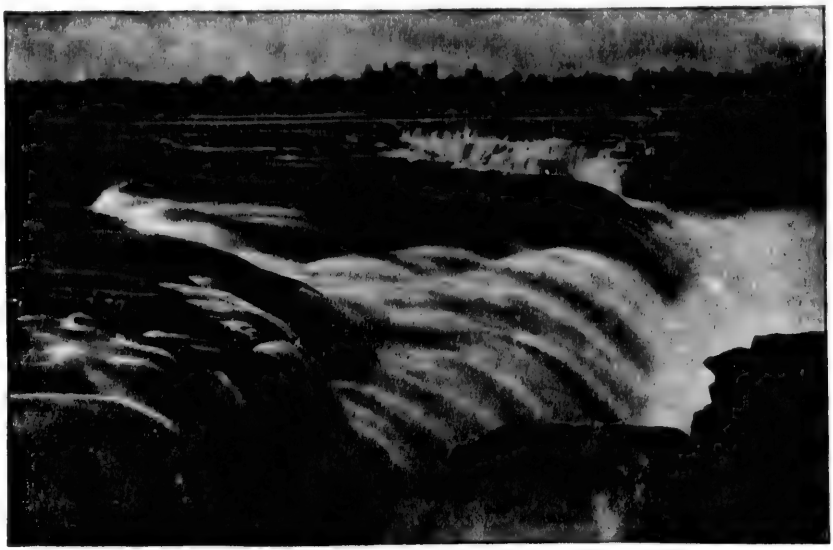
MR. J. J. CURRAN, Q.C., LL.D., who, at the last general election, was returned as member of the Dominion House of Commons, for Montreal Centre, by a majority of 1230 votes, is yet in the prime of life, being now 40 years of age. Montreal Centre is the home of the Irish Catholic element, but it is also, to a very large extent, controlled by French Canadians and English speaking Protestant electors. It is the great commercial and industrial hub of the Dominion, and therein are to be found elements the most conflicting. To be able to conciliate so many interests and harmonize them, so as to secure consecutive elections by overwhelming majorities, is the best evidence that the subject of this sketch possesses talents of no mean order. Mr. Curran was born in the city of Montreal, on the 22nd day of February, 1842. His father, Charles Curran, a native of the County Down, Ireland, and his mother, Sarah Kennedy, of the County Wexford, came to Canada early in the present century. He commenced his classical course at St. Mary's College, Montreal, and completed his studies at St. Joseph's, now the Ottawa University, in 1859. He entered the law faculty of McGill College, and, in 1862, graduated there as B.C.L., at the age of 20. In March of the following year he was called to the bar of Lower Canada, and in February, 1876, was made a Queen's Counsel by patent from the Quebec Government. In 1882 the Dominion Government also granted him the patent of Q.C., and in the same year his Eminence Cardinal McCloskey conferred upon him the title of LL.D., *honoris causa*, at the convention of Manhattan College, held in the month of June. As a member of the bar Mr. Curran has achieved a high reputation; he has no superior as a forensic speaker, and is well versed in civil and criminal law. Public life has had an attraction for him. At an early age, from his boyhood, his name figures in the press of the country. He joined the St. Patrick's Society at the age of 18, and took a prominent part in its incorporation and advancing its interests for many years. At the last annual meeting of that body the office of president was conferred upon him by acclamation. A great deal of Mr. Curran's popularity has been acquired through his generosity, in placing his oratorical and literary abilities at the disposal of charitable and benevolent societies, and by the deep interest he has always manifested for popular education. There is scarcely a city or town of any importance in Ontario or Quebec in which he has not lectured on literary or historical subjects in aid of different charities. He is equally popular with the Scotchman on Halloween, or the Irishman on St. Patrick's night, whilst the French Canadians say "*Il est un des notres*," so elegantly does he wield the language of Corneille and Racine. In January, 1874, he was the Conservative candidate for the Dominion House of Commons in opposition to the Hon. L. S. Huntingdon, a member of the Mackenzie administration, but, to use his own expression, he was amongst the "slaughtered innocents," although he made a gallant fight. In the contest of 1882 he was elected for the present constituency by a majority of nearly 1300 over his opponent, Mr. Ald. W. Farrell. In 1887 he was re-elected over Mr. H. J. Cloran, the majority being 941, and, as above stated, in the recent campaign he was again victorious, defeating his adversary, Mr. E. Guerin, by 1230. In parliament Mr. Curran's career has been as brilliant as it has been useful. He has been indefatigable in his efforts to promote the interests of his constituents, and has invariably contributed to the debates of the House on questions of general importance. That the labours of Mr. Curran have been duly appreciated was best evidenced by the munificent presentation made him by the leading citizens of Montreal, and many prominent Canadians from other parts of the Dominion, in the month of December last, at the rooms of the Board of Trade. The address, which was accompanied by a purse of $7,000, contained this gratifying testimony:—"Your constituents realize that though in conformity with the wise compromise, now accepted as binding, you are selected from the ranks of the Irish Catholic electorate, you have faithfully and efficiently represented all classes of your constituency, irrespective of race, language or religion." Several of the most prominent merchants spoke kind words on the occasion. Mr. C. P. Hébert, on behalf of the French Canadians, said: "He wished to add his testimony on behalf of his compatriots to the high esteem in which Mr. Curran was held. He was a harmonizer of the best kind, binding citizens together by his genial manner and strong sense of justice to all." Senator Murphy said: "He was an able, reliable and valuable public man." Alderman Villeneuve, Mr. W. W. Ogilvie and Mr. Hugh McLennan spoke in the most complimentary terms. The friends of the member for Montreal Centre anticipate with pleasure the prospects of his early entry into the Dominion Cabinet. Such an event will be hailed with general satisfaction, but more especially by the hon. gentleman's own fellow countrymen and co-religionists throughout the country. *The Catholic Review*, of Toronto, referring to the subject in a recent issue, says: "Mr. J. J. Curran, M.P., will, it is rumoured, receive one of the vacant portfolios in the Dominion Cabinet. No more graceful act could be rendered to the Irish Catholic people than to accord to Mr. Curran this honour, and none, we are assured, would receive fuller approbation."

MR. GEORGE RALPH RICHARDSON COCKBURN, M.P., Centre Toronto, was born in Scotland in 1834. He received his education at the High School and at the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated in 1857 with the highest classical honours, carrying off the Stratton prize. He continued his classical studies in Germany under Prof. Zumpt, and was engaged for some years as a classical teacher at Merchiston Castle Academy and at Montgreenan House Academy. Coming to Canada in 1858 he began his career here as rector of the Model Grammar School, being appointed by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada to this position. Shortly afterwards he was commissioned by the government of Canada to inspect the higher educational institutions of the province of Ontario, the results of which, after a period of two years, were given to the public in two comprehensive reports, wherein the modes and condition of higher education were thoroughly delineated. The principal institutions of learning in the United States were next visited by Mr. Cockburn, in order to make himself familiar with their methods. He was appointed principal of Upper Canada College in 1861 and a member of the Senate of Toronto University. Mr. Cockburn, after resigning the rectorship, travelled for two years in Europe, making himself acquainted with the various systems of government on that continent. In Europe he is looked upon, not alone as a great Latin scholar, but also as an eminent philologist. Mr. Cockburn does not confine his energies to learning alone. He is president of the Toronto Land and Investment Company, a director of the Canadian Loan and Agency Company, the Building and Loan Association, the Glasgow and London Assurance Company and the Ontario Bank. At the general election of 1887 he was returned to parliament from his present district by a large majority, and at the last by a majority of 480 votes.

MR. CHARLES SMITH HYMAN, M.P., London, Ont., was born in that city in 1854, and received his education at Hellmuth College, Middlesex County, after the completion of which he engaged in the tanning business, and is now the senior partner of the firm of C. S. Hyman & Co., whose extensive tannery is situated at the corner of Richmond and Anne streets, London. At the age of thirty he was elected mayor of the city of London. At the last general election, March, 1891, the Liberal party of the city of London nominated Mr. Hyman as their standard bearer, and he defeated Hon. John Carling by a majority of 183.

MR. D. H. MACDOWALL, M.P.

MR. D. H. MACDOWALL, M.P., Saskatchewan, North-West Territory, was born at Carruth House, Renfrewshire, Scotland, in the year 1850. He is the second son of Mr. Henry MacDowall, of Garthland, Renfrewshire, Scotland. Mr. D. H. MacDowall was educated at Windlesham, Surrey, England, and Trinity College, Glenalmond, Scotland. In the year 1872 Mr. MacDowall was appointed a captain in the Renfrewshire Rifle Volunteers, and he accompanied General Middleton's forces through the North West rebellion of 1885. He had command of the party dispatched by the General through the rebel district, from Humboldt to Prince Albert, for which services he received honourable mention in dispatches. He was a member of the North-West Council for the district of Lorne, from June, 1883, to October, 1885, and was returned to parliament as the member for Saskatchewan at the general election in 1887. At the last election he was again elected by a majority of 289 votes. In politics Captain MacDowall is a Conservative, and has always been a strong supporter of the policy of the present government. Yet but in the prime of life his future, judged from the standard of the past, cannot but be a brilliant one.



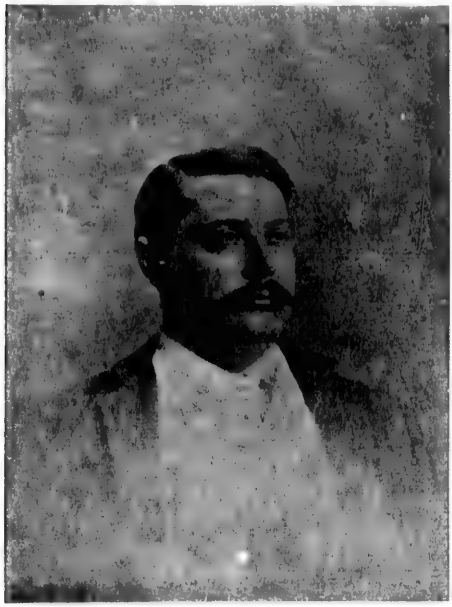
THE CHAUDIERE FALLS, OTTAWA.

(From a photo. by Topley.)

SCENE AT THE INAUGURATION OF THE SHARPSHOOTERS' MONUMENT, OTTAWA, 1888.

(From a photo by Topley.)

MR. JOSEPH GIDEON HORACE BERGERON, B.C.L., advocate, M.P., Beauharnois, and Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons, is one of the best known of the younger members of the Canadian parliament. He is a son of the late T. R. Bergeron, Esq., notary, of Rigaud, P.Q., and the late Lacadie Caroline Delphine Coursol, daughter of Gideon Coursol, Esq., notary, of St. Andrews. Born at Rigaud on October 13th, 1854, the subject of our sketch received a part of his education at the Jesuits' College, Montreal, thereafter entering McGill College, whence he graduated in 1877 with the degree of B.C.L. In the same year he was called to the Bar of the Province of Quebec. Prior to this he had, in 1874, entered the Military School in Montreal, taking a second class certificate, and then joined No. 1 Cavalry Troop. Since 1875 he has been an active member of St. Jean Baptiste Society, Montreal, and in 1880 became a member of the same society in Valleyfield. His first appearance in the arena of active politics was in 1879, when the death of the sitting member for Beauharnois left a vacancy in the representation of that constituency. Mr. Bergeron was nominated and elected by 13 votes over his opponent, and was re-elected by acclamation on the 13th June, 1882. To illustrate the confidence which his electors repose in him, it may be noted that when, in 1887, Mr. Bergeron—having taken a very active part in the North West political difficulty, and fighting the Government on such a point—offered himself again for re-election, though opposed by a Government candidate (Mr. Pelletier), and in spite of the constituency being looked upon as a Tory stronghold,—in spite also of the patronage exercised by them on a large scale, Mr. Bergeron carried the election by a majority of 222 votes. When the House opened,



MR. J. G. H. BERGERON, M.P. DEPUTY SPEAKER OF THE COMMONS

after the election of 1887, the administration which Mr. Bergeron had supported for eight years previously, was still in power, and as the Riel and North West questions were matters of the past, and could not be brought before parliament any more, Mr. Bergeron, still holding on those questions the same views, continued his support to the Government whose general policy, he was convinced, was in the interest of the country. In the election of 1891 Mr. Bergeron had to cross swords with his first opponent, Mr. L. A. Seers, who presented himself as an Independent Conservative, having the support of the entire Liberal party, but Mr. Bergeron was elected by over 300 majority. At the session of 1882 Mr. Bergeron moved the address in reply to the speech from the Throne. He was then but 27 years of age. During the last parliament, from 1888 to 1890, Mr. Bergeron was chairman of the Standing Committee, one of the most important committees of the House. At the opening of the last session of parliament he was elected Deputy Speaker of the Commons, a further proof of his ability and popularity. On July 7th, 1890, Mr. Bergeron was united in marriage with Miss Ada Wall, daughter of the late Robert Wall, of Montreal. Mr. Bergeron is a pleasing speaker, an indefatigable worker, and thoroughly versed in parliamentary procedure. Having youth, ability and popularity on his side the friends of Mr. Bergeron may fairly be pardoned if they indulge the confident hope that his will be a bright and eminently successessful public career, even as it has been in the past. Mr. Bergeron is a member of the St. Denis Club, Le Canadien Club, City Club, St. James Club, and the Montreal Hunt Club.

MR. WILLIAM MULOCK, M.A., Q.C., M.P., North York, Ont., was born at Bond Head, Simcoe County, Ont., January 19th, 1843. His father, the late T. H. Mulock, M.D., was formerly a member of the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada. The son is a graduate of the University of Toronto, taking his degree in 1863 and being Gold Medallist in Modern Languages. He entered upon the study of law, and was called to the Bar in 1868. He was for four years Lecturer on Equity and an Examiner for the Law Society, and has been a member of the Senate and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Toronto. He was appointed a Queen's Counsel by the Ontario government in 1890. He is president of the Farmers' Loan and Savings Co., and also officially connected with other important institutions and enterprises. Returned to parliament in 1882, he has been re-elected at every general election since. In politics he is a Liberal and a prominent member of his party in the Commons.

MR. CHARLES NELSON SKINNER, Q.C., M.P., St. John, N.B. (City and County of Loyalist descent, and was born at St. John, March 12th, 1833. He received his education in his native city, and having adopted the legal profession was called to the New Brunswick Bar in 1860. He proved a brilliant lawyer, and was made a Queen's Counsel in 1873. He was early interested in political affairs, and was elected to the Provincial Assembly in 1861. Defeated on the Union question in 1864, he was re-elected in 1866, and was Solicitor General and a member of the government until 1868, when he was appointed Judge of Probate. In 1887 he again entered the political arena, and was elected to the Commons as one of the representatives of St. John city and county, and was re-elected at the last general election. Formerly a Liberal, Mr. Skinner broke with his party on their general policy during the last few years and has given his support to the government.

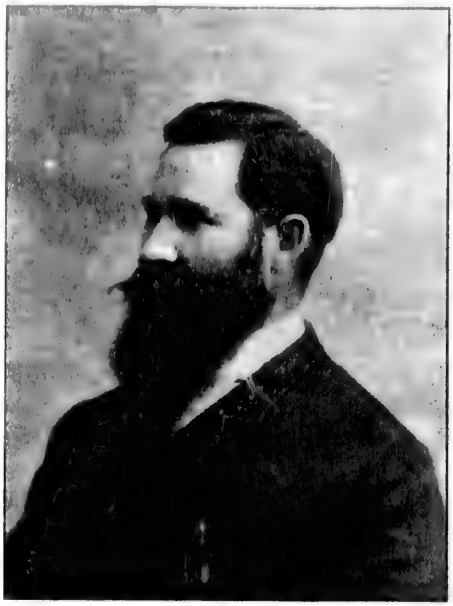
MR. JULIUS SCRIVER, M.P., Huntingdon, P.Q., is of Loyalist descent and was born at Hemmingford, P.Q., his present home, on February 5th, 1826. He received his education at the University of Vermont. For many years he engaged successfully in mercantile pursuits. An advocate of railway extension, he was President of the Quebec Frontier Railway. Mr. Scriver has been in public life for nearly a quarter of a century. He sat as member for Huntingdon in the Quebec Assembly from 1867 till 1869, when he resigned and was returned by acclamation as member of the Commons. He has been re-elected at every general election since—three times by acclamation,—the most conclusive evidence of his personal worth and popularity. In politics he is a Liberal.

MR. ISIDORE PROULX, M.P., Prescott, Ont., is a representative of the agricultural interests of the country, being himself a leading farmer in his district. He was born at St. Hermas, County of Two Mountains, P.Q., in 1840, and received his education in the schools of that parish. For twenty years he filled the office of Clerk of the Municipality, but in 1881 removed to Ontario, and now lives at Plantagenet, Prescott County. He is a Justice of the Peace and has been Reeve of North Plantagenet, a fact that proves his popularity in his new home. His first political contest occurred in 1874, when he contested Two Mountains for a seat in the Quebec Assembly, but was defeated. At the last general election he entered the field of federal politics, and was elected to represent Prescott in the Commons. He is a Liberal.

MR. PAUL V. SAVARD, M.P., United Counties of Saguenay and Chicoutimi, P.Q., was born at Eboulements, Charlevoix County, on the 28th of July, 1864. After receiving a thorough education at the Chicoutimi Seminary, he entered Laval University, where, after some three years of study, he received his diploma as advocate. In 1886 Mr. Savard commenced the practice of law at Chicoutimi, and so well have his services been appreciated that to-day he has a large and lucrative business. From his majority he has always taken

MR. P. V. SAVARD, M.P.

an interest in politics; in fact, in every public matter appertaining to the welfare of his fellow citizens, who, at the last general election, showed their appreciation of his services by sending him to represent them in the House of Commons by the handsome majority of 123 votes. In politics he is progressive and is an Independent Conservative. He is a careful, clear-headed representative, and will carry weight in the House, and his friends would be by no means surprised if our subject's position as a member of paliament were only a step in the direction of a much wider political usefulness.



MR. J. A. MARA, M.P.

MR. JOHN ANDREW MARA, merchant, of Kamloops, British Columbia, and Member of Parliament for Yale, was born at Toronto, Ont., on the 21st of July, 1840, and is the son of the late Mr. John Mara, of that city. He received his education at the Grammar School in Toronto, and in 1862 settled in British Columbia, where he has followed the business of a general merchant. From his majority it might be said he has taken an active part in politics, and sat in the Legislative Assembly for Kootenay from the general election in 1871 till 1878, when he was returned to represent Yale. He was re-elected in 1878, and held his seat until the general elections of 1886, when he did not offer himself as a candidate. He was Speaker of the Legislative Assembly from the 25th of January, 1883, until the dissolution of the House in 1886. He was elected by acclamation to represent Yale in the House of Commons at Ottawa in 1887, and at the last general elections received the same honour. Mr. Mara's career as a public man has been such as to win for him not only the enthusiastic regard of his supporters but also the esteem and respect of his opponents.

The HON. MICHAEL SULLIVAN, M.D., Senator, Kingston, is a native of Killarney, Ireland, where he was born on Feb. 13th, 1838. Four years later he came to Canada with his parents and settled at Kingston, Ont. The young man attended Regiopolis College and Queen's College, graduating at the latter with the degree of M.D. in 1858. He was a brilliant student, and in 1872 his merits were recognized by his appointment as Lecturer on Anatomy in Queen's College, and when the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons was established in affiliation with Queen's University he became its Professor of Anatomy. He is now Professor of Surgery and Histology, is a trustee of the Kingston Hospital, a member of the Medical Council of Ontario, and in 1883 was president of the Medical Association of Canada. Held in the highest esteem by his fellow citizens he has been an alderman and also mayor of Kingston. When the North-West rebellion broke out in 1885 he went to the front, and held the important office of Purveyor-General, discharging his duties in a manner that won for him high tributes from those in higher authority. In 1882 he ran for the Commons but was defeated; and in January, 1885, he was called to the Senate. In politics he is a Conservative.

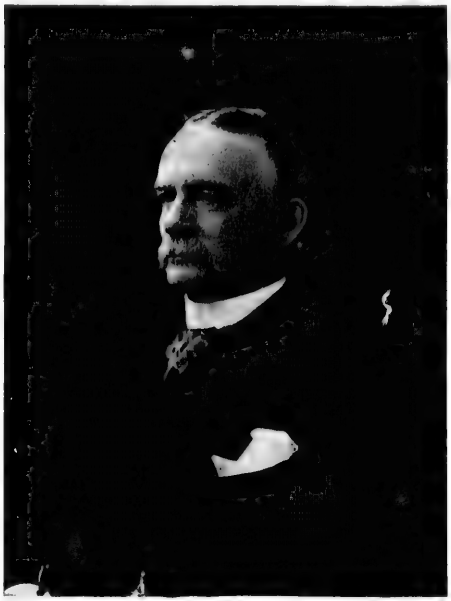
The HON. RICHARD WILLIAM SCOTT, Q.C., LL.D., P.C., Senator, Ottawa, the leader of the Liberal party in the Canadian Senate, is one of the best known of Canadian public men. He is perhaps most widely known as the framer of the Canada Temperance Act, popularly styled the Scott Act, which was carried through Parliament chiefly through his exertions. He is of Irish descent and was born at Prescott Ont., Feb. 24th, 1825, receiving his education in that town. He studied law and was called to the Upper Canada Bar in 1848; appointed a Queen's Counsel in 1867, and made an LL.D. by the University of Ottawa in 1889. In 1852 he was elected Mayor of Ottawa. He was elected to represent Ottawa in the Canadian Assembly in 1857, and sat until 1863, and represented Ottawa in the Ontario Legislature from 1867 till 1873, when he resigned. He was elected Speaker of the Assembly in 1871, but resigned to enter the Cabinet as Commissioner of Crown Lands, which office he held until November, 1873. In March 1874, he was called to the Senate. He filled the office of Secretary of State from 1874 to 1878, in the Mackenzie administration. Since then he has led the Opposition in the Senate. Besides the Scott Act, the Hon. Mr. Scott's name is identified with the Separate School Law of Ontario, which he prepared and carried through the Assembly in 1883.

The HON. ELIJAH LEONARD, Senator, London, Ont., is not a Canadian born, though thoroughly Canadian in sentiment. He was born near Syracuse, N.Y., in 1814, and in 1820 came to Canada, where he has, since attaining manhood, engaged very largely in manufacturing, attaining in that line a national reputation. His home is in London, Ont., of which he has been Mayor. He was deeply interested in, and is a director of, the London and Port Stanley Railway. His first entry into active politics was in 1854, when he contested, unsuccessfully, the constituency of London for a seat in the Canadian Assembly. He was a member of the Legislative Council of Canada from 1862 until the Union, when he was called to the Senate by Royal proclamation. In politics he is a Liberal.

The HON. JOSEPH BOLDUC, Senator, St. Victor de Tring, Beauce Co., P.Q., was born June 22nd, 1847. He was educated in Ste. Marie and at Laval University, and qualified himself for the profession of a notary. He also entered business pursuits, and is an extensive lumber manufacturer. He was elected, in 1886, a member of the Provincial Board of Notaries for the Province of Quebec. He has been Mayor of his parish and Warden of the county of Beauce. Interested in agricultural affairs, he has been a director of the Agricultural Association of the county. Always actively interested in politics, he was elected in 1876 to represent Beauce in the Commons, and held the seat until he was called to the Senate in 1884. In politics the Hon. Mr. Bolduc is a Conservative. He married, in 1873, M. A. G. Mathieu, daughter of Jean Mathieu, Esq.

The HON. WILLIAM ELI SANFORD, Senator, Hamilton, Ont., is a lineal descendant of Thomas de Sanford, and was born in New York City in 1838. When in the seventh year of his age, his parents being dead, he removed to Hamilton. He has pursued an eminently successful career in his adopted country, and is to day the head of the great firm known as the W. E. Sanford Manufacturing Co. He has been a leading figure in business and educational affairs in Hamilton. He has been president of the Hamilton Provident Bank, and vice-president of the Portage and Westbourne Railway. He is president of the Hamilton Ladies' College, and a member of the Board of Regents of Victoria University. Though he had not engaged actively in politics, Mr. Sanford was thoroughly versed in public affairs, and his appointment to the Senate on February 8th, 1887, was well received throughout the county.

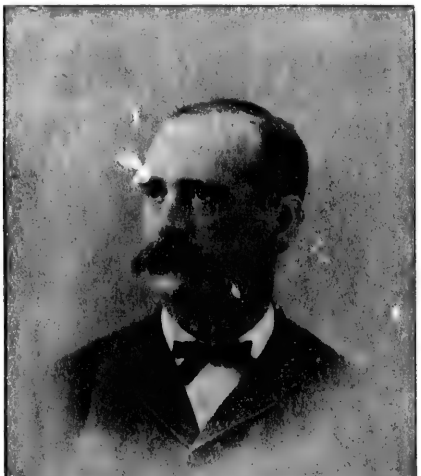
The HON. BILLA FLINT, Senator, Belleville, Ont., is a native of Elizabethtown, Leeds Co., Ont., where he was born February 9th, 1805. For years he was a prominent figure in the business life of Belleville, having been engaged as merchant, miller and lumberman. As far back as 1836 he received his appointment as a justice of the peace. He was the first president of the Belleville Police Board, and has been Reeve and Mayor of that town. He was Reeve of Elzevir for 21 years, and was Warden of Hastings for a year, having also represented Hastings in the Canadian Assembly for three years—1847 to 1851—and South Hastings from 1854 to 1857. Defeated in Trent Division in 1861, he was elected there in 1863 and held his seat till the Union, when he was called to the Senate by Royal proclamation. He is a Liberal in politics. He married, in 1827, Phebe Sawyer, second daughter of the late E. Clements, Esq., of Brockville.



THE HON. SENATOR DRUMMOND.

The HON. GEO. A. DRUMMOND, Senator, needs no introduction to the Canadian public. As a citizen of Montreal, as a business man, as a patron of art and a friend of all good works, he has earned and holds to-day an honoured place in the ranks of the leading men of his adopted country. Mr. Drummond is a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, where he was born in the year 1829. In 1854 he came to Canada, to act in the capacity of superintendent for the Canada Sugar Refining Co. Gifted with fine business ability, as well as energy and force of character, he rose to the position of president of the company. He has also interested himself in many other important industrial and commercial enterprises. His standing in the business world is indicated by the fact that he is vice-president of the Bank of Montreal, and was for several years president of the Montreal Board of Trade. In whatever concerned the welfare and progress of Montreal, the Hon. Mr. Drummond has interested himself heartily and to good purpose. In addition to being the president of the Canada Sugar Refining Co. he is president or vice-president or director in many other important companies engaged in commerce, mining or manufacture. Apart from purely business concerns he is an intelligent and discriminating patron of art, and possesses one of the finest collections of paintings to be found in Canada. His private residence is one of the handsomest in Montreal. Mr. Drummond was called to the Senate on December 1st, 1888, and the appointment was received with universal satisfaction. His high reputation, coupled with the knowledge of his wide reaching and successful business career, inspired confidence that the talents so ably exercised in personal concerns would be no less worthily and ably devoted to the general interests of the country.

MR. CLEOPHAS BEAUSOLEIL, M.P., County of Berthier, has had a most remarkable and successful career. He was born at St. Felix de Valois, (then in the County of Berthier, and now in the County of Joliette) on the 19th of June, 1845, being the eighth child (out of 14) born to Joseph Beausoleil, a prominent farmer, and to Rose Ducharme, his father and mother. He commenced his studies at the Academy of Berthier in 1855, and completed them at the College of Joliette in 1862, where for two years he was professor of rhetoric. In 1864 he left for Montreal and studied law in the office of Messrs Belanger (now a Judge of the Superior Court) & Desnoyers (now Judge of Police Court). But his mind was turned to politics, and in 1866 he entered the arena in *L'Ordre* where he remained until May, 1867, when Mr. Fabre prevailed upon him to follow him to Quebec, where Mr. Fabre established *L'Evenement*. Six months later Mr. Beausoleil returned to Montreal and to *L'Ordre*. But in 1868 Mr. Royal (now Governor Royal) asked Mr. Beausoleil to join the staff of *Le Nouveau-Monde*, a Catholic newspaper, independent in politics. There Mr. Beausoleil carried some of the most bitter campaigns against *La Minerve*, *Le Canadien*, *Le Journal de Quebec*, and other newspapers, which were edited by such men as Dunn and DeCelles at *La Minerve*, Tarte at *Le Canadien*, and Cauchon at *Le Journal de Quebec*. *Le Nouveau Monde* maintained its position bravely, and never left a attack without an answer, and the reputation of Mr. Beausoleil as a journalist ranked at par with his adversaries. In 1871 the scission took place in the Conservative party, and the Catholic programme, supported by Bishops Bourget and Lefleche, condemned by Archbishop Taschereau and the other bishops, was promulgated. In 1872 general elections took place, and Sir George E. Cartier received a crushing defeat in Montreal East at the hands of Mr. Jette (now Judge Jette), who had the moral support of *Le Nouveau Monde* and of its friends. In 1874 Mr. Beausoleil joined with Mr. L. O. David and established *Le Bien Public*, which at the very start was the rallying point of the Liberal youth of Montreal. Messrs. David and Beausoleil are as different physically and intellectually as two men can be. Their ways of thinking and of expressing their thoughts are altogether different, not to say opposed. Mr. David is



MR. CLEOPHAS BEAUSOLEIL, M.P.

brilliant, imaginative, elegant; he delights his readers as well as his hearers by the richness of his expressions, the beauty of his periods, and the elegance of his style. Mr. Beausoleil goes to the fact, explains his opinions with a clearness that leaves no obscure corner, convinces his readers or his hearers of the soundness of his principles, the solidity of his reasoning. Both had plenty of opportunities of displaying their talent, and the result was that in a very short time *Le Bien Public* was a power in the land. In less than six months after its foundation, *Le Bien Public* wrecked the Ouimet Government on the Tanneries Land Swap Scandal, and forced Mr. Ouimet out of politics to make way for the De Boucherville Government. In 1875 Mr. Beausoleil withdrew from political life to accept the appointment of Official Assignee for the District of Montreal, a position which he filled with credit and profit to himself and to the greatest satisfaction of the mercantile community, which extended to him the widest measure of its patronage. In 1880, the Insolvent Law having been repealed, Mr. Beausoleil went back to his first love, resumed the study of law, and was admitted to the Bar in July, 1880. Six months later he entered into partnership with the Hon. Mr. Mercier, now Premier of the Province of Quebec, and their professional and friendly relations have never ceased to be of the most intimate character. But Mr. Beausoleil could not remain very long out of public life. A first opportunity presented itself in 1882. Great discontent had been created among the butchers by the adoption of a tyrannical by-law in reference to abattoirs. An agitation was started. The by-law was attacked in the courts and sustained. There appeared to be only one remedy, appeal to public opinion through the elections; but nobody dared enter the fight against Alderman Louis Allard, the author of the by-law. Mr. Beausoleil being asked, agreed to run, and after one of the most bitter fights known in municipal affairs, he carried St. James Ward by a majority of 221. In the council, Mr. Beausoleil obtained the amendment of the by law and was soon recognized as a leader. He carried the annexation of Hochelaga and St. Jean Baptiste Village, thus giving the majority and the control of the city to the French element. He secured also the repeal of the Statute Labour Tax. In 1885 he was re elected by acclamation, but resigned before polling in 1888. At the general elections of 1887 he was elected as a candidate by the National party of the County of Berthier and returned by a majority of 231 over Mr. Joseph Robillard. He took part in some important debates, and moved the celebrated amendment in favour of the French language in the North-West Territories, which came very near upsetting the government of the late Sir John A. Macdonald. In 1888 Mr. Beausoleil built a railway between St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel de Brandon, to connect the latter place with the Canadian Pacific Railway system, thus giving railway facilities to the interior of the County of Berthier. In 1891 Mr. Beausoleil was re-elected in the County of Berthier by a majority of 157 over Mr. Allard. During the last session he made a most remarkable speech on the budget, in which he treated the important question of the beet root sugar industry. Such was the weight of his arguments that Mr. Foster was compelled to modify his tariff resolutions in consequence. Mr. Beausoleil is only forty-six years old, and can look forward to an honourable and useful career.

LIEUT.-COL. G. AMYOT, M.P., Bellechasse, Que. Lieut.-Col. Amyot, M.P., Bellechase County, Que., was born in the constituency he represents, in the parish of St. Gervais, on December 9th, 1843. He is a descendant from one of the ancient French families who came to Canada from Chartres as far back as 1635. He received his early education at the College of St. Anne de la Pocatiere where he passed a complete course, and subsequently fitted himself for law, this being his chosen profession. He became a barrister in September, 1867, and has since practised his profession in the city of Quebec. In 1874 he married Marguerite Alice Gertrude, daughter of Arthur Pennice, Esq., (formerly solicitor of the Supreme Court, India), of London, Eng., and of Georgiana May Ward, of the Isle of Wight, from whom he has five living children. Col. Amyot is also a journalist, and was in 1873 editor of *Le Courrier du Canada*, also *L'Organe De La Milice* in 1884, being at the present time political director of *La Justice*. For many years he has been connected with the militia of Quebec, and has at all times taken an active interest in all that concerns the benefit of the force. He is now Lieut.-Colonel commanding the 9th Battalion Voltigeurs de Quebec, to which corps he has belonged since 1863, having then joined the same as private, and which he led through the North-West rebellion in 1885. On his return he continued to practice law, being a member of the law firm of Blanchet, Amyot & Pelletier. He was nominated for election in 1875 on the Conservative ticket for Lotbiniere, but was twice unsuccessful for the Local House against Hon. Mr. Joly, being also defeated in Bellechase in 1878 by 42 majority. At this time Col. Amyot protested the election and succeeded in having it declared void, his opponent being disqualified after four years litigation and two appeals to the Supreme Court. He was first returned to Parliament March 20th, 1881, against Dr. Bilodeau by 32 majority. For four successive elections he was returned with increased majorities: in June 20th, 1882, against Mr. Ernest Pacaud, 142 majority; February, 1887, against Mr. Isidore Belau by 620 votes, and finally in 1891 for Bellechasse, against Mr. Narcisse Faucher De St. Maurice by 27 majority. Col. Amyot's policy is a liberal one, he being a National-Conservative, in favour of autonomy of the provinces, of protection to the minorities, of equal rights under the charters either Federal or Imperial, and of a commercial treaty with the United States as well as with other countries.

MR. WILLIAM THOMAS HODGINS, M.P., Carleton, township of Goulburn, Ont., was born in the above township in the year 1857, and was educated in the Carleton County school. Mr. Hodgins a few years years later purchased a farm, which by energy and industry he has brought to be the model one of his county. He also engaged successfully in stock raising. Mr. Hodgins also interested himself in matters of public interest, and among the positions of trust which he has held was that of councillor of the township of Goulburn. At the last general elections he was nominated by the Conservative party of his district to represent them in the House of Commons, and was successful, defeating the late member, Mr. Dickenson.

MR. JAMES INNES, M.P., South Wellington, Ontario, was born in Huntley, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, on the first of February, 1843. After receiving a liberal school education he adopted the profession of a teacher, in which he proved singularly successful. After five years of incessant labour, he concluded to try his fortune in the great West, and in 1853 came to Canada. He decided, after a short period, to adopt journalism as his future profession, and commenced his career in the *Globe* office, Toronto. Later he accepted a position on the *Banner*, Hamilton, now the *Times*, and afterwards on the *Colonist*, of Toronto. In 1861 Mr. Innes was persuaded to remove to Guelph and accept the editorship of the *Advertiser*. After filling this position for over a year he assumed control of the Guelph *Mercury*, which paper he has edited and published ever since. Mr. Innes' first entry into political life was in 1882, when he was nominated by the Reformers of South Wellington as their candidate for a seat in the House of Commons, and was returned by a good majority. He was re-elected in the general elections of 1887 and 1891, in the latter having a majority of 476. For seventeen years he was a high school trustee, and was chairman of the Guelph Board of Education; is a director of the Guelph Building and Savings Society and of the Guelph Gas and Electric Light Co., and of the Dominion Life Assurance Co.

MR. THOMAS EARLE, M.P., Victoria B.C., was born of Irish parents, who emigrated to this country in 1820, and settled at Leeds, Ont., where the subject of our sketch was born in 1837, and where he was educated at the common schools. After receiving a thorough education Mr. Earle entered mercantile life, and is now one of the most prominent merchants of Victoria. He has been a member of the Municipal Council of Victoria and of the Council of the Board of Trade, besides being an active promoter of a number of great public enterprises. Mr. Earle was first returned to parliament by acclamation at a by election held in October, 1889, and was re-elected at the last general election. In politics he is a Conservative.

MR. JOHN BURPEE MILLS, Q.C., M.P., Annapolis, N.S., was born at Granville Ferry, in Annapolis County, on the 24th of July, 1840. Mr. Mills belongs to a Baptist family, and was educated at Acadia College, Wolfeville, N.S., and in May, 1871, took his Bachelor's degree, graduating with honours. In 1887 he was honoured with the degree of M.A. from Acadia, before this having attended Harvard, Mass., law school. Mr. Mills was called to the bar on the 20th of July, 1875, and in June, 1890, was appointed Q.C. For several years Mr. Mills has taken a deep interest in politics, and in 1885 was nominated as candidate of the Conservative party in Annapolis County, but was unsuccessful. At the general election in 1887, however, Mr. Mills was returned, as also at the last general election, when he received a majority of 173 votes.

MR. GEO. TAYLOR, M.P., South Leeds, Ont., is the second son of Wm. Taylor and Ann Graham, who came to this country from the County of Wexford, Ireland, and settled in the County of Leeds, Ont., in the year 1818. He was born in the township of Lansdowne, in the County of Leeds, on the 31st of March, 1840. Obtaining his education at the common school, he entered mercantile life in the town of Gananoque. He held the post of reeve of Gananoque for a period of five years, and the position of warden of the united counties of Leeds and Grenville in the year 1879. He fulfilled the duties of County Auditor for the term of 1881-82. His parliamentary career commenced in 1882, at the general election, when he carried the day in the interests of the Macdonald Government. At the general election in 1887 he was again elected. That he still has the confidence and support of his constituents is evidenced by the fact that his majority at the last general election, when the issues at stake were so great, was 259.

GEORGE LANDERKIN, M.D., M.P., South Grey, was born at West Gwillimbury, Simcoe County, Ont., July 20th, 1830. His father, Mr. James Landerkin, was a native of Nova Scotia, who, proceeding westward, settled in the County of Simcoe in the year 1824. His son became a student at Victoria College, Cobourg, and in the year 1862 graduated in medicine, obtaining the degree of M.D. Shortly after becoming qualified to practice as a physician he decided upon the town of Hanover as his place of residence. In the year 1870 Dr. George Landerkin married Miss M. Kirkenfall, of Elora, Ont., their nuptials being celebrated on the 15th of February. He was always much interested in Canadian politics, and in 1872 stood for the constituency of South Grey. He was elected. He again presented himself to his old constituents at the general election in 1874, and was re-elected; but at the general election in 1878 he was defeated. In 1882 he regained his seat, which he has held ever since.

MR. L. C. A. DESJARDINS, M.P. MR. L. C. PELLETIER, M.P. THE HON. SENATOR STEVENS.

MR. L. C. ALPHONSE DESJARDINS, M.P., Hochelaga, P.Q., was born at Terrebonne, Quebec, on the 6th of May, 1841, and is descended from a family that settled in Canada before the cession of the Province to Great Britain. He received his early education at Masson College, and when his course ended he entered the Seminary of Nicolet. He afterwards chose law as his profession, and commenced his studies in the office of Wilfred Prévost, subsequently studying in the office of Messrs. Fabre, Lesage & Jette, of Montreal. He was called to the Bar in 1862, and began the practice of his profession, which he continued until 1867, but seeing at this time a brighter field in journalism, he relinquished "Blackstone" for the pen, and became one of the associate editors of *L'Ordre*, where his pungent pen will long be remembered by its readers. For some four years he remained with *L'Ordre*, at the conclusion of which he accepted the editorship of *Le Nouveau Monde*, which position he held from 1872 to 1878, and which paper like its brilliant editor was Liberal-Conservative. In every sentence that it uttered there was an independent ring, and it is due to Mr. Desjardins to say that his pen was largely instrumental in infusing courage, life and ambition into his political confreres. He was first elected to Parliament by acclamation at the general elections of 1874, was re-elected in 1878, 1882, 1887 and 1891. Being a comprehensive and convincing speaker, he always commands the attention of the House. His speeches favouring the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, also urging an amnesty to Riel after the rebellion of 1870-71, showed marked ability. He is a believer in separate schools, and warmly co-operated with Mr. Costigan in his exertions to have the free school law passed by the New Brunswick Legislature repealed. Mr. Desjardins retired from journalism in 1879, and accepted the presidency of the Jacques Cartier Bank, which position he still ably fills. After his return in 1872 from a visit to Rome, where he had the honour of being admitted to an audience with His Holiness, he was created a Knight of the Order of Pius IX. He had taken an active part in the organization of the Canadian Papal Zouave contingent which went to the assistance of the Holy Father in 1868. He was one of the authors of the "Programme Catholique," first published in April, 1871, which was prepared for the purpose of being offered to the Conservative party as a basis on which the several opposing sections of that party might agree. In 1882 Mr. Desjardins was elected president of "Le Credit Foncier du Bas Canada," and in 1883 became a director of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co. In July, 1887, he was elected vice-president of the Montreal and Western Railway Co., a line now being built from St. Jerome terminus of a branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the Desert, where it will cross the Gatineau Valley Railroad, and thence run westerly through the Ottawa Valley region. He has always taken an active interest in the development of the commercial relations between Canada, France and Central Europe. He has been chairman of a committee of business men selected to study and promote such a policy, and open new markets to the industries and resources of Canada.

MR. LOUIS CONRAD PELLETIER, M.P., Laprairie, P.Q., was born at Lavaltrie (Berthier County, P.Q.), on the 10th of November 1852, and is descended from an old and very distinguished French family. He was educated at the College of L'Assomption, and after finishing his literary studies, entered for the study of law in the office of Mousseau & Chapleau, Montreal. Here he devoted himself diligently to the study of his chosen calling, and the fact that while in the law office he graduated at McGill University with the degree of B.C.L., stamps him as a man of superior energy and ability. On the 11th of July, 1877, Mr. Pelletier was called to the Bar of Lower Canada, and at once commenced the practice of his profession in Montreal. Although but in his twenty-fifth year, it was quickly discovered that there was an old head on young shoulders, and ere long a large and lucrative practice was the result. Mr. Pelletier, from a very early age, took a deep interest in public questions, and in the last general election for the Quebec Legislature, he was nominated by the Conservative party against the Hon. George Duhamel, and was defeated by the small majority of 18 votes. For four prior elections the Conservative party had been defeated by overwhelming majorities. Nothing daunted, at the last general election Mr. Pelletier again placed himself in the hands of his fellow-citizens and was returned to the House of Commons with a majority of 50 votes. Professionally Mr. Pelletier stands very high in Laprairie, which county he represents; his name is familiar to all citizens, as well as in the country surrounding; he is well read in law, has unbounded industry, and his tact and good judgment in the management of his cases are conspicuous. Socially, likewise, he is a favourite. He is hardly yet in the prime of life, and is blessed with a sound constitution, and has prospects before him of increased usefulness and of attaining still higher distinction in his political as also his legal work.

THE HON. GARDNER GREEN STEVENS, Senator, Waterloo, P.Q., was born at Brompton, Quebec, on the 13th day of December, 1814, and is a son of the late Gardner Stevens, Esq., one of the early settlers of the Eastern Townships, whose family moved from the United States to Canada soon after the close of the struggle for the independence of the colonies, the family being strong adherents of the British Crown. The subject of this article received the ordinary education available in that township fifty years ago, and assisted his father in cultivating the farm until he arrived at his majority, when he took charge of a mill and store at Waterloo, County of Shefford. This position he held for ten years, but in March, 1851, resigned to become agent for the British American Loan Company, taking up his residence at Waterloo, where he has since given almost his entire time to that agency. Mr. Stevens has held many positions of public trust, having been a municipal councillor and Warden of Shefford, as well as Mayor of Waterloo. He is also a Justice of the Peace. In Waterloo he was formerly a director of the South Eastern Railway, and was a director and president of the Stanstead, Shefford & Chambly Railway, of which company he was the first treasurer. He is president of the Orford Mountain Railway and the Park Association of Waterloo, and vice-president of the Eastern Townships Bank. In 1876 he was called to the Senate of the Dominion, taking the place of the Hon. Asa B. Foster, who resigned that year. Mr. Stevens is emphatically a self-made man, and his perceptive faculties, sharpened by cultivation, have made him keenly cognizant of whatever effects any interests committed to his trust. A man of extensive reading and retentive memory, with ready powers of conversation, he is eminently qualified for public life. Accustomed to habits of industry, he appreciates this quality in others, and while he is ever ready to assist the young man who is bravely fighting the battle of life, he has no sympathy for one who shirks from hardships, or, with everything in his favour, makes shipwreck of his possessions. In a word he wants to see his country composed of men who, in their declining years, can look upon their past life with pride and satisfaction.

THE HON. SAMUEL MERNER, Senator, New Hamburg, Ont., is of Swiss parentage, having been born in Reichenbock, Canton of Berne, Switzerland, on January 20th, 1824. He was there educated, coming to Canada with his parents in 1837. He has since done the province of Ontario great service, in settling there all the Swiss people, or as many as possible of them, that emigrated to Canada. He was in business as an iron founder and furniture manufacturer for some years, and has won a high place in public esteem. In 1873 he was Warden of Waterloo, and has been Reeve of New Hamburg for some years. He ran as candidate in South Waterloo for a seat in the Canadian Assembly in 1877, but was defeated. The next year he was elected to the Commons for the same constituency and sat till 1882, when he was defeated. He was called to the Senate in 1887. In politics he is a Conservative.

MR. ROBERT WATSON, M.P., Marquette, Man., was born at Elora, Ont., in 1853. After receiving a good general education he learned the trade of a millwright, and is now a member of the firm of R. & J. Watson, machine shop and planing mills, Portage La Prairie, having removed to Manitoba in 1876. He is also president of the Central Electric Company and a leading spirit in all progressive enterprises in his district. He has been a member of the Municipal Council, and was first returned to parliament in 1882, being re-elected in 1887 and 1891. He is a Liberal in politics and strongly in favour of free trade with the United States.

MR. GEORGE BERNARD BAKER, M.A., Q.C., M.P., Missisquoi, P.Q., is the third son of the late William Baker, Esq., who represented Missisquoi in the Lower Canada Assembly from 1834 until the suspension of the constitution of the province in 1837, and is nephew of Stevens Baker, Esq., who represented the county in the same body from 1830 to 1834. His grandfather was a United Empire Loyalist. The subject of our sketch, Mr. G. B. Baker, was born at Dunham, P.Q., on the 26th of January, 1834, and received his education at the University of Bishops' College, Lennoxville, where he graduated with honours in 1855. He at once commenced the study of law, into which he put his entire energy, and was rewarded by being admitted to the Bar in 1860, sixteen years later being honoured with the position of Queen's Counsel. Mr. Baker sat for his present seat in the

MR. G. B. BAKER, M.P.

House of Commons from June, 1870, until the general election of 1874, when he retired, and was elected to the Quebec Legislature. He was re-elected to the Commons in 1878 and 1882, defeated in 1887 but successful in 1891. Mr. Baker has been from early manhood a keen politician, and has done yeoman service for the Liberal-Conservative party and policy in all the political contests of his district for many years. With long parliamentary experience and a broad grasp of political affairs, he is a valued member of the Commons, and one whose counsels are always heard with respect by his fellow members. He is especially well versed in legal matters, but there is no question of public policy brought before the House on which he is not able to express an intelligent opinion in terse and vigorous language. Personally and socially Mr. Baker is popular among the members on both sides of the House.

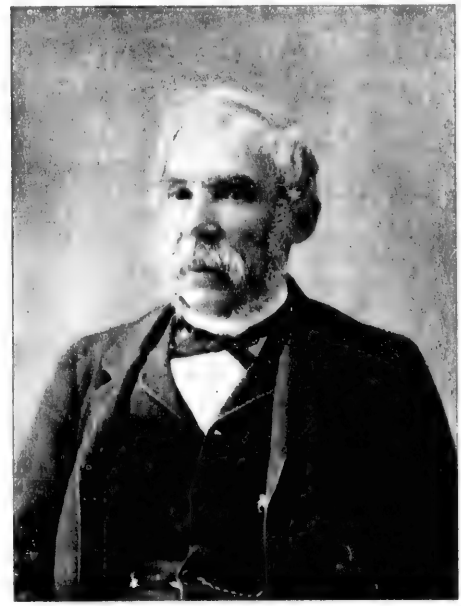
MR. JOSEPH ALEXANDER GILLIES, M.P., County of Richmond, Nova Scotia, was born at Irish Cove, County of Cape Breton, on the 7th of September, 1849. After receiving a thorough education in St. Francois Xavier College, where he graduated as M.A., Mr. Gillies studied law, and after some five years was admitted to practice in Cape Breton. He was also clerk of the peace for the County of Cape Breton from 1874 until 1881, when he resigned to fill the position of solicitor of the Cape Breton municipality, which position he still holds. He was Registrar of Probate from August, 1872, until February, 1887, when he resigned to participate as a candidate in the Dominion election of that year. He was defeated, but at the last general election was returned for the County of Richmond. In politics Mr. Gillies is a Conservative; believes in fostering all native industries, and is therefore an earnest supporter of the present government. He has for many years played an important part in the public enterprises and politics of his County and being a comparatively young man, yet the promise of a brilliant future.

MR. GEORGE HUGH MACDONNELL, M.P., West Algoma, Ontario, was born in Toronto, in the year 1851, and was educated at the Grammar schools of Toronto, Glengarry and Lennoxville, and not wishing to settle down to any regular mercantile pursuit or profession Mr. Macdonnell invested in real estate, and became interested in railroad enterprises, and ere long we find him among the leading railroad contractors of his Province, which place he still holds, and the Province is indebted to him for the successful execution of some of its most important public works. During this time the subject of our sketch took a deep interest in all political affairs, and his ability was appreciated by his fellow-citizens, who placed him in the mayoralty chair of Port Arthur for the years 1886-87-88, when he resigned. In the general election of 1891, Mr. Macdonnell was nominated by the Conservative party for the House of Commons, to which he was elected, defeating his opponent, Mr. D. F. Burke, by a majority of 438 votes. He is in the very prime of life, and at an age when man's capacity for work is greatest. Mr. Macdonnell is a clear and forcible speaker, and has the faculty of grasping the pith of a subject at once and without difficulty. He is a practical business man, whose experience and general knowledge of business affairs will make him a valuable member of the House.

MR. URBAIN LIPPE, M.P., Joliette, P.Q., is of German descent, and was born on July 21st., 1831, at L'Assomption, P.Q. His education was received at L'Assomption College, after which he studied law and qualified himself to practice as a notary. His residence is at St. Jean de Matha, P.Q., where he practises his profession. He is recognized as a leading citizen in his district, whose people gave evidence of their esteem and their faith in his ability and worth by returning him to Parliament at the last general election as member for Joliette. In politics Mr. Lippe is a Conservative.

THE HON. EDWARD MURPHY, Senator, Montreal, is better known in the business world than in the realm of politics. He is one of the most highly esteemed citizens of Montreal, and has for many years taken a leading part in its commercial life. He came to Montreal with his parents in 1824, having been born in Carlow, Ireland, in 1818. After attending school at Esson's Academy, he entered the employ of the wholesale hardware firm of Frothingham & Workman, becoming a member of the firm in 1859. He has been President of the City and District Savings Bank since 1877, having been a director since 1862. He was a Census Commissioner in 1861, and has been a member of the Board of Harbour Commissioners since 1879. He is a Justice of the Peace, and has been a Captain of Militia. He has been President of St. Patrick's Society and St. Patrick's Temperance Society, having been for years a strenuous and ardent supporter of the cause of temperance. He is a Vice President of the Natural History Society and of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society; and is a life Governor both of the General Public and Notre Dame Hospitals. In 1882 he was honoured by being made a Chevalier of the Sacred Military Order of the Holy Sepulchre. He is in politics a Liberal-Conservative. His appointment to the Senate on May 13th, 1889, was heartily commended on all sides. In his case not party service, but personal worth was the cause of the appointment.

THE HON. JABEZ B. SNOWBALL, Senator, Chatham, N.B., is a son of the Rev. John Snowball and was born at Lunenburg, N.S., on Sept. 24th, 1837. His education was received at Mount Allison College, Sackville, N.B. Going into business on the "North Shore," as that part of New Brunswick is called, he became one of the leading lumber operators on the Miramichi River, and has also been and still is largely interested in shipping. He has also had much to do with railway development in central and northern New Brunswick. His residence is in Chatham, where for years his mills have given employment to a large number of men. He has been president of the Chatham Gas Light Co., and identified with all public affairs of the town. He represented Northumberland County in the House of Commons from 1878 till 1882, being elected as the Liberal candidate. In the latter year he retired, and has since broke with his party on its trade policy. He was called to the Senate on May 1st, 1891, and is a supporter of the policy of the present Government.



THE HON. SENATOR DEBLOIS

THE HON. PIERRE ANTOINE DEBLOIS, Senator, La Salle, P.Q., was born in the city of Quebec in the year 1818, where he received his education, after which he entered into the employ of one of the leading dry goods firms of Quebec, and as soon as thoroughly posted he commenced business on his own account. Fortune, as is invariably the case when the merchant is careful and energetic, smiled on him, enabling him within a few years to retire on a neat competency. Ere long, however, he became dissatisfied with the paths of ease, and, having always had a liking for agricultural pursuits, he purchased a large farm in his county, where he at once set to work with his former energy in general farming and the raising of choice stock. Mr. DeBlois is connected with many of the agricultural societies of his Province. He has also been Mayor of the Parish of Beauport; in fact there are no matters of public interest in which he does not take an active part. On the 13th of February, 1884, Mr. DeBlois was called to the Senate of the Dominion. Although in his seventy third year, he is hale and vigorous, and at every session of the Senate may be found in his seat. The Hon. Sir A. P. Caron, Minister of Militia, is a nephew of the subject of the above sketch, who is also a strict Conservative.

The HON. WILLIAM JOHNSON ALMON, M.D., Senator, Halifax, was born in Halifax on June 27th, 1816. His grandfather served in the King's army in the Revolutionary war, and his grandmother was a descendant of the Rev. Mather Byles. The future Senator was educated at King's College, Windsor, graduating B.A. in 1834. He studied medicine at the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, graduating M.D. at the latter in 1838. He first entered Parliament in 1872 as member for Halifax County, and was called to the Senate on April 15th, 1879. In politics he is a Conservative. He is a governor of King's College, a trustee of the Nova Scotia Building Society, and consulting physician to the Halifax Hospital and Dispensary; has been President of St. George's Society and of the Halifax Club, and was also a surgeon of artillery. He married, in 1840, Elizabeth Lichenstein, daughter of the late Judge Ritchie, of Annapolis, N.S.

The HON. FRANCIS CLEMOW, Senator, Ottawa, is a son of Captain John Clemow, who served in the war of 1812, and was wounded at Queenston Heights. The son was born at Three Rivers, P.Q., on May 4th, 1821. He was educated at the Upper Canada College, Toronto, and went into business pursuits, settling in Ottawa in 1841. After some years in the general forwarding business he was appointed an official assignee under the Insolvent Act. He took an active interest in civic affairs at the Capital, and was for two years a member of the City Council. He was for years Chairman of the Board of Water Commissioners. He is a director of the Ottawa Gas Works, and has been manager for a quarter of a century. An enthusiastic Orangeman, he was for eight years County Master for Carleton County. He was called to the Senate in 1885, and in politics is a Conservative.

MR. JAMES FELDERB S. LISTER, Q.C., M.P., West Lambton, is a native of Belleville, Ont., where he was born on June 23rd, 1843. He was educated at the Sarnia Grammar School, and afterwards studied law, being admitted an attorney in 1865, and called to the Bar of Ontario in 1875. Mr. Lister is an able lawyer, and the head of the Sarnia law firm of Lister, Cowan & Mackenzie. He has had an extensive legal practice and is a well known member of the Bar, having been Crown Prosecutor for some years. In 1890 he was made a Queen's Counsel by the Government of Ontario. Mr. Lister first entered the field of Federal politics as a parliamentary candidate in 1882, and was elected, being re-elected in 1887 and 1891. He is now, therefore, thoroughly versed in parliamentary procedure, and has also a clear grasp of the public questions of the day. He is a Liberal in politics and takes an active part in the debates of the Commons and on public platforms in his native province. During the last session of Parliament Mr. Lister took a prominent part in the investigations into the affairs of the various departments of the government that were made the subject of inquiry, and his zeal and energy were recognized on his return home by a grand Liberal demonstration in his honour.

MR. JOHN YEO, M.P., Prince, and District, P.E.I., is a native of Porthill, P.E.I., where he still lives, and where he was born on June 29th, 1837. His education was received at Uxbridge, England. Returning to his native island he became as time went on a leading merchant and shipowner, and an active influence in the political affairs of the province. As far back as 1858 he was elected to represent his present constituency in the Provincial Assembly, and has continued to be its representative ever since until the present year, when he resigned to be nominated and elected to the Commons. He was a member of the Island Government in 1870, Speaker of the Assembly in 1871, and again a member of the Government from 1873 to 1879. Mr. Yeo is a prominent Freemason, and was M. W. Grand Master for Prince Edward Island in 1875. In politics he is a Liberal.

The HON. JOSEPH ROSAIRE THIBAUDEAU, Senator, Montreal, was born at Cap Santé, Portneuf County, P.Q., October 1st, 1837. His progenitors had come from France to Acadia during the French Revolution in 1789, and thence to Lower Canada. Settling in Montreal the young man entered into business life, and was formerly head of the great dry goods firm of Thibaudeau, Beliveau & Archambault. He has been for years one of the most prominent citizens of Montreal. He is President of the Royal Electric Company, and Vice-President of the Royal Canadian Insurance Company and the Bell Telephone Company, besides being interested in other important enterprises. He was called to the Senate on January 14th, 1878. On May 9th, 1890, he was appointed Sheriff of Montreal. He is in politics a Liberal.

MR. EZEKIEL MCLEOD, LL.B., Q.C., M.P., St. John, N.B., is a native of King's County, N.B. He adopted the legal profession at the close of his college days, and was called to the Bar in 1868. Establishing himself in St. John, he acquired a large practice and an excellent reputation as a lawyer. Entering the political arena, he was elected a member of the Provincial Assembly in 1882, and held the seat till 1886. During 1882-83 he was a member of the Government, with the portfolio of Attorney-General. He and his colleagues resigned office in the last named year. In 1886 he was defeated at the general election, and retired from active politics until the present year, when he was nominated for the Commons and was elected. He is a Liberal Conservative. Mr. McLeod is an able lawyer, a clever speaker, and has a thorough knowledge of political affairs in Canada.

MR. JOHN MCMILLAN, M.P., South Huron, Ontario, is a native of Scotland, having been born at Kirkconnell, Dumfries-shire, in 1823. Emigrating to Canada, he entered upon agricultural pursuits, and is to-day a leading Ontario farmer, having had the honour to be appointed, in 1880, a member of the Agricultural Commission of Ontario. Mr. McMillan has held the office of Reeve of the Township of Hallett, and for years took an active interest in municipal affairs. He was first elected to Parliament to represent South Huron, in 1882, but resigned in the following year. He was re-elected at the general election of 1887, and again in 1891. In politics he is a Liberal, and has proved himself an able representative of the farming interests of the country.

MEMBERS OF THE CABINET.

The HON. J. J. C. ABBOTT, the present Prime Minister of Canada, was born at St. Andrew's P.Q., March 12th, 1821, and received his education there and at McGill University. His father, the Rev. Joseph Abbott, was the first Anglican incumbent of St. Andrew's, and the author of "Philip Musgrave, or the Adventures of a Missionary in Canada." His mother was Harriett, daughter of the Rev. Richard Bradford, first rector of Chatham, Argenteuil County. J. J. C. Abbott was called to the Bar of Lower Canada in 1847, appointed Queen's Counsel in 1862, and graduated D.C.L. in 1867. He has had a distinguished legal career, and was standing counsel for the Canadian Pacific Railway from the incorporation of the company till the completion of the road. He represented Argenteuil in the Canadian Assembly from 1857 until the Union, and was Solicitor-General for Lower Canada for a year during 1862-63. He sat in the Commons from 1867 until 1874, was unseated in the latter year, defeated in 1878, but re-elected in 1880, unseated and re-elected in 1881, and re-elected by acclamation in 1882. In 1887 he was called to the Senate, and was a member of the Government without portfolio, and leader in the Senate until June, 1891, when he became Premier and President of the Council. Mr. Abbott was associated with Sir Hector Langevin in 1879 as a commissioner to England, relative to the Letellier incident. He is the author of the "Insolvent Act of 1884, with Notes, etc.," a measure he carried through Parliament. For several years he was Chairman of the House of Commons Committee on Banking and Commerce. He was Mayor of Montreal in 1887 and again in 1888, the first time elected by 2,000 majority, and the second time by acclamation. For ten years he was Dean of the Faculty of Law in McGill University, and was also a Governor. During the "Trent" difficulty he raised and organized the "Argenteuil Rangers," of which he was afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel. He is a director of the Bank of Montreal and the Citizens' Insurance Company, is President of the Fraser Institute, and has held many other positions of trust and honour. In 1888 he was the Government Commissioner to Australia in the matter of better trade relations and cable communication. Mr. Abbott married, in 1840, Mary, daughter of the late Very Rev. J. Bethune, D.D., Dean of Montreal.

The HON. MACKENZIE BOWELL, Minister of Customs, M.P., North Hastings, Ontario, was born at Kickinghall, Suffolk, England, on the 27th of December, 1823, and, at the age of ten years, accompanied his parents to Canada. In 1834 Mr. Bowell entered a printing office as an apprentice, and was connected with the newspaper press of Canada until political cares fell upon his shoulders. In 1857 he assisted in raising and organizing a rifle company of sixty five men, in what was known at that time as Class B, to which no aid was rendered by the Government beyond furnishing the rifles. He served on the frontier in the winter of 1864-65, during the American Rebellion, and again during the Fenian raid of 1866. He was editor and proprietor of the Belleville *Daily* and *Weekly Intelligencer* for a number of years, and was at one time President of the Dominion Press Association. For eleven years he held the chairmanship of the Board of School Trustees of Belleville. He has since he was eighteen years of age been prominently connected with the Orange institution, and was for eight years Grand Master of the Provincial Orange Grand Lodge of Ontario East, which position he resigned in 1870 on his election as Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Orange Association of British America. He was also President of the Triennial Council of Orangeism of the world, having been elected to that position at the council held in Derry, Ireland, in 1876. He was for many years President of the West Hastings Agricultural Society, Vice-President of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario, and President of the Hastings Mutual Fire Insurance Company and the Dominion Safe-Gas Company, and President of the Belleville & North Hastings Railway. Mr. Bowell began his political career in 1863, when he contested the north riding of the County of Hastings for legislative honours, as the nominee of the Conservative convention, but was defeated. In 1867 he was elected, entering Parliament therefore at Confederation. In 1872 he was re-elected. He introduced and conducted the proceedings in the House of Commons, which resulted in his moving the motion for the expulsion of Louis David Riel for the part he (Riel) had taken in ordering the shooting of Scott. Upon the resumption of power by the Conservative party, in October, 1878, Mr. Bowell was called to the Privy Council, and sworn in Minister of Customs, which office he still retains. He was re-elected to Parliament in 1882, 1887 and 1891.

The HON. SIR J. P. R. ADOLPHE CARON, K.C.M.G., Q.C., P.C., Minister of Militia and Defence, M.P., for Rimouski, was born in the City of Quebec in 1843. He is the eldest surviving son of the late Hon. R. E. Caron, Lieutenant Governor of the Provnice of Quebec. The Caron family is an ancient one, and many of its members from time to time held distinguished places in the State. Sir Adolphe received his education at the Seminary of Quebec, at Laval University, and at the University of McGill, graduating from the last named institution in 1865, and receiving the B.C.L. degree. Choosing the law as his profession, he studied under distinguished lawyers, at first with L. G. Baillairge, Q.C., and subsequently with the Hon. Sir John Rose, Bart. In May, 1879, he was appointed a Queen's Counsel. The law did not absorb his entire attention, he devoting considerable time to outside industries. He has been a director of the Stadacona Bank, Vice President of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, and also other public institutions. Sir Adolphe Caron was first returned to Parliament in March, 1873. Ever since that time he has been re-elected to the House, being at two general elections returned by acclamation. He has proved himself on every occasion an industrious and practical member of the House of Commons, and those who observed him closely had no difficulty in predicting that sooner or later his abilities would be recognized in a substantial manner. Sir John Macdonald, who was a keen observer, always on the *qui vive* for talent, soon discovered that there was no little worth in Mr. Caron, and the discovery resulted in his being sworn on November 9th, 1880, a member of the Privy Council and Minister of Militia. Matters ran along smoothly until the winter of 1885, when the news spread like wildfire that several policemen and civilians had fallen before a body of armed rebels in the North West. The theatre of revolt was far away; it could not be reached by railroad, for almost interminable stretches of wilderness lay before whomsoever should go there to re-assert the majesty of the law. Here was Sir Adolphe's opportunity, and he rose to the occasion. He was not discouraged, and there was no hesitation on his part. Promptly and firmly he grappled with the difficulty. The celerity with which he placed his troops at different points in the territories, in the face of long and difficult marching, and at an inclement season, has left him a bright page in the military annals of the Dominion of Canada. It is doubtful if there is to be found in the history of ordinary wars a record showing more promptness of design and action than this uprising enabled our militia department to display. His Excellency the Marquis of Lansdowne, then Governor General, a man of superior judgment, recognized the efficiency of the minister in this time of peril, and communicated the fact to the Imperial Government, recommending that he should receive due recognition from the Crown. That recognition came, and the laurels which he had nobly won were crowned by knighthood. At the last general election Sir Adolphe was a candidate not alone for Rimouski, but also for the County of Chicoutimi. In the latter he was defeated by his Liberal opponent, Mr. Savard, by a majority of 118, but in Rimouski Sir Adolphe carried the day by a majority of 271. Ever since entering politics he has represented the Province of Quebec in the House of Commons, and he has grown to see the day when nominated that he does not receive the vote of many of the political opponents of his party.

The HON. JOHN CARLING, Senator, London, Ont., and Minister of Agriculture, is the youngest son of the late Thomas Carling, a native of Yorkshire, England, who came to Canada in 1818, and the following year settled in the County of Middlesex. The subject of this article, Mr. John Carling, was born in the township of London, Ont., on the 23rd of January, 1828, and was educated in the public school there. When but a young man he became connected with the Carling Company, brewers, London, Ont., and for a number of years was an active member. He took quite an interest in all public matters. He was an active member of the London school board from 1850 to 1854, and a member of the city council from 1854 to 1858. He was for several years a director of the Great Western Railway Company, the London & Bruce Railway Company, and was also first chairman of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of London, Ont., for the construction of new works. Mr. Carling's *début* in the political world was in 1857, when he aspired to Legislative honours, and was returned to the Canadian Assembly by his Conservative friends by a large majority over the Liberal candidate, the late Hon. Senator Leonard, who was then

mayor of the City of London. This seat he held continuously up to the time of Confederation. In 1862 he made his first appearance as a cabinet minister, having been appointed Receiver General. At the first general election after Confederation, Mr. Carling was elected to the House of Commons and was likewise returned as a member of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, in which he was appointed Minister of Agriculture and Public Works in the Sandfield Macdonald administration, which portfolio he retained until 1871, when fortune went against the administration and it was forced to resign. Mr. Carling was returned to the House of Commons in 1878. In 1882 he was made Postmaster-General, which position he held until 1885, and during his term proved himself, as in the past, a careful, capable and popular minister. Mr. Carling resigned the postmaster-generalship in 1885, and became Minister of Agriculture. He was called to the Senate in 1891, and retained his old portfolio of Minister of Agriculture. The Hon. John Carling, though one of the most unobtrusive, is one of the most industrious and well informed members of the Parliament of Canada. He is thoroughly master of his own department, and in official, as in private life, is one of the most courteous and approachable of men. He is often referred to as the silent member, and is none the less respected on that account. When occasion requires it his voice is heard, but he is not a man to seek pretexts for inflicting wearisome speeches either on parliament or the country.

The Hon. John Costigan, J.P., P.C., Minister of Inland Revenue, M.P., Victoria, N.B., was born at St. Nicholas, in the Province of Quebec, on February 1st, 1835, and was educated at the College of St. Annes, after which he removed to New Brunswick, where, for many years, he was connected with provincial public affairs. He was at one time registrar of deeds for Victoria County, and also a judge of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for New Brunswick. From an early age he gave evidence of the sound intellectual qualities which in after years became so conspicuous, following out with persistency any course he had mapped out. Mr. Costigan's advent in political life was in 1861, when many of the prominent inhabitants of Victoria County requested him to offer himself as a candidate for the Legislature. To this he consented and was elected, taking his seat in the New Brunswick Assembly until 1866, when he was defeated. During that period he was regarded as one of the ablest men in the House. After confederation, at the first general election, he was returned to the House of Commons, and has held his seat for Victoria County ever since. He was sworn a member of the Privy Council, and Minister of Inland Revenue, on May 23rd, 1882, which position he still occupies. In May, 1872, Mr. Costigan moved an address in the House of Commons, praying His Excellency the Governor-General to disallow the New Brunswick School Act, on the ground "that said law is unjust and causes much uneasiness among the Roman Catholic population." Prior to the introduction of these resolutions, parties had gone up and down through New Brunswick, declaring that the Province must have a system of free, non-sectarian public schools, and that every man, according to his real and personal property, would be taxed to maintain the educational system. So far this was considered good. The province had, for many years previously, made liberal grants for education, but the schools were under denominational control; there was no thorough system of inspection; no uniform course of instruction, and subjects were taught on the old-fashioned parrot plan, an old teacher standing behind the educational bulwarks, driving education home with a birch rod. Consequently it was thought a wise and progressive movement to reduce this chaos of catechism and birch, arithmetic and letters, into one harmonious, efficient and enlightened system. The new idea carried the province by storm. The new law, however, based upon the free school principle, was very distasteful to the Roman Catholic minority, who sturdily protested against it. Mr. Costigan, as their spokesman in the House of Commons, moved, on May 14th, 1873, "That the Government should advise His Excellency to disallow the acts passed by the New Brunswick Legislature." The resolutions were carried, but on the 5th of November, in the same year, the Government was defeated, Sir John falling under the burden of the Pacific Scandal. The reformers were returned to power, which placed Mr. Anglin, of the St. John *Freeman*, and a prominent Roman Catholic, in the speaker's chair. During this session Mr. Costigan arose and moved a resolution, which contained these words: "That the Government should advise His Excellency to disallow the act passed by the New Brunswick Legislature." Mr. Speaker Anglin's support ended in this case with putting the resolution. The entire country knew that he had the Roman Catholic interests at heart, but it was not policy at this time to press matters, inexpedient, of course to embarrass his Government, though this was the very plan that he himself had suggested when Sir John was in office. This left Mr. Costigan to fight the battle alone. The Governor-General did not disallow the New Brunswick School Act. Although the act was not repealed, Mr. Costigan's exertions were rewarded, however, for the anti-Catholic provision was expunged. On the 6th of May, 1874, Mr. Costigan moved for an address to Her Majesty praying that an act be passed amending the British North American Act of 1867, by providing that every religious denomination in New Brunswick shall continue to possess and enjoy all such rights with regard to their schools as they possessed and enjoyed at the passage of the said act, etc. This motion, however, was subsequently withdrawn. On the 8th of March, 1875, he once more moved a resolution praying for the passage of an act amending the British North America Act, by providing that the Roman Catholic inhabitants of New Brunswick shall have the same rights, privileges, etc., as are enjoyed and possessed by the Roman Catholic minority of Ontario and the Protestant minority of Quebec, which, after amendment, was carried. One of Mr. Costigan's other notable acts in Parliament was the submission in 1882 of "The Costigan Irish Resolutions," praying that Her Majesty might grant Home Rule to Ireland on the colonial self government plan, likewise praying for the relief of "suspects," and asking other ameliorations. Mr. Costigan's career has been a brilliant one. He is a clear-headed, firm administrator, and thoroughly understands every detail of the work of his department, and as well is he esteemed by his constituents that a few years ago they presented him with a splendid residence in Ottawa.

The Hon. Joseph Adolphe Chapleau, LL.D., Q.C., P.C., the present Secretary of State, M.P., Terrebonne, P.Q., comes of a family which emigrated from France, and settled in the seigniory of Terrebonne in the early days of the colony of New France. He was born at St. Therese, in the County of Terrebonne, on November 9, 1840, and, after his early schooling in the College of Terrebonne, he finished his education at the College of St. Hyacinthe. The Province of Quebec can point to many of her sons who, born and bred within her borders, like LaFontaine, Cartier, Chauveau and others, have taken high places among the foremost of the country of Canada, and Mr. Chapleau gave early promise that the frank and fearless schoolboy would grow up to make a name for himself and his province as a leader of men. After leaving college he studied assiduously for the Bar, and speedily after passing won in the practice of his profession a brilliant reputation as a criminal jurist. He was engaged in many important cases, which have passed into the volumes of Law Reports, and among them was the defence of Lepine in the trials for treason after the first Red River Rebellion. At that time there were no railways west of St. Paul and he had to travel by stage from thence to Winnipeg. He had been called to the Bar in 1861, and twelve years later was appointed Queen's Counsel, but in the meantime the confederation of the provinces had occurred, and the brilliant and ambitious young lawyer was elected by acclamation in September, 1867, for his native County of Terrebonne, and took his seat in December of that year in the first Legislature of the Province of Quebec under the new constitution. In February, 1873, he entered the administration as Solicitor General, under Mr. Ouimet, and held that portfolio until the resignation of the ministry. In 1876 he again took office as Provincial Secretary and Registrar, under the Hon. Mr. DeBoucherville, until the *coup d'etat*, of Lieutenant-Governor Letellier, in March, 1878, dismissed from office Mr. DeBoucherville's Cabinet, which had an overwhelming majority in both houses. This high handed proceeding afforded Mr. Chapleau an unusual opportunity of displaying his powers as a constitutional lawyer and as leader of a political party. In the elections which followed the dissolution of the Legislature by the Lieutenant-Governor, the new Government, under Mr. Joly, carried 32 constituencies out of 65, and at a meeting of the Legislature, Mr. Turcotte, who had been elected as a Conservative, was elected Speaker, upon motion of Mr. Joly, and with his own vote, leaving the House equally divided, 32 and 32. Mr. Angers, who was the Government leader in the House of Assembly, under Mr. DeBoucherville's premiership, had been defeated at the polls, and Mr. Chapleau was selected as leader of the Opposition. Never had a leader such a devoted following as was his during the nineteen months the battle lasted. The battle was unceasing both in the Legislature and on the hustings throughout the Province, between the two sessions of 1878 and 1879. The young leader challenged the Government. His fervid eloquence roused the people in many a mass meeting of voters throughout the province, and his tactical skill as leader was shown in the masterly way he held his party together, until he returned to power victorious, without the loss of one of his followers. Lieutenant Governor Robitaille, who had succeeded the Hon. Mr. Letellier as Lieutenant Governor of Quebec, called on Mr. Chapleau to form an administration in 1879, and he remained Premier of the province until 1882, when he entered upon the larger arena of Federal politics as Secretary of State for the Dominion, which office he still holds. His native County of Terrebonne returned him by acclamation for the House of Commons, and he has continued to hold the same seat ever since at each succeeding election. Mr. Chapleau held for some time the chair of Criminal Jurisprudence, and he now holds the chair of International Law at the Montreal branch of Laval University. He is a Doctor of Laws of the University. He is a Commander of the Legion of Honour of France and Commander of the Roman Order of St. Gregory the Great. In 1884 he went to British Columbia to enquire into the very difficult question of Chinese immigration into that province. His report upon the subject attracted great attention not only here but in the United States and Europe, for the question has caused great trouble to the Australasian colonies of England and the Pacific States of America. It fell to his lot to organize the new "Bureau of Public Printing and Stationery," which is in the Department of the Secretary of State, a task which he has performed with so much practical ability that the "bureau" is unexcelled anywhere in perfection of equipment and efficiency. In addition to his public duties Mr. Chapleau is also Vice President of *La Credit Foncier Franco Canadien* and a director of the City & District Savings Bank of Montreal. His influence is not confined to his own province. His name is the widest known and the most influential among the many hundreds of thousands of French-Canadians in the United States, and he is by that means a well known personality to political leaders in that country. Mr. Chapleau has a special claim upon his compatriots of English speech. In 1876 he married an English Protestant lady, the daughter of Colonel King, of Sherbrooke, and, therefore, besides having in the highest degree the gift of eloquence which distinguishes the French race, he is eloquent in two languages. The great French-Canadian statesman, Sir George Cartier, early recognized the promise of Mr. Chapleau's youth, and in him Sir George's dash and energy repeats itself continually. In the last election he took charge of the fortunes of the Conservative party in the district of Montreal with a vigour and power of organization which testified to renewed health and strength and to the fact that he is a born leader of men, with the swift *coup d'œil* of the general and the dash of the leader of the squadron of cavalry. In speaking his voice is clear and has a peculiar sympathetic power which is very effective and, whether he is pleading in persuasive accents for a client, or is breaking forth into some fiery and impassioned utterance before a political assembly, he is always completely possessed by his subject, and always succeeds in impressing his hearers with the earnestness of his own conviction. Our readers will see by his portrait that Mr. Chapleau's personal appearance is very prepossessing. His manner is suave with the courteous dignity of the old school. His stature is a little above the middle height. Altogether our French compatriots have much reason to be proud of the type, and the English Canadians can feel that he is a statesman who is able by his wide sympathy to comprehend their national peculiarities also.

The Hon. Sir John S. D. Thompson, K.C.M.G., Q.C., P.C., Minister of Justice and M.P. for Antigonish, N.S., was born at Halifax on the 10th of November, 1844, and was educated at the common schools and the Free Church Academy in his native city. He was called to the Bar of Nova Scotia in July, 1865, and was appointed Queen's Counsel in May, 1879. For six years he was alderman for the city of Halifax, and a member of the Board of School Commissioners for five, being for some time chairman of the board. He was also a member of the Senate of the University of Halifax. For the two years preceding his removal to Ottawa he was honorary lecturer on Evidence and the Construction of Statutes in the Halifax Law School. Sir John's political life commenced in 1877, when he was elected a member of the Nova Scotia Legislature for Antigonish county by a majority of 517 votes. At the general elections of 1878 he was returned by the same constituency by acclamation, and the same year was appointed Attorney General, when he was again returned by acclamation. On the retirement of the Hon. Mr. Holmes, in 1882, he was chosen Premier and Attorney-General; and at the election which followed he was returned by a majority of over 500 votes. In July, 1882, he resigned office and was appointed one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, which office he held until the 25th of September, 1885, when he resigned, and was chosen by Sir John A. Macdonald to fill the important office of Minister of Justice and Attorney-General for the Dominion of Canada. He was first elected to the House of Commons as member for Antigonish County in October, 1885, on entering the Cabinet, was re-elected at the general election of 1887, and again in 1891. For services in connection with the fishery negotiations between Canada and the United States Sir John was, in 1888, created a K.C.M.G. Sir John Thompson received the honorary degree of LL.D from the Ottawa University two years ago. He has now held the office of Minister of Justice longer than any other minister since confederation, with the single exception of Sir John Macdonald.

The Hon. George E. Foster, B.A., D.C.L., P.C., Minister of Finance and M.P., Kings, N.B., is of Loyalist descent and was born in the County of Carleton, N.B., in 1847. He was educated at the public schools of King's County and the University of New Brunswick, graduating from the latter in 1868 with the degree of B.A. In 1872-3 he spent some time at Edinburgh and Heidelberg Universities. After graduating in Fredericton he spent some four years as a teacher in advanced schools, including the Ladies' High School and the Baptist Academy, Fredericton; and from 1872 to 1879 held the professorship of Classics and History in the University of New Brunswick. Acadia College, N.S., in 1883 conferred on him the degree of D.C.L. During the period of his professorship and for some years after he took a leading part in temperance work, delivering addresses not only in Canada but in various cities of the United States. He was first returned to parliament in 1882, but the election being protested he resigned and was promptly re elected. On December 10th, 1885, he was sworn of the Privy Council and accepted the portfolio of Minister of Marine, which he held until May 20th, 1888, when he became Minister of Finance, a position he still retains. He has been continually re elected to represent Kings, N.B., since 1882. He is a hard worker, clear thinker, a brilliant speaker, and one of the ablest members of the Liberal Conservative party.

The Hon. Charles Hibbert Tupper, LL.B., Q.C., P.C., Minister of Marine and Fisheries, M.P. for Pictou, N.S., is the second son of Sir Charles Tupper. He was born at Amherst, N.S., on the 3rd of August, 1855. Mr. Tupper was educated at Windsor Academy, in the County of Hants, and Province of Nova Scotia; at McGill College, Montreal, where he won the Governor General's Scholarship, and at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., where he obtained the degree of LL.B. He studied his profession in the office of the present Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, the Hon. James McDonald, and was called to the Bar in 1878. He became a member of the firm of McDonald, Rigby & Tupper, and, after the elevation to the Bench of his senior partners, a member of the firm of Thompson, Graham & Tupper. On the elevation of his senior partner, now Sir John Thompson, to the Bench of Nova Scotia, he became a member of the firm of Graham & Tupper, after

wards Graham, Tupper & Borden, and subsequently Graham, Tupper, Borden & Parker. In 1882, before he was 27 years of age, Mr. Tupper was offered the unanimous nomination in the general election for Pictou County. He accepted and entered the field against a veteran Liberal champion, Mr. Carmichael, whom he defeated by 284 votes. In 1887 he was re-elected for Pictou County by a majority of 595 votes, and in June, 1888, being called to the Cabinet by Sir John Macdonald, as Minister of Marine and Fisheries, he was returned by acclamation. At the last general election his majority was 725 votes. Mr. Tupper married in September, 1879, the eldest daughter of the Chief Justice of Nova Scotia.

The Hon. J. G. Haggart, P.C., Postmaster General and M.P., South Lanark, is a son of John Haggart, Esq., of Breadalbane, Perthshire, Scotland, and Isabella Graham, of the Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, Scotland, who emigrated to Perth, Ont., where the subject of this sketch was born November 14th, 1836. Hon. Mr. Haggart is a mill owner and a prominent citizen of Perth, of which he has been mayor. In 1867 and again in 1869 he unsuccessfully contested South Lanark for a seat in the Ontario Assembly. Entering the wider field of Dominion politics he was returned to parliament in 1872, and has been re elected at every general election since. In the house he has always taken an active part in its deliberations, and on August 6th, 1888, was sworn of the Privy Council and appointed Postmaster-General, a position he has since held. On his appointment to office he was returned to the house by acclamation. In politics he has always been a supporter of the policy of the Liberal Conservative party.

The Hon. Edgar Dewdney, C.E., P.C., who resides at Ottawa, is Minister of the Interior, Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, and M.P. for Assiniboia East, N.W.T. He was born in Devonshire, England, and after receiving a thorough school and college education, he adopted civil engineering as his profession. Mr. Dewdney, being anxious to cast his lot in the new world, emigrated to British Columbia in 1859 and took an active part in the development of that province while it was a Crown colony. He was sent by his fellow-citizens of Kootenay, in 1868, to represent them in the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia, which seat he retained until the fall of 1869. In 1872 Mr. Dewdney was returned to the House of Commons at Ottawa, holding his seat until 1879, when he was appointed Indian Commissioner. Mr. Dewdney received further honours for his past services, for on the 3rd of December, 1881, he was appointed Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Territories, which chair he filled until the 3rd of July, 1888, when he was sworn a member of the Privy Council and appointed Minister of the Interior, and, on the 3rd of August following, *ex officio* Superintendent General of Indian Affairs. On the 12th of September, 1888, Mr. Dewdney was elected to the House of Commons by acclamation to represent Assiniboia, N.W.T., and at the last general election he retained his seat by a majority of 650 votes. In politics he is a Liberal-Conservative, but not biased. Perhaps in the whole history of gentlemen connected with civil engineering in this country, there is no record that one will pause to admire with greater pleasure than that of Mr. Dewdney. His progress has been continuous; he has passed from one position to another still higher, with great rapidity, yet this is not due to any political influence, for members on both sides of politics have joined in bearing testimony to Mr. Dewdney's ability

Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, B.C.L., Q.C., P.C., M.P., Quebec East.—No man in Canadian public life has a more honourable personal record, or stands higher in the estimation of his fellows as a high-minded and courteous gentleman than the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, the leader of Her Majesty's loyal Opposition. Whatever men may think of his political views, there is but one opinion regarding the profound sincerity and candour of the man. When occasion has demanded it, as on the occasion of his eulogy of his great opponet, Sir John Macdonald, after the death of the latter, he has shown the ability and the will to sink all partisan thoughts with a magnanimity worthy of the highest manhood and the grandest statesmanship. Whoever has known the spell breathed by the fervid oratory of Wilfrid Laurier at his best, has a pleasant memory that even the most bitter partisanship cannot obliterate. Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, was born at St. Lin, L'Assomption, Province of Quebec, on the 24th day of November, 1841. He is descended from a distinguished French family, who were among the first to settle in Canada. His father was the late Carolus Laurier, who in his lifetime was a provincial land surveyor. The leader of the Liberal party was educated at the College of L'Assomption, and having finished his literary course there, was entered for the study of law in the office of the Hon. R. Laflamme, Q.C., where he devoted himself diligently to the mastery of his chosen calling, and in due time was called to the Bar of Lower Canada. This was in the year 1865, but the previous year he had taken at McGill University the degree of B.C.L. In October, 1880, he was appointed Queen's Counsel. From an early age Mr. Laurier has taken a deep interest in all great public questions. He gave his attention to literature and journalism, and for a period edited *Le Défricheur* newspaper. He was an earnest advocate of temperance, and was a delegate to the Dominion Prohibitory Convention, held in Montreal in 1875. His ambition to enter public life was realized in 1871, when, at the general election, he was elected to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec, as the representative of Drummond and Arthabaska. He remained in the Legislature until January, 1874, when he resigned in order to contest the same seat in the House of Commons. On taking his seat in the House of Commons his brilliant abilities and high character were at once acknowledged. Sir John A. Macdonald, through the Pacific Railway transactions of the Government, had been relegated to the Opposition benches, and the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie had been called upon to form an administration. Mr. Laurier was invited by the new Premier to enter his Cabinet, and he was sworn a member of the Privy Council in September, 1877, and given the portfolio of Inland Revenue. This office he retained until the following year, when Mr. Mackenzie Government resigned. On seeking re-election in his old constituency at the general election which followed, he was rejected, but the Hon. J. Thibaudeau having resigned his seat in Quebec East, the Hon. Mr. Laurier was elected as his successor, since which time he has represented that constituency. On the retirement of the Hon. Edward Blake, in 1887, in consequence of ill health, from the leadership of the Liberal party in the House of Commons, the Hon Mr. Laurier was unanimously chosen as his successor. The speeches of the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier have always shown that he lacked neither arguments nor words wherewith to clothe them. He is recognized by both political parties as the most polished orator in the House of Commons, and his genial nature has made every member a friend and an admirer of the gifted leader of the Liberals of Canada.

The Hon. John Jones Ross, M.D., Senator, De La Durantaye, P.Q., is a son of the late G. McIntosh Ross, Esq., of St. Annes, formerly a West Indian merchant, and Marie Louise Gouin. Dr. Ross was born at Quebec, on the 16th of August, 1833, and in 1856 married Marie Arline, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Lanouette, of Champlain. After receiving a thorough education, both in English and Classics, he went to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, as also McGill College, in which institutions he graduated as M.D. and surgeon. He is now president of the Provincial College of Physicians and Surgeons. He is honorary-president of the Champlain Agricultural Society, and was for eight years a member of the Agricultural Council of Quebec. In 1875 the doctor was elected vice-president of the North Shore Railway Company. From an early age he became interested in politics, and represented Champlain in the Canadian Assembly from 1861 until the Union. In 1867 he was appointed to the Legislative Council of Quebec. In February, 1873, he became a member of the Executive Council of Quebec, which position he resigned in August, 1874, but was re-appointed on the 27th of January, 1876, holding his seat until March, 1878, when the ministry was dismissed by the Lieutenant-Governor. He was re appointed a member of the Executive Council and Speaker of the Legislative Council in October, 1879, and was Commissioner of Public Works from July, 1881, to March, 1882, when he retired from the Cabinet. On the resignation of the Mousseau ministry, in January, 1884, Dr. Ross formed an administration, becoming Premier and Commissioner of Public Works; and in January, 1887, he resigned with his colleagues. He represented Champlain in the Commons from confederation to the general election of 1874, when he resigned. On the 12th of April, 1887, he was called by Royal proclamation to the Senate. Dr. Ross has always been a strong Conservative. During the last session of Parliament, upon the appointment of Hon. A. Lacoste to the chief justiceship of Quebec, Dr. Ross was appointed Speaker of the Senate.

Mr. Peter White, M.P., North Renfrew, Ontario, and Speaker of the House of Commons. Among the Conservative members of Parliament representing the Province of Ontario at Ottawa, Mr. Peter White holds a prominent position. He is of Scotch descent, being the son of the late Colonel Peter White, who settled at Pembroke, Ontario, in 1828. Here the Colonel was one of the first settlers, and may well be said to have been one of the founders of this thriving town. The son, Peter, was born in August, 1838, at Pembroke, where he also received his education, which was one eminently fitting him for the business life upon which he in later years entered. On attaining manhood he commenced business on his own account as a lumber merchant, in which he has been successfully engaged ever since. Mr. Peter White has always been prominently connected with local politics, and some years before his entry upon a parliamentary career, interested himself in the affairs of the town of Pembroke. He has held the office of Reeve of the town of Pembroke, and during his term of office fulfilled the duties in a most exemplary manner. During certain portions of the year he employs a large number of men, who, together with all residents in the locality, have for him the highest respect and esteem. The first time Mr. White came forward in the Conservative interests as a parliamentary candidate, he was unsuccessful. This was in the year 1878. Two years afterwards he carried the day, holding the membership for the County of North Renfrew until the 14th September, 1874, when he was unseated on petition. At the election which followed he was defeated, but was the successful candidate on the 22nd of January, 1876, at the election caused by the seat, then held by Mr. Wm. Murray, being declared vacant. Since 1876 he has continued to represent the North Renfrew constituency, holding the post against all opposition, and being re-elected at the general elections in 1878, 1882, 1887 and 1891. From the foregoing it will be seen that Mr. White's political career has not been one of unqualified success, but throughout he has been proof against all attacks of partizanship, and has continued to hold firmly to his Conservative principles. In the House he is an untiring worker, always at hand to guard the interests of his county and the country at large. He is a very effective speaker and a man of energy and perseverance, and one who cannot be disheartened by apparent failure. Mr. White resides at Pembroke, in the Valley of the Ottawa River, where the headquarters of his business is located. In private as well as in parliamentary life he has gained, by his steadfast integrity, a high place in the esteem of his fellows. At the opening of the present Parliament Hon. Mr. White had the high honour paid him of being unanimously elected Speaker of the House of Commons, a position for which his judicial fairness of mind and long parliamentary experience eminently fitted him, a fact that was warmly acknowledged by Sir John Macdonald in proposing the new Speaker, and as frankly endorsed by the leader of the Opposition

Mr. John George Bourinot, C.M.G., LL.D., D.C.L., Clerk of the House of Commons, is a son of the late Senator Bourinot, and a grandson of Judge Marshall of Nova Scotia. He was born at Sydney, C.B., October 24th, 1837, and educated under the tutorship of Rev. W. T. Porter, and at Trinity College, Toronto, where he took several scholarships. He founded the Halifax *Reporter* in 1860, and from 1861 till Confederation was chief official reporter of the Nova Scotia Assembly. In 1868 he was appointed to the staff of the Senate, and in 1873 to that of the House, where he was successively appointed second clerk assistant, first clerk assistant and, in 1888, clerk of the House. He is the author of many valuable works, including "Parliamentary Procedure," "Manual of the Constitutional History of Canada" and "Federal Government in Canada," and has been a frequent contributor to leading English and American periodicals. He has been secretary of the Royal Society of Canada since 1882, is a member of the Council of Trinity University, Toronto; the American Historical Association, and the American Academy of Political Science. He is an honorary LL.D. of Queen's, Kingston; D.C.L. of Trinity, Toronto, and of King's College, Windsor, N.S. He has lectured before Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Trinity and other universities, and as a scholar and writer, especially upon political and historical subjects, he has a more than continental reputation. He was made a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in the year 1890.

PROMINENT CITIZENS AND BUSINESS FIRMS OF OTTAWA.

KIRBY BROS., Chemists and Druggists, 105 Bank street.—Those who are not druggists can scarcely form an idea of the difficulties which have to be met by those who take up the practice of pharmacy. To begin with, a long apprenticeship has to be gone through, with an accompanying course of study, before the most critical examination may be attempted; and thus it will be seen that the druggist has to undergo a course of training somewhat similar to that of the physician. When this examination has been successfully passed the student is at liberty to open business on his own account. It is a profession to which is entailed a large amount of responsibility and some degree of anxiety, for even a slight mistake in dispensing a prescription might cause an awful accident. The druggist, it must also be remembered, is, generally, like the doctor, the servant of the public, and may be called upon to act in his occupation at all hours. From these facts it will be seen that druggists should be, and in most cases are, highly respected members of the community. A most reliable and respectable firm may be found in Messrs. Kirby Bros., whose business occupies a prominent corner store on Bank and Maria streets. They established this business in 1880, but their energy, conscientiousness and attention to the wants of their now numerous connection has given them a large share of city patronage. Their store covers an area of one thousand square feet and contains very handsome hard wood fittings, and the shelves are adorned by nicely labelled flint glass bottles, porcelain and Wedgewood pots, etc., containing part of the drugs, while the stock also includes a large assortment of toilet articles, patent medicines, perfumery, etc. The dispensing department is under the direct supervision of Messrs. Kirby Bros., who employ two qualified men to assist them. The firm consists of Mr. H. S., and Mr. R. H. Kirby, both of whom are graduates of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, and whose care and skill in their business is building up a very satisfactory trade.

J. MARTIN, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Flour, Feed and Grain, 169 and 171 Rideau street.—In reviewing the commercial and industrial interests of Ottawa, it is exceptionally gratifying to make special mention of the leading manufacturing houses and the important branches of business. No industry can be of more direct import to the masses than that of the dealer in flour, feed and grain. Among the leading and reliable houses actively engaged in this connection is that of Mrs. J. Martin, who may be said to do a leading business in the capital. This important enterprise was founded in 1861, and during the long intervening period of years, exceeding a quarter of a century, has been attended with uninterrupted prosperity. The premises occupied are centrally and eligibly located at 169 and 171 Rideau street, and are spacious and commodious, three suitable flats about 100 x 50 feet being utilized in the prosecution of trade. A large grist mill is in continual operation in the rear of the store, and it is fitted up from basement to attic with every requirement of this branch of business. The flour dealt in, as as well as that manufactured on the premises, is all of the highest character, and for purity and general excellence is unsurpassed in the Ottawa valley—in fact, in the Dominion. Mrs. Martin handles specially products in flour, feed and grain, from the celebrated mills of Rathburn & Co., Ogilvie's, and many other first-class mills. Business has so increased that a branch store is now conducted at the corner of Bank and McLaren streets, and at both houses a large and growing trade is done. Mrs. Martin is a lady who has shown wonderful executive ability and business tact in carrying on so successfully this enterprise, which it must be admitted is not congenial to her sex. She is a business woman whose influence on the trade of the house has been marked, and much credit is due to her management for energy, enterprise and ability.

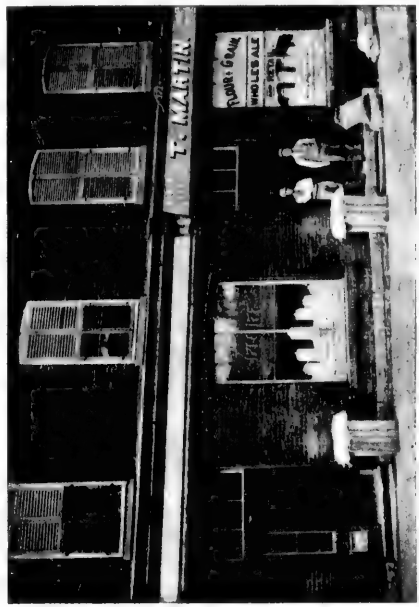
CANADIAN GRANITE CO., Ltd., Canal Basin, Ottawa; C. J. Roger, Manager. Office, Queen street. Many of the oldest monuments and most ancient erections in the world have been built of granite, which is the most durable of all stones. The pyramids of Egypt are made of huge blocks of this stone, and Cleopatra's Needle, which now stands on the Thames Embankment at London, is formed of one immense block of granite about 73 feet in length, and the sculptured hieroglyphics in the hard stone are almost as plain to-day as when they were carved hundreds of years ago. The stone is used now as universally as ever for building and monumental purposes, and is supplied to the public in the Capital city by the Canadian Granite Co., Ltd. This firm was established in 1885, and has done a large and constantly increasing trade ever since. The works at the Canal Basin occupy as much as six acres of ground, and fifty skilful and competent workmen are constantly employed throughout the year. All the tools and machinery are of the most modern description, and the excellence of the workmanship has given the company a very high reputation. The material is of the best quality. The granite is obtained from the Company's own quarry at Kingston, Ont., while they import foreign marble largely. The trade is supplied in any quantity, and specimens and designs are furnished on application. A specialty is made of tombstones, monuments, granite paving-blocks, mantel-pieces, &c., and all orders are executed with care and despatch. The connection of the firm extends from Halifax to British Columbia, and this fact alone will testify to the largeness of their operations. The officers of the company are, Mr. A. Maclean, President; Mr. J. C. Roger, Secretary-Treasurer, and Mr. C. J. Roger, who is manager of the whole immense concern. These gentlemen are prominent and highly respected business men, and their honorable and upright dealings, combined with their persistent energy and enterprise, have been the cause of the company's marvellous success.

MRS. S. S. SLINN, Baker and Confectioner, 163 Bank street.—The manufacture of the "staff of life" is a very responsible occupation, for its constant use in the household constitutes it one of those articles which must be pure and properly made. A good bakery is essential to the health of any town or village, and Ottawa possesses several. One of the foremost is the establishment of Mrs. S. S. Slinn, which has been running for the last eleven years and has gained a name for the finest bread in the city. Everything on the premises is perfectly clean and well suited for the perfect manufacture of that most necessary article of diet. Only the best qualities of flour are used and the bread is guaranteed to contain no alum, ammonia or other deleterious substances. The store and bakery occupy an area of eighteen hundred square feet and the former is fitted with handsome furniture, counters and glass cases containing specimens of confectionery and other products of the baker's art; whilst the latter contains the ovens, which are made on the most modern and improved plan. In the large trade done thirteen persons are constantly employed, some in the store and bakery and others to deliver the bread to all parts of the city. "Slinn's" choice Vienna bread is well known and much appreciated in Ottawa by all classes of the inhabitants. Mr. S. S. Slinn, who conducted the business with steadily-growing success for ten years, died a little over a year ago. It has since been carried on by his widow. Mrs. S. S. Slinn, who is a most obliging lady, always attentive to the requirements of her customers, and she certainly merits the still steadily growing success and popularity of her establishment.

COL. LAY, AMERICAN CONSUL GENERAL.

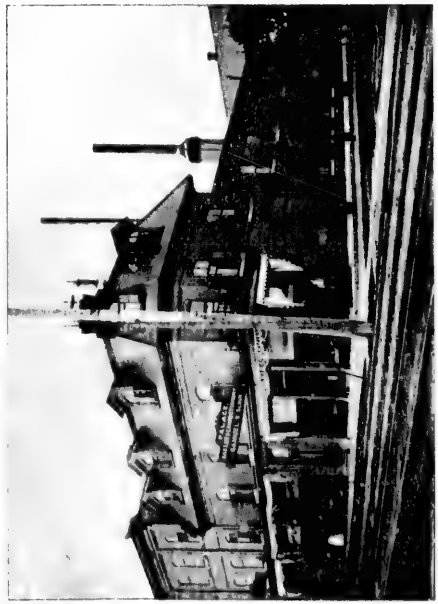
COL. RICHARD G. LAY, American Consul General, 100 Wellington street.—Throughout the world it has been noticed and acknowledged that American citizens, wherever they have visited, settled or been stationed in official positions or otherwise, are, as a rule, men of the highest personal honour, and whose dealings and actions are characterized by the broad spirit of manliness, tempered with zeal, enterprise and discretion, that has made the United States, with its 63,000,000 of souls, one of the great nations of the world. It is peculiarly fitting, therefore, that in this special work on Ottawa, a short biography should appear of the American Consul General in the person of Mr. R. G. Lay, who resides here, and who has learned to respect and love Canada, its country, and Canadians as a people, whose glory may only be rising when that of many an Old World dynasty is fading away. Mr. Lay was born near Washington, D.C., in the year 1834, where he received his early education, taking an academic course fitting him for any position in life, his superior natural abilities rapidly bringing him to the front. He was early connected with the United States army, joining the infantry corps, in which he served twelve years, when quite a young man. Previous to the late Civil War he was in the army serving on the frontier, and afterwards took an active and prominent part all through the strife. He was an Al military man and was soon promoted, rising step by step, holding the rank of Brevet Lieut. Colonel when he retired in 1871. Mr. Lay was at Gettysburg and other battles, and can tell many interesting episodes of the war. After the year 1871 we find him direct representing the Peruvian Government at Savannah, and for some years in New York city engaged in the mining business. In the latter place he carried on an extensive enterprise, and met with marked success. It might also be mentioned that during the war he was a parole prisoner in Texas, under General Van Dorn, and was exchanged in 1861. Colonel Lay was connected with the 5th and 6th Corps, and few there are who can tell a story to please in better style and with greater ease of expression than Col. Lay. He married a New York lady, and both he and his wife are popular in the best social circles in Ottawa. During the two years in which he has been consul here, business has progressed wonderfully, the office which Mr. Lay holds being that of General American Consul, which, of course, is above the mere consulate office previously established in this city. He has the Province of Ontario, and practically the whole of Western Canada under his control, that is to say, all the consulates report through him. Mr. Lay is an esteemed citizen, and is liberal and broad in his views as regards nationality, his social qualities, proverbial hospitalities, and charming personality having made him a general favourite in the Capital. He is a member of the Rideau Club, and is always found during office hours at 100 Wellington street; in fact, he is a splendid example of "the right man in the right place."

ESTABLISHMENT OF KIRBY BROS.—(See preceding page.)

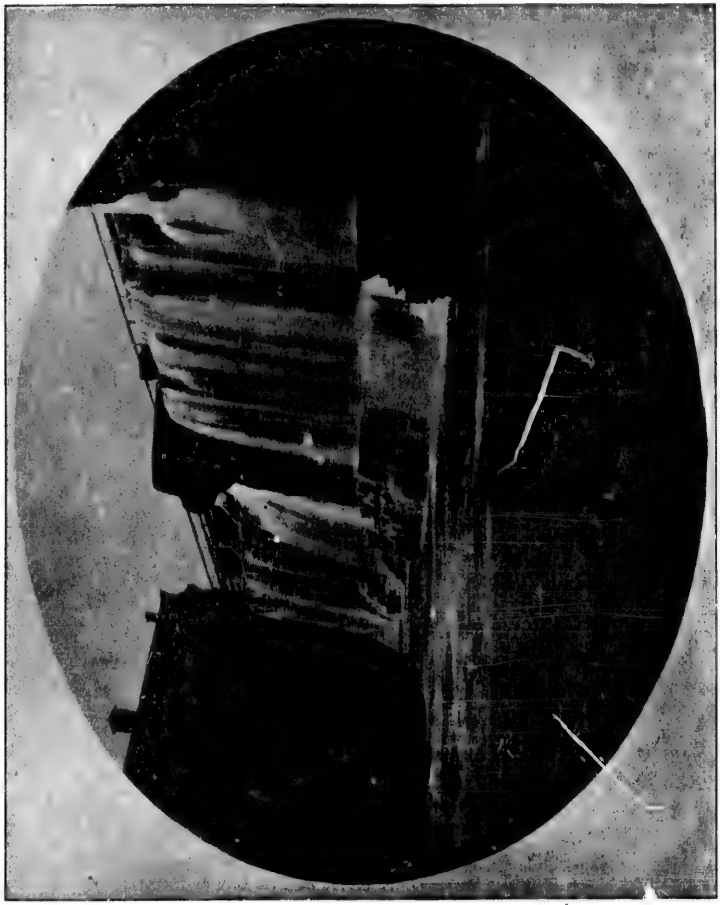


MARTIN'S WHOLESALE AND RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT.—(See preceding page.)

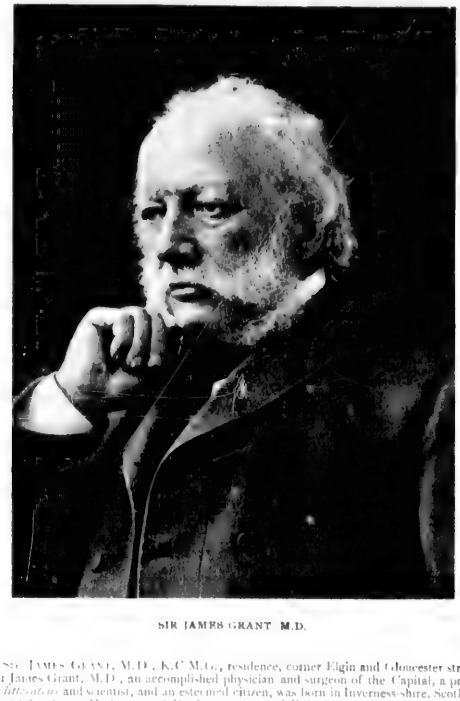
WORKS OF THE CANADIAN GRANITE CO.—(See preceding page.)



PALACE BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY, MRS. S. S. SLINN PROPRIETOR.—(See preceding page.)



THE LOWER RIDEAU FALLS IN SUMMER.



SIR JAMES GRANT M.D.

SIR JAMES GRANT, M.D., K.C.M.G., residence, corner Elgin and Gloucester streets. Sir James Grant, M.D., an accomplished physician and surgeon of the Capital, a prominent *littérateur* and scientist, and an esteemed citizen, was born in Inverness-shire, Scotland, August 8th, 1830. He is a son of Dr. James Grant, of Edinburg, many years a prominent surgeon in Glengarry, Ontario, and grandson of James Grant, Esq., author of "Essays on the Origin of Society" and "Thoughts on the Origin and Descent of the Gael." It might be mentioned that these works were prize essays, with all Scotland in competition, Mr. Grant being awarded the prize [illegible], which his grandson still keeps and treasures rightly. When the grandfather died in 1835 he was called the "Father of the Scottish Bar." These facts are merely stated to show the distinguished ancestry of our subject, who, it will be seen, is refined, educated and highly cultured, and is the veritable present Scottish chief of the Grants of Carrimony, Inverness-shire. When but one year old his mother, Jane Ord, a Highlander, brought him to Canada in her arms, the family settling at Martintown, in the County of Glengarry, Ontario. The child grew up and was afterward educated at Queen's College, Kingston, and in medicine at McGill College, Montreal, graduating in 1854. Then the young man, Dr. Grant, was distinguished for the high standard of his professional accomplishments, [illegible] years spent for himself in Ottawa, where, by his superior abilities and close attention to [illegible] he was soon in possession of a [illegible] and [illegible] practice; which will be seen from the fact that he was physician to Lord Monck, as well as Lord Lisgar, Lord Dufferin, Marquis of Lorne, Lord [illegible] and to the present highly esteemed Governor General. He has been highly honored as a professional man, being [illegible] in almost every movement of their [illegible]. He has been president of the Mechanics Institute, Ottawa, of the Literary and Scientific Society of the same city; and has held the position of president of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario; was also a member of the International Medical Congress held at Philadelphia in 1876 and was made one of its two vice presidents in surgery; and at the International Medical Congress of the World, held in Washington, 1887, he was one of the vice presidents; is a corresponding member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, and of the Botanical Society of Canada. Besides, he is a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons at Edinburgh and member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London; being a [illegible] was also of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Fellow of the Geological Society of England, and is consulting physician to the Protestant as well as the Catholic General Hospital of this city. The multiplicity of these official occupations has not withheld him from taking an active part in a variety of useful public institutions or operations, whether social, scientific, secretary, philanthropic, political or religious. In the world of letters he is widely and favorably known, having published many articles in Canadian and British periodicals and a large number of essays on medical and scientific subjects, some of which have attracted much attention, having been literally [illegible] distinguished writers in Germany and other countries. Sir James Grant is a man to whose enlightened mind Canada is greatly indebted, he having also taken an active and prominent part in politics. Politically he is a life-long Conservative, and for eight years represented Russell County in the Dominion House and during this time was diligent in the discharge of his duties and guarded the interests of his constituents with wisdom and faithfulness, and, one might add, with eminent satisfaction, as repeated election to the same seat bears testimony. Dr. Grant early saw the need of a railroad across the continent through British territory, and took an active part in the enterprise by introducing into Parliament the original Pacific Railroad Bill. He also favoured warmly the question of admission of the North-West Territories and British Columbia into confederation, and advocated the movement by his speeches in Parliament. As a speaker he is calm, clear and forcible, always using the most sententious and apt language, being supported by a fine personal appearance, wonderful and apt stores of memory, and a candidness of character that breaks down all barriers of prejudice. For twenty-five years Dr. Grant has been actively and successfully before the public, and has a desirable, honourable, in fact an enviable career. He is a man of active temperament, and although his profession has had sufficient energetic attention to make his medical career successful, yet he found time to fill with credit, ability and zeal, the political offices to which the suffrages of his fellow citizens have elected him, and as a legislator has given his earnest support to all measures which, in his judgment, were calculated to benefit the Dominion.

JAMES A. JARVIS, Tent, Sail and Awning Manufacturer; factory, 242 Wellington street.—There is, perhaps, no city in Canada more picturesque in its location and surroundings than Ottawa, it having risen from a state of primeval simplicity and forest gloom when the red man reared his wigwam on the banks of the fair flowing Ottawa, or Grand River, to a city of metropolitan greatness, where noble spires and glittering minarets pierce the bright azure. Here are almost innumerable resorts for the camper, who during the summer months must perforce visit "Hog's Back" or any of the many other places; and there is no centre of activity in the Dominion where the manufacture of tents and awnings is of greater practical importance. Among the lately established and extensive factories engaged in the manufacture of not only tents and awnings of all descriptions, but also flags, boat and yacht sails, steamboat awnings, tarpaulins, horse and wagon covers and life buoys, is that known as the Dominion Manufacturing Co., of which Mr. J. A. Jarvis is sole conductor and proprietor. This gentleman, who has a desirable and enviable reputation as a sail and tent maker in this city, began business for himself early in 1861, and though having to compete with older established houses he has nevertheless met with a flattering degree of success. The premises occupied are conveniently located at 242 Wellington street, and are suitable and commodious, comprising two flats 44 x 30 feet in dimensions. Mr. Jarvis is a very popular and thoroughly reliable workman, and his well established reputation and extensive operations have drawn about him a wide and steadily increasing circle of patrons. He always uses superior goods in the manufacture of awnings; they last longer by two or three years than those made by other firms, while his prices are the lowest compatible with a living business. Flags of all nations are tastefully and skillfully made, all necessities in heraldry being provided by Jarvis, he having in stock the coats of arms of the various countries of the world. Vaccining flags are made to order, and satisfaction is guaranteed. A specialty is made of verandah screens, material being made specially for this purpose. Employment is furnished to from seven to eight hands, the number being more or less according to the trade, which is large and growing. Mr. Jarvis is a thoroughly experienced and accomplished tent and sail maker, having worked in the leading American cities, in Toronto for eight years, and lastly with the National Manufacturing Company of this city, being altogether 25 years at this branch of business. Personally he is an estimable citizen; as a flag maker he is a patriot, revering always the Union Jack as the noblest standard in Christendom, and is a courteous, kind, and attentive business man. He is clever and careful in all dealings, and never says one thing while he means another; is one of Nature's noblemen, and his future prospects are the very brightest.

JOHN M. GARLAND, Wholesale Dry Goods, 36 to 40 O'Connor street.—Few lines of business require the constant handling of so large a stock as that of dry goods, and when these are sold wholesale the assortment must be especially large and complete. The wholesale dry goods trade of Ottawa is very considerable, and it would indeed be an omission if this work were published without any mention of the well known house of Mr. J. M. Garland. He opened this establishment, which now occupies so important a position amongst the commercial enterprises of the Capital, in 1879, and has built up a very large trade. Formerly he occupied a store on Sparks street, but has lately removed to his present more convenient warerooms on O'Connor street. The premises are sixty-six by forty-two feet in dimensions, four floors; and the whole of this space is devoted to the extensive and select assortment of goods, both imported and Canadian. Mr. Garland makes a specialty of staple goods, and keeps all the finest qualities. Being a direct importer and having an intimate knowledge of the best markets, he can offer the closest prices as well as most liberal terms to his numerous customers. Employment is given to fourteen assistants in the warehouse, and the large trade done throughout the Ottawa Valley will show at once the necessity for this number. No pains and expense are spared to make the stock the most complete in the city, and the flourishing business enjoyed by Mr. Garland, who is a native of Canada, is well merited, his whole career having been characterized by straightforward and upright dealing.

WHOLESALE HOUSE OF JOHN M. GARLAND

MISS MARY SCOTT.

ANNIE LAWYER, M.D., C.M.

MISS MARY SCOTT, Editor and Business Manager of the *Woman's Journal*.—Though Ottawa as the Parliamentary Capital and seat of Federal Government gathers within its boundaries many notabilities, not only from every part of the Dominion, but from all civilized countries, there is probably no individual more beloved than the subject of this sketch. Miss Scott was born in this city, then called Bytown, her father being one of its business men, and for years a member of the city council. Her mother is a niece of the late Hon. Thomas McKay (formerly of Rideau Hall), while her eldest brother is a partner in the McKay Milling Company. One brother fills an honoured place in the employ of the Pillsbury Milling Co., of Minneapolis, while the youngest is making his mark in the employ of Messrs. Goldie & McCulloch, of Galt. To the dauntless courage and wisdom of her mother, who fought many of life's battles with a fearless spirit and smiling face, "Our Editor" owes much. Her childhood was that of a romping girl, full of life and spirits, with a fondness for observing the world from the branches of the highest tree she could climb. Her early education was received from such educationalists as Prof. N. B. Webster and Miss A. M. Harmon, whose teaching will live in the lives of their pupils when they have been called home to their reward. The two last years of her school life were spent in Montreal, at Bute House, under the wise and loving guidance of Miss Annie McIntosh, where she received a blessing that brightened all her after life. Her first Christian work, after school days were over, was that of Sunday School teaching; when she taught a class in St. Andrew's Church Sunday School under Rev. D. M. Gordon's superintendence. Her twelve girls have been with her since they came out of the infant class, and her aim is to send them out into the world earnest Christian specialists. In her, Rev. T. W. Herridge, the present pastor, finds a valuable helper in his labours. Like many others the "arrest of thought" on the temperance question came to her, and she joined the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, beginning as a member of one of the committees, steadily increasing her work, until she accepted the honourable position which she now so ably fills. Energetic, she is well suited to the position of business manager; of high literary attainments and gifted with considerable humour, her position as a journalist is one for which she is admirably adapted. The *Woman's Journal* began from small beginnings, with one subscriber in 1884. It now has a circulation of almost 4,000, and goes over the world from New Zealand and Japan to Newfoundland. It is the organ of the Woman's Christian Temperance Unions of the Dominion of Canada, and reports their work, which is becoming a factor in the progress of the world. Although the organ of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, it is Miss Scott's own property, as she bought it out three years ago and publishes it at 26 Albert street, Ottawa, which is her mother's home. Beautifully situated in the centre of the city, on the top flat of her comfortable home-like house is her office, which is a characteristic "den." Here are the piles of temperance literature, which are sent out as premiums for *Journal* subscriptions, and samples of papers from all over the world. The place abounds with pictures, among which are some photographic representations of the "old masters" and some of the world's workers. Newspaper work does not take up all her time, however, as she is Superintendent of the Counties of Carleton and Russell, and is hoping to see the W.C.T.U. obtain a stronghold in these places. With a wider horizon, she was appointed one of the National Council of Women for Canada, which is looking to the federation of all women's societies, this appointment being suggested by Miss Willard at the W.C.T.U. Convention, at St. John, N.B., in June last. Not only in W.C.T.U., but also in the young women's work or that of the "Y's," as they are called, is our editor interested, and especially the children's efforts call for her sympathy and help. The Kitchen Garden, or Domestic Kindergarten, where little children learn housekeeping, is one of her pet schemes, and she hopes again to establish the classes which have been for a time given up for lack of suitable rooms. Miss Scott has contributed largely to the Canadian and American press, and is very grateful for the many acts of kindness done for her by her brethren of the press. Ambitious in the extension of true Christianity among her fellow men in all its phases, whether in the scriptural education of the young or in the advance of prohibition she is not surpassed. As a woman one meets with a personality pleasant and charming, while within and unseen is a heart full of sympathy, tenderness and devotion.

ANNIE LAWYER, M.D., C.M., Residence 424 Maria street.—Every age is one of more or less transition; the race is never at a standstill; it is ever in retrogression or progression. This century is peculiarly one of progression—progression towards complete life. This is the age par excellence in which the feminine point of view is rising in importance; woman is no more apparently the passive element of the race. It is now reluctantly conceded that she has some right; just how much "everyone," says a well known lady writer of the age, "is endeavouring to define and divine, and sometimes they become entangled in a labyrinth of ornate figures of speech. History of all ages and all nations, while treating of the original growth and decline of kingdoms and governments, teaches that civilization, from the highest point attained by the Greeks, away down to now, was always gauged and accurately judged by the nation's treatment of their women. For the courage, strength, devotion and self abnegation of women we have but to look at Joan D'Arc, Flora Macdonald, Charlotte Corday, gentle Florence Nightingale or Grace Darling, while the woman of to-day who, as the subject of our sketch, Annie Lawyer, M.D., C.M., possessed of those sterling qualities of pluck and energy, combined with that tenderness and superior ability only found in their sex, is enabled to press her way through a medical course, and to alleviate the sufferings of women, is indeed, in her sphere, deserving of due mention and respect, even reaching admiration. This special work on Ottawa would be incomplete without our short biography of Dr. Annie Lawyer, of 424 Maria street, who is not only the only lady doctor in the Capital, but of the whole Dominion, who is to day a successful and independent medical practitioner. Like many prominent persons Dr. Lawyer was born what the world calls poor. She was born in the year 1858 in the little town of Morrisburg, Ontario, her father dying when quite young, his widow and three daughters being left practically penniless. However, being blessed with sound health built up on a farm, and inherited from sturdy German parents, as well as possessing rare mental endowments and that prize the Queen of the World—a good mother, our subject received a first class education. From her earliest recollections the doctress was a "book-worm," and can tell how, in her childish days, when set to spin with the ever romantic wheel, she would have a book fastened upstairs for her, making a point never to lose an opportunity, which perhaps is one of the secrets of her marked success. Space will not permit detail of her early life, though replete with interest, how she and her sister, for only two of the family lived, grew to womanhood, how the moulding of character went on until our subject at the early age of sixteen years began teaching school. From this time on her career has been more or less public. For ten years she taught successfully near her old home at Morrisburg, and was always popular socially and otherwise, her prudent judgment, high mindedness, proverbial hospitality, keen perceptive power, wonderful application to study, coupled with her ambition, fitting her for higher spheres. Accordingly she prepared matriculation work at Ottawa, her present home, and entered Queen's College, Kingston, having earned her own money to take a full medical course, which is well known to be very expensive, and while difficult for men from an examination standpoint, for a lady not of superior talent and energy it would be impossible. The first year at College is always an epoch of life that the average freshman would fain let the Lethean waters of forgetfulness pass over, but not so with Dr. Lawyer; for she was of too good sense to go through having or to bite an apple held in the hands of a dressed up skeleton as "mother of medicine," and though her whole experience cannot be detailed it suffices to say that after suffering taunts and being left alone, "not spoken to by fellow students for about six months, she had the honour of wiping out forever the horrible and barbarous practice of initiation, at Queen's, and with her womanly grace and dignity taught the students individually to each mind their own business and not to interfere with another." The remainder of her course was happy and most enjoyable, she being very popular throughout; which will be easily seen from the fact that she was chosen as a representative of the Women's College at the reunion in 1885. During the summer months between college terms, she studied for three years with Dr. Hickey at Morrisburg and one year at Dr. Dupin's office at Kingston, at the same time taking a summer session and attending the hospitals of that city. In 1888 she graduated and was the valedictorian of her class, her address being rich in thought and brilliant in execution, and one which proved a wealth of knowledge of medicine, the high standard of her professional accomplishment and the high estimation in which she was held by her fellow students, irrespective of sex, but broad based on personal worth. She at once began practice in Ottawa, that is in July, 1888, and in March of the same year went

to New York and remained till July taking a post graduate course, visiting dispensaries and hospitals of that city, and returned thoroughly conversant with the practical as well as the theoretical treatment of human ills. She is a lover of her profession, and in it is an honour and an ornament, having to-day a lucrative, influential and steadily increasing practice. She thinks deeply and carefully on all subjects, always reaching the "inner facts of things," and believes that every student should attend some city hospitals for a session before attempting the practice of medicine, as the large dispensaries and infirmaries where men of time-proven reputation are in constant attendance are the true centres of medical education. Her success as a practitioner in Ottawa, considering that she is the first and only woman to take a stand among old and experienced male physicians, has been wonderful and at the same time eminently well deserved. Dr. Lawyer has a peculiarly charming personality, is quick and clever with patients, only treating her own sex of course; her range of acquirements are unusually varied and extensive; the stores of her memory are clear and accurate, and her habits notwithstanding the many calls upon her time, are perseveringly studious all opportunities being turned to account. As a physician she is skilful, and is generous to a fault, believing in regulating fees to circumstances, and fellow feeling with suffering above and beyond mere pecuniary interests. In private life she is a person of really conversational powers and great friendliness of spirit yet of a remarkable firmness and solidity of character; she is a lover of pets, owning a good horse, dog, peacock, bob-o-link, canaries and prairie chickens, as well as a cosy and comfortable home. In Ottawa she is widely and favourably known, and her brief biography will be read with interest by a host of friends.

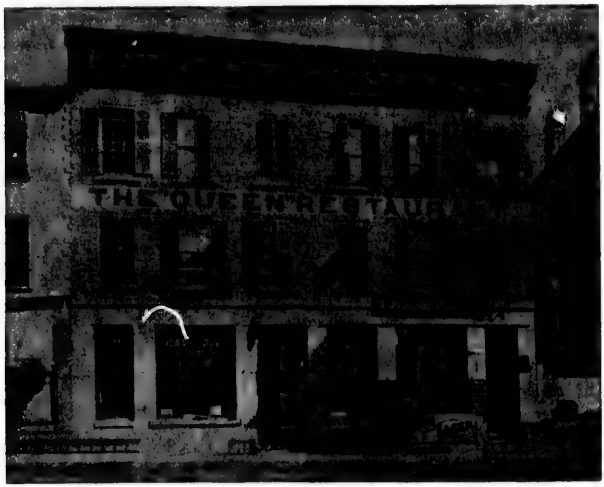
MR. A. E. LUSSIER

MR. ALFRED E. LUSSIER, B.A., Barrister and Solicitor, Law Chambers, 569 Sussex street, upstairs. In publishing a review of the commercial and industrial resources of Ottawa, it comes within the scope of this work to include the legal profession. Competition is necessarily keen in a centre like this in the professions, as well as in industry and commerce, and only those who can combine with ability energy and perseverance, rise above the contracted atmosphere of the proverbial pettifogger. Among those members of the bar who have given sure proof that a successful career awaits them in the practice of law, is Mr. A. E. Lussier, B.A., whose law chambers are eligibly and centrally located at 569 Sussex street. This gentleman was born at Glen Falls, Warren County, New York, on 10th September, 1865, and though an American by birth, he came here when but nine years of age, and is a thorough Canadian in the sense that it is understood by men who intend to make Canada a great nation. Our subject is of French parents who settled in Ottawa in 1874, where the youth, Alfred Edmund, received a sound classical education at the Ottawa University. At the early age of twenty-one years, when most young men are just beginning a university course, Mr. Lussier, who all through his college life had been known as an able and energetic student, proved his superior mental capacity beyond doubt by graduating with the degree of B.A., "*maxima cum laude*," taking second place in the competition for Pope's medal, which is well known to be a standing of high honor. This was in the year 1886, when he at once began reading law in the office of Messrs. Scott, MacTavish & MacCraken, afterwards continuing study with Mr. M. J. Gorman, and finally with Messrs. Pinhey, Christie & Christie. During his three years' course Mr. Lussier had a brilliant record, capturing the third scholarship in the first intermediate, and first scholarship in second intermediate, while on his final he took the very creditable stand of third as solicitor and fifth on Bar. These facts are merely mentioned to show the high standard of his professional accomplishment, and as a pleasant proof that industry and ability, coupled with the highest integrity, will win their way. On September 2nd, 1889, the young Blackstonian donned the "ermine," and on the next day was enrolled as a solicitor, beginning practice about ten days after at his present admirable location. From the beginning Mr. Lussier was senior member of the firm of Lussier and Routhier, until the sad death of Mr. Magloire Routhier on 23rd December, 1890, separated the two promising young lawyers. Mr. Lussier found ample scope for the display of his forensic talent and legal acumen, and during his two years active practice here, he has drawn about him a large and influential clientelle. As counsel or pleader he is strong, because he is prudent, quick and clever, and always gains the confidence and respect of his clients. In civil, commercial or criminal law Mr. Lussier is thoroughly conversant, and has few equals at his age as a general practitioner, having handled with great ability and credit many difficult cases. With "gentlemen of the long robe," either of the senior or junior bar, he is a favorite, being a young man of pleasant address and of an affable and active disposition. Mr. Lussier has been married since 1886, and both he and his wife are popular socially and otherwise. He is joint corresponding secretary for the Alumni Association of the College of Ottawa, and is an active and prominent member of the Catholic Foresters, Capital Court No. 203. A generous heart, a manly, straightforward character, an unblemished reputation, profound legal learning, such are the sterling qualities that make Mr. Alfred E. Lussier an honor and an ornament to the Canadian Bar.

C. R. CUNNINGHAM, Manager Metropolitan Loan & Savings Co and Insurance Representative, 110 Wellington street.—This work, where many public men are given notice and where the commercial and industrial enterprises of Ottawa are described, would be gravely wanting and wholly incomplete without a short biography of Mr. C. R. Cunningham, of 110 Wellington street. This estimable citizen is of Scotch descent, being born at Stewarton, Ayrshire, Scotland, in the year 1837, and received his early education there at Brownlee's Academy, afterwards completing his studies in Glasgow. At a very early age the subject of our sketch gave evidence of possessing accurate financial knowledge and very capable business qualities, and was for seven years engaged as a wholesale and retail grocer in Glasgow. He was successful in every respect; but being offered a lucrative position as representative of the well-known dry goods and grocery house of Messrs. Herr & Dixon, in Ottawa, Canada he accepted, and settled in this city then but a small place, in 1852. He ably and most creditably represented his firm for five years, when in 1857 he again entered business for himself, this time, however, in dry goods alone, being one of the favourably known firm of Cunningham, Barclay & Lindsay. Unbounded prosperity attended their prudent and conservative management, but in 1870 Mr. Cunningham sold out, his ambition not yet being satisfied. In 1872 his superior education and business ability were appreciated and he was appointed secretary-treasurer of the commissioners for building the water works in this city, being also in the

MR. C. R. CUNNINGHAM.

same year chosen as secretary-treasurer for the Metropolitan Loan & Savings Co., and he still maintains the latter position, while it might be mentioned that this company, which is to day stronger in its resources and better managed than at any former period of its history, owes its marked progress and success in the Capital largely to the energy, enterprise and rare executive ability of Charles R. Cunningham. In 1877 he resigned his position on the water works, an office for which he was eminently qualified and which he ably filled, and devoted his whole time to the Loan & Savings Company, afterwards taking an agency for several prominent insurance companies. He now represents the North British and Mercantile, the Royal Canadian and the Commercial Union Fire Insurance companies, all reliable and time-proven, and whose interests here Mr. Cunningham has materially advanced, being an accomplished, ready and well informed insurance agent. Personally Mr. Cunningham is an esteemed citizen, and is a gentleman with whom friendship is sincere and sacred. He is courteous in his manner, kindly in all his relations, and his education and abilities demand the term "intellectual," he being conversant with most of the standard literature by ancient and modern authors. He has the honour of founding the Athenæum Literary Institute, has been for many years school trustee, and from 1871 to 1886 has been alderman, first for St. George's Ward (1871-72), and then Victoria Ward (1881-86), having in all had had 14 years of public life. His whole history is a pleasant proof that industry and ability coupled with the highest integrity, will win their way, and that honesty in representation is always the best policy.



THE "QUEEN" HOTEL AND RESTAURANT, J. H. SPENCER, PROPRIETOR.

QUEEN HOTEL, 13 and 15 Elgin street.—Those visitors to Ottawa who wish to stay at a quiet, well-arranged hotel, and at the same time where the charges are very moderate, should patronize the Queen Hotel and restaurant. It is situated in a central position on Elgin street, within easy distance of the Houses of Parliament and Departmental Buildings. The building occupied is a large cut stone structure, covering an area of sixty-six hundred square feet. The interior is all that can be desired. The whole establishment has been lately renovated and refurnished in the most modern and tasteful style. The carpets, decorations and furniture are neat and luxurious and the general arrangement of the hotel is most convenient. Hot and cold water baths are provided, and the whole house is lighted with electric light and fitted with electric bells throughout. There is accommodation for thirty guests, and all that is possible is done to make them feel perfectly at home and thoroughly satisfied with their temporary stopping place. There is a first class restaurant in connection with the hotel, where a liberal table, excellent cookery and prompt service are the distinguishing features. The bar contains a well assorted stock of wines, liquors and cigars, both imported and domestic, and is elegantly fitted with hard wood counters, mirrors and other decorations. The proprietor makes a specialty in catering for public dinners. Twenty persons are employed in attending to the wants of the numerous patrons. The Queen Hotel is undoubtedly the best $1.00 per day house in Ottawa. The proprietor, Mr J. H. Spencer, is a native of Kingston, Ont., for many years manager for Mr. M. Kavanagh, deceased, formerly proprietor of the old Queen's, but has resided in the Capital for the past twenty five years. His enterprise, push and courteous manner to all have made him personally very popular and his hotel one of the favourites in this city.

OTTAWA GRANITE AND MARBLE WORKS, J. W. McDonald, proprietor, corner Sparks and Wellington streets.—This flourishing business was founded by Mr. Francis Wright, who in 1888 was succeeded by the present proprietor, Mr. J. W. McDonald. It is one of the most popular concerns in the city of Ottawa and district. The workshops and yards are situated on the corner of Sparks and Wellington streets, covering a considerable area of land. Machinery necessary to the proper working of marble and stone is found upon these premises, and constant employment is given to a staff of experienced hands. The business carried on consists of wholesale dealing in marble and granite and the manufacture of monuments, memorial tablets, mantels, baptismal fonts, headstones, etc., in all of which branches the work is steadily gaining large proportions. The sculpture done by this house is noted for its beauty of design and excellence of workmanship and is steadily gaining a wide reputation for the proprietor. Mr. J. W. McDonald was formerly connected with the firm of R. McDonald & Son, who operate a wholesale marble business at Arnprior, Ont., and had considerable experience in the United States in his special line. Mr. McDonald is the sole representative in Ottawa and its district of the Arnprior Marble Co. He is a man of wide experience in this line of business, with which he has been connected for many years, and is generally respected and esteemed by all with whom he comes in contact.

W. GRAHAM, Hardware Merchant, 185 Bank street.—The manufacture of hardware is one of the most important industries of the world. Thousands of people are employed in Birmingham, Sheffield, Leeds, and other English towns in the production of those goods, without which it would be difficult to perform the simplest action, so remarkably has the use of these articles become habituated to our daily life. From the moment when the iron ore is brought out of the ground to the time when it enters our houses, stores, workshops or farms, in the form of knives, forks, pans, tools or agricultural implements, it undergoes a complicated process of manufacture, and the very commonest articles sold in a hardware store are, when one remembers the wonderful machinery and the human skill expended in their production, really works of art. Mr. W. Graham, of 185 Bank street, who opened in 1890, has one of the most select and modern stocks in the city. Since his establishment his success has been very gratifying to himself. The store is eighty by twenty feet in size, and is fitted with counters and shelves in the neatest style. An examination of the stock, part of which is displayed behind the handsome plate glass windows, will well repay prospective purchasers. It comprises a complete and well assorted selection of shelf and builders' hardware, house furnishings and tinware; and a specialty is made of fine cutlery of the best European and American manufacture, of which Mr. Graham keeps one of the finest stocks in the city. Two obliging and attentive assistants are employed to cope with the ever-increasing trade. This line of business is one in which most people must take an interest, owing to the universal use of its goods, and Mr. W. Graham's object since commencing has been to satisfy all who deal with him and to obtain as soon as possible all the latest novelties. Mr. Graham, a native of Ottawa, is an energetic and pushing business man.

KENNEY BROS., Merchant Tailors, 84 Sparks street.—The Messrs. Kenney, the members of the above mentioned firm, are well known and highly respected in Ottawa as gentlemen and first class tailors who are thoroughly competent in all branches of the business. They are natives of the Emerald Isle, coming from Dublin, and settled in Ottawa in the year 1874. Here they established themselves in business as merchant tailors in the year 1875, and have since that date, by their uniform courtesy and ability, succeeded in building up a trade and reputation second to none in the Capital. Their premises are eligibly located on the principal thoroughfare in the city, at No. 84 Sparks street, and are fitted with all the most modern conveniences for the accommodation of a large and varied stock, as well as the comfort of their numerous patrons. The effect produced by the large plate mirrors and richly coloured trimmings is decidedly artistic. Here the customer can choose from one of the best selected stocks of cloths in Ottawa, imported from the leading makers in England and Scotland, while the patterns are the latest and most modern designs. The Messrs. Kenney are well known as expert cutters, and can therefore guarantee a perfect fit in every instance. A specialty is made of pants, they having for some years been the leading firm in this particular line in the city. The stock of West of England trouserings is always kept fully assorted and will be found replete with the most recent novelties. Kenney Bros. also have an efficient traveller who looks after the interests of the firm throughout the Dominion. Judging from past successes, it is only just to predict for them a still more prosperous and brilliant future. They make it a point to employ none but the best operatives, so that their numerous customers can always rely upon their garments being turned out in a perfectly satisfactory manner

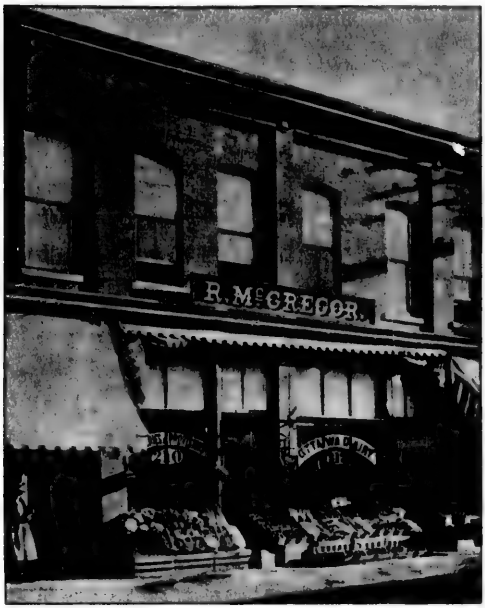
ALEX. DANCEY, Tobacconist, 78 Sparks street.—The habit of smoking has become well nigh universal, almost all adult males using the weed in some shape, or to a more or less degree, thus causing an enormous demand for cigars, tobacco and kindred goods. The Capital consumes perhaps as much tobacco in proportion to its size as any other city on the continent. Among the many energetic men engaged in catering to the desire for smokers' requisites in Ottawa, few are more popular than Alex. Dancey, whose stand is conveniently located at No. 78 Sparks street. Although established so lately as the year 1890, Mr. Dancey has rapidly acquired a reputation and trade unexcelled in town. His premises are easily reached from any portion of the city, and are among the most enticing on that portion of Sparks street. The handsome show window is filled with a choice assortment of the goods that can be procured within, compelling the notice of all passers. The interior is luxuriously fitted with all the most modern conveniences for the comfort of patrons, while the fine showcases, mirrors, neat furniture, etc., afford a pleasing effect. The stock is well selected and comprises, among other things, tobacco, cut and plug, of the best quality, cigars of home and foreign manufacture, a specialty being made of those from Havana; Cigarettes of all kinds, including those from Egypt and Turkey; matches of all sorts, with many other things too numerous to mention. A select assortment is kept of smokers' requisites, such as pouches, jars, cigar and cigarette holders and cases, and a hundred and one other little knick knacks and smallwares required by smokers. Besides the above Mr. Dancey also has a tonsorial parlor in connection with his establishment, where his many customers may be shaved or have their hair cut with comfort. This apartment is fitted in a luxurious manner and can vie with any other like it in the city.

OTTAWA GRANITE AND MARBLE WORKS.

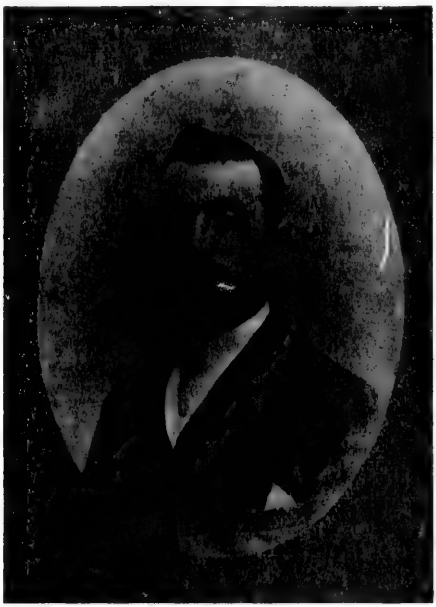
MISS BERTHA WRIGHT, founder of the Home for Friendless Women, superintendent of the Young Women's Christian Institute and the Ottawa Gospel Mission Union.—A great American prose writer has said, "An institution is but the lengthened shadow of one man"; giving such examples as the Reformation of Luther; Quakerism of Fox: Methodism of Wesley; Abolition of Clarkson; while hundreds of the grandest institutions of the world are the lengthened shadow of "God's noblest work—a woman." As down the stream of time during the swiftly passing ages countless myriads of mortals have been borne, little thought has been recorded as having been given to the great accomplishments of women; but history very forcibly tells us that it is in times of stress and terror, of emergency, of war, that their courage, devotion and self-abnegation have been noticed, in such examples as Grace Darling, gentle Florence Nightingale, Catherine Douglass and Queen Isabella of Spain to whose self-sacrifice is due the discovery of America. These examples are all of fame in a broad public character, while there is another kind of greatness, closely allied to the above, and which emanates from the same source—love, and of which our subject, Miss Bertha Wright, the founder of a Home for Friendless Women at Ottawa, and also of a Young Women's Christian Institute, is a complete embodiment of, and which goes, quietly, steadily, surely, we might add providentially on, with its magnanimity and self-denial, borrowing no support either from the gaze of the many or the admiration of the few; yet it is as the Rev. Caleb Colton has said, "a spectacle as stupendous in the moral world as the Falls of Niagara in the natural, and, like that great cataract, doomed to display its grandeur only where there are no eyes to appreciate its magnificence." Miss Bertha Wright was born at their old house, beautifully located on the Aylmer Road, and which is popularly known as the "Wright Homestead," in the year 1863. Surrounded by every comfort our heroine grew to womanhood, and was, of course, sent to the Ottawa Ladies' College, where many young girls, of wealthy parents, have "studied the midnight" in mischief, leaving their French and music to take care of themselves. The college, however, is and was then a first-class institution, but human nature cannot be changed easily. Space in this review will not permit detail in her early life, but it suffices to say that, in her own words, she "graduated in the school of adverse circumstances," and did as so many persons have done under like conditions, "turned over a new leaf," and instead of living for herself, resolved to devote her life fully and unreservedly for the good of others. This of course was the result of a changed heart and a personal conversion, and in 1885, when but in her "teens," Miss Wright was one of the most earnest Christian workers in Ottawa. In 1881 her parents moved to the city, where her time was now occupied in church work, beginning by forming a small bible class, much in the same way as the founder of the Y.M.C.A. did so many years ago, and here was well exemplified what Addison said in his Spectator (so many years ago): "If there is such a native loveliness in the sex as to make them victorious when in the wrong, how resistless their power when they are on the side of truth." From this nucleus the work embraced, establishing institutions for female protection, especially young women, went on until it reached its present magnificent condition. Miss Wright had that genius, sympathy and tenderness, combined with rare perceptive powers, gained by her own personal experience, to observe that young women in cities require even much more care than young men, and from this time on, her young life, like a beautiful garland, has clung around her sex, elevating, ennobling and enhancing all with whom she came in contact. Her energies have resulted in a development along three lines, one a Young Women's Christian Institute, another a Home for Friendless Women, and a third the founding of a paper, "Friend of the Friendless" and the establishment of the mission. In 1888 our subject opened a Home for Friendless Women, and since its foundation it has received $10,000.00 without a single personal solicitation, which speaks volumes for her management, as well as her personal influence upon her work, which was from the heart. An old house was rented at first, but the mission expanded, and extensive additions have been made, the Home being incorporated in 1891, where now can be seen from 15 to 25 women, young and old, daily employed in the now well and favourably known "Home Steam Laundry," which is indeed a valuable accommodation, and is fitted up in modern style with the best of machinery and appliances, all operations being supervised by Miss Wright. As many as 600 friendless women have here been sheltered since its establishment. All classes, conditions, nationalities and religions are admitted in the Home, three ingathering agencies being continually utilized, by means of committees respectively looking after discharged prisoners, the police court, and dens of vice. The institution, it is now seen, is a long felt want, being the only undenominational haven for women in the city, and, best of all, it is not only protection that is given, but kind words are disseminated, which are the bright flowers of earth's existence and jewels beyond price, powerful to heal the wounded heart and make the weighed down spirit glad. In January, 1889, Miss Wright founded the Young Women's Christian Institute, of which she is personal superintendent, and which has been attended with unbounded and eminently well-deserved success. The institution is on the same principle as the Y.M.C.A., but is even on a broader and more useful plan, if that be possible. It is a large stone building, admirably located on Albert street, near Metcalfe, and accommodation is furnished for 20 young women, that is as boarders, where every comfort of a home is provided, as well as the influence for good of Christian care and love, a thing not always obtainable in boarding houses. Here, too, is published her splendid monthly journal, "The Friend of the Friendless," which dates its inception to May, 1888, and which is too well known in its sphere of usefulness to require any comment from us, she being sole editress and business manager. It might be mentioned, however, that this paper reaches and gladdens many a world-weary and time-tried heart lodged within prison walls throughout the world, and herein Miss Wright is yearly accomplishing a work equal in importance to the great philanthropist, Howard; and there can be no greater satisfaction nor a grander personal pleasure from the knowledge of doing good to others, than that which she must needs enjoy by receiving letters of gratitude from prisoners who have borrowed "glimpses of sunlight" from her productive pen. Early last year the Ottawa Gospel Mission Union was originated through the instrumentality of Miss Wright, with a board of fifteen gentlemen and three ladies, she being secretary of the board, and it is progressing most favourably. Besides the multiplicity of calls upon her time, Miss Wright has never been precluded from taking an active part in public work, outside of her own, holding a list of unremunerated offices, which can only partially be mentioned, and which, with the foregoing, will show the range and extent of her requirements, her unflagging energy, and her wonderful mental endowments. She is one of the two Canadian members of the Executive for the International-Association of Christian Workers, and is superintendent of the Dominion W.C.T.U., of the prison department, where she does much evangelistic work. Besides this, Miss Wright is an accomplished author, and has in the course of publication a book entitled "Faith's Test," which marks her as a young woman having great literary possibilities before her. She possesses a strong mind, and thinks deeply on all subjects, always reaching the "inner facts of things," and, as a speaker, is calm, clear and forcible, always commanding confidence and respect. She has many ideas on reform of the police court, which are yet in embryo, believing that open sessions should be abolished, and that police matrons should attend drunken women and other female prisoners. Miss Wright has also, through her writings, done much to help on the prison reform movement; believing in the absolute separation of all classes, and that industrial schools should be established in various centres, with a number of counties grouped, with a view to rescuing a large class of youths on the borderland of crime, and that there should be special places for the incarceration of young men from 14 to 30, where they could learn trades and be looked after as to their moral status and where those guilty of first offences only should be sent. She believes also that all persons who have evidently entered on a criminal career should be incarcerated for life, and that boys and girls should never be sent to the common jail or police courts, but should come before a commission or special magistrate. At the Dominion Convention of the W. C. T. Union, in St. John, N.B., of June, 1891, Miss Wright was appointed to confer with the Prison Reform Association. Personally, she never says one thing and means another, but is an example of a Christian of which this age can boast of too few, being a complete embodiment of "do unto others as you would be done by." Her conversation is agreeable and easy, always pertinent and to the subject, while her cheerful, bright and clever nature makes her a general favorite; being possessed of high Christian character, so candid and free that it breaks down the barriers of prejudice.

MISS BERTHA WRIGHT.

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Mr. Geo. P. Woollcombe, B.A., Principal, Victoria Chambers, Wellington street.—Education, like everything else in the world, is subject to the law of practical necessity that regulates all modes of human activity. Its primary aim is general culture, the "all around" development that promotes the highest type of character. But while for a time the academic methods of study are the same for all pupils, general courses at length give place to special, in which acquired knowledge is adapted and applied to special channels or modes of doing. The metropolitan and aristocratic character of Ottawa, as being the Capital of the Dominion, has become proverbial, and it is a reassuring omen that in matters of education which must needs mean refinement the citizens have proven themselves consistent, by lending their hearty support and co-operation to Mr. Geo. P. Woollcombe, B.A., who on the 16th September of this year opened a private school for boys in this city. The question is often asked: "What is the use of a private school?" The answer is given by hundreds of the world's greatest men to-day, who received their education by this special mode. The inestimable powers of personal influence, association, example and individual work, are among the features of a first-class private school that combine to mould character and make the boy a true man. Space will not permit the formation of an elaborate ideal, nor indeed is this necessary; for the high character of Mr. Woollcombe's school has satisfied the most fastidious and critical, its conduct reflecting upon him the highest credit for energy, erudition and superior ability. Mr. George Penrose Woollcombe was born at Landwater, in the County of Buckinghamshire, England. After matriculating he entered into residence at Christ's Church, Oxford, where, in 1888, he graduated in the Honour School of Modern History and Political Science, having taken in addition the ordinary past classical course. Mr. Woollcombe, however, was not to remain in his native land, and in October of his graduation year he came to Canada, where the high standard of his intellectual culture and attainments was quickly recognized, and he was employed as one of the resident masters of Bishops' College School, Lennoxville, as well as lecturer in the university. Here he remained successfully two years. He afterwards taught for two terms in Trinity College School, Port Hope. Early this year many of his friends in Ottawa suggested the idea of an opening for a first-class private school in this city, which was only brought into practical operation in September. The school building is beautifully located on Wellington street, comprising spacious and commodious rooms in the Victoria Chambers where there is plenty of light and fresh air, while each department is comfortable and cheerful, the latest improvements in sanitation being in use. It is purely an undenominational school, and boys are received from the age of nine to fourteen, and are prepared for the larger schools and colleges. The course of instruction includes English, classics, mathematics and French, in which subjects special attention is given to each pupil, Mr. Woollcombe prides himself in individual work, his idea being to make the youthful mind manly as soon as possible; and thoroughness in all things is his motto. The hours for work are very agreeable and convenient, being from 9.30 to 12.30 a.m., and from 2 to 3.30 p.m., and the 17 pupils now attending are certainly among the elite of this city. Mr. Woollcombe as a teacher was a stranger in Ottawa, but his exceptional references from the different institutions where he has taught, coupled with the variety and extent of his acquirements, personal culture, proverbial hospitality, and his sterling social qualities, have had their due effect upon the best people in Ottawa, as well as upon his students; and his future prospects are very promising, marked success having attended his school since its inception. Personally Mr. Woollcombe is fond of manly games, and takes an active part in his national game—cricket. It might be mentioned that it is his intention as his classes enlarge to establish a permanent and much larger private boarding school, which will doubtless be in the near future. Applications or private communications to Mr. Woollcombe are received at his residence, 129 Maria street. His school, even as it is now, has a little life of its own, a character of its own and a civilization of its own, and bye-and-bye will have memories and traditions of its own, which will combine to give a healthy tone to the school.



ESTABLISHMENT OF R. McGREGOR.—See next page.



MR. A. LECOURT, PROPRIETOR CENTRAL STEAM DYE WORKS
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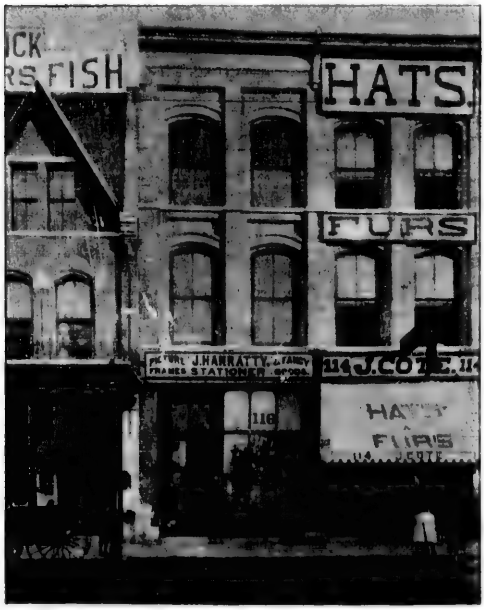
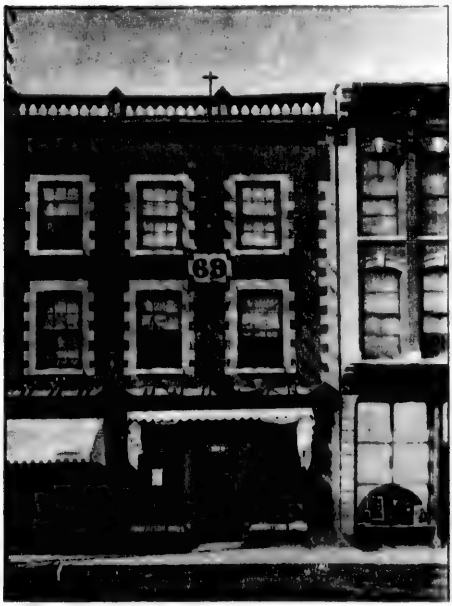


ESTABLISHMENT OF J. HANRATTY.—See next page.



ESTABLISHMENT OF ROBERTSON BROS.—See next page.

THE WINDSOR.

R. McGREGOR, Groceries and Dairy Produce, 210 and 212 Sparks street.—The town of Ottawa is well supplied with grocers and provision merchants; however, of the few really first class establishments, perhaps that of Mr. R. McGregor, of 210 and 212 Sparks street, is worthy of more than passing notice. This store, popularly known as the Ottawa Dairy, was started in the year 1882 by the present proprietor, and has since that date prospered beyond his most sanguine expectations. The building is eligibly situated in a position that is convenient to both upper and lower town, and on one of the busiest streets in Ottawa, thus securing the lion's share of the transient trade. The window and door are tastily adorned with samples of the choice goods that can be purchased within, needless to say, attracting the attention of all passers by. The interior is arranged in a most modern manner for the accommodation of the large and well selected stock of groceries, produce, etc. A specialty is made of dairy produce, which he procures in large quantities from farmers and others throughout the country, thus securing the freshest milk, butter, eggs, cheese, etc. These are offered to the numerous patrons at prices that can compete with any in the city. Particular attention is paid to the handling of butter and of manufacturing Cambridge sausages, of which he always has a fine stock on hand. It may be mentioned that Mr. McGregor also makes a specialty of cooked and canned meats of all descriptions, including sugar cured hams, prepared, of course by himself, bacon, side meats and pork of all descriptions, and a leading trade is done in these lines alone. Mr. McGregor is well known and respected in the Capital as a man thoroughly conversant with all the details of his business, needless to say retaining the good will and respect of all who at any time have dealt with him.

J. A. HANRATTY, Dealer in Stationery, Newspapers, Toys, Picture Frames, etc., 116 Rideau street. In this age it is a matter of public congratulation that the works of standard authors are placed before the public at what might almost be termed a mere nominal price, and its effects on the intelligence and civilization of the present generation is very marked. One of the most prominent booksellers, stationers, etc., in the city of Ottawa is Mr. J. A. Hanratty, who has long taken a position in the front rank in these lines. He has been established here since 1880 and after the inception of the business at that time it soon rose to the distinguished position in the trade it has ever since maintained. The premises occupied in carrying on this extensive branch of business are spacious and commodious, two flats being utilized, which afford ample accommodation for the storage and display of stock to the best advantage, as well as the rapid prosecution of trade. The stock carried embraces the most popular works of fiction as well as all the standard authors, all of a high class and order, including volumes historical, classical, biographical and religious; also periodicals, stationery in many varieties, such as commercial and legal, plain and fancy paper requisites, note books, blank books, etc., newspapers and magazines from all directions, all of which are offered to the public at prices that place them within the reach of everyone. A specialty is made of picture framing on the premises, and a full assortment of picture frames and small wares is always kep. Mr. Hanratty does room moulding at manufacturers' prices and guarantees satisfaction. He also lends and exchanges books of all descriptions, and does a large and growing trade in all lines. Mr. Hanratty is a native of the Province of Quebec, but has always been popular in the Capital. He is a first class business man and merits his success.

CENTRAL STEAM DYE WORKS, head office, 504 Sussex street; branch office, 205 Bank street; telephones, 33 B Sussex street and 33 A Bank street; A. Lecourt, proprietor. At the head of the dyers and cleaners of Ottawa Mr. A. Lecourt, proprietor of the Central Steam Dye Works, holds a prominent position. The premises, which are most conveniently situated, consist of three flats, each thirteen hundred and eighty feet in area, and are fitted throughout with machinery, drying frames, dye vats, etc., of the most modern kind known. On the first flat are large tanks used in dyeing heavy goods, such as cloths, blankets, rugs, carpets, etc. The second flat is devoted to pressing, and furs are dyed on the third flat. In addition to the dyeing, an extensive business is done in dyeing and cleaning ostrich feathers and furs, nine persons being employed in this department alone. The head office of the firm is situated at 504 Sussex street, and is fitted throughout with shelves, drawers, etc., of the best hard wood, on which the orders, as they come from the factory, are carefully packed. The system of ticketing and checking every article as it comes into the office, either from the customer or factory, is so thorough as to render the losing of a single package almost an impossibility. Besides the head office on Sussex street, the company have a branch at 205 Bank street, where the same perfect system of checking is adopted. They are agents for the Dominion Steam Laundry, Montreal, and have themselves agents in Buckingham, Pembroke, Rockland, Aylmer, Arnprior and Hull. The whole business is now under the efficient management of the proprietor, Mr. A. Lecourt, who is a native of Ottawa, and will, no doubt, enjoy the same support and confidence as was rendered to Messrs. Gagnon & Lecourt prior to Mr. Gagnon's retirement.

ROBERTSON BROS., Booksellers and Stationers, 69 Rideau street, Ottawa.—"The pen is mightier than the sword," wrote the late Bulwer Lytton, and it is undoubtedly to books that we are indebted for the greater part of our civilization. It is to the art of printing that we owe our present liberty of speech, thought and action. History proves that before printing had been invented, when the only books were those laboriously written by hand, the condition of the masses was at its lowest ebb. A striking contrast is shown by the condition of affairs to day. On every hand one can purchase the highest class of literature at prices merely nominal, and which place them within the reach of all; and the supply, in these days of progress, does not exceed the demand. Solomon says, "Of making many books there is no end," and if this were true in his day, how much more so in ours, when almost every hour brings forth some new offering to the shrine of the Muses and books that contain the result of all the wisdom and study of past ages. Canadians are a reading people, and in Ottawa their demands are ably and satisfactorily supplied by the firm of Robertson Bros. Their place of business is at 69 Rideau street, and although they have been established only two years, they have a large and growing trade, produced entirely by their attention to the wishes of the public, and energy in their business. Their store is of considerable size, being seventy by twenty-five feet, and the increasing demands of their customers necessitate their occupancy of two other flats, where a large reserve stock is kept. This fact alone will give confidence to those dealing with them, as they are able to supply everything in their own line, and all goods are of the best quality. The stock consists of staple and fancy stationery, bibles, hymn books, school books, text books, stationery of all kinds and the current magazines and periodicals. The firm make a specialty of fancy goods, novelties and sporting goods of which they have a great variety. They employ two courteous assistants to attend to the wishes of their numerous patrons. Their trade is chiefly local. The partners are Messrs. W. and J. Robertson, both of whom are natives of the Capital city and, therefore, well acquainted with its requirements; and their straightforwardness in dealing with the public is well known.

THE WINDSOR HOUSE, S. Daniels, proprietor.—The Windsor House, one of our foremost hotels, and in reality the most centrally located, is worthy of special notice owing to its popularity and enterprise. Ten years ago it was not more than half its present size, but owing to the indefatigable efforts of its proprietor, Mr. S. Daniels, it has doubled its proportions, and while running some hundred feet on Queen street, takes in the whole space from Queen street to Sparks street, thereby covering ground and showing a progress almost unexcelled in Canada. The hotel contains over 100 elegantly furnished rooms, has a magnificent drawing room, two gents' parlours, is heated by steam and hot water, and is lighted by gas and electricity throughout; it is all solid brick and stone, four storeys high, has a commodious dining-room for patrons, dinners, etc., and is so constructed as to give every convenience. For the past twenty years this hotel has been under the charge of the present proprietor, Mr. Samuel Daniels, and owing to modern ideas and modern ambition it has been converted into one of the best hotels in the Capital for commercial travellers, whose accommodation for trunks, samples, etc., is extensive, and for tourists and residential patrons. Without prejudice, it may be said that the Windsor House does an enormous commercial business, that is, it is patronized by a very large number of commercial travellers, senators, members of parliament and families. Busses run to and from trains, and the electric railway, which passes the door every ten minutes, also runs from the Canada Pacific and the Canada Atlantic railways to the hotel, thus giving every convenience requisite or desirable. The office, neat and elegant as it is in day time, sparkles with the brilliancy of the electric power at night time. The tastily papered walls show off their beauty to admirable advantage, the kitchen is a mark of modern advancement, cleanliness and care, and the laundry deserves for its exactness a word of recognition. Mr. S. Daniels has always been, and is to-day more particularly, noted for the good menu served daily, and his reputation as one who can cater to patrons of a hotel stands without a superior, and guests are loud in praise of him. In the proprietor of the Windsor House will be found at all times a gentleman courteous, attentive, and giving entire satisfaction.

R. SWITZER, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, 192 Sparks street.—Of the many fine retail houses on Sparks street, there are few, perhaps, possessing such attraction for the fair sex as the dry goods stores, whose windows show such a fine array of the various goods kept on hand. Prominent among these is that of Mr. R. Switzer, of No 192 Sparks street. This gentleman entered business as a retail dry goods merchant in the year 1876, and has since that date maintained his reputation for square dealing and first quality goods. His premises are eligibly located and within easy reach of all portions of the city, the plate glass windows filled with an enticing array of the various lines that can be purchased within, attracting the attention of all comers. The building is spacious and well lighted and fitted with the most modern appurtenances for the accommodation of the large and well assorted stock of staple and fancy dry goods and the comfort of the public. The first floor is devoted to the exhibition of dress goods, mourning fabrics, laces, cottons, prints, hosiery, gloves, and other kindred articles. A portion of this floor is also used for the dressmaking department, where any patrons of the firm who may wish can get dresses or mantles made to order in the best possible manner at the shortest possible notice. A specialty of this store is the carpet and oilcloth department, where all the best grades of Brussels, Axminster, Kidderminster and tapestry carpets, as well as the best oilcloths and linoleums from home and foreign makers can be purchased at prices that can compete with any in the city. Mr. Switzer has, with his customary energy, established an efficient tailor, who, with a staff of skilled assistants, attends to the behests of the many patrons. Employment is furnished to five assistants, who are always busily engaged in attending to customers and keeping the stock up to the high point necessary in such an establishment.

MR GEO McLAURIN B.A. LL.B. MR. C. H McCARGAR, PRINCIPAL.

NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, corner Sparks and O'Connor streets, McCargar & McLaurin, proprietors.—If the thousands of dollars which have been squandered in useless and cruel wars had been devoted to purposes of education, these horrible conflicts would never have taken place. The higher the education the greater the intelligence; and most people must acknowledge that war does no practical good, whilst learning means prosperity. The present is a commercial age, and the extension of the commerce of all nations means eventually the entire cessation of war, and will bring the world nearer to that time when the "swords shall be turned into ploughshares." Success in a business life is impossible if the education of the aspirant to mercantile honours is not a good one. It is not the place to discuss here the question whether competition is or is not a benefit to the community, but at present it is the spirit of the age, and although there is always room at the top, yet only those who have their loins well girded for the toilsome climb will reach the desired height. Those who intend to earn their own living should attend the classes of a first-class training school, such as the National Business College of Ottawa. This institution was established in 1869, and its many years of success are a sufficient guarantee of its excellent standing. It was originally opened by Mr. J. M. Musgrove, and is now conducted by Messrs. McCargar & McLaurin, whose ability and experience have enabled them to greatly enlarge the numbers of their pupils. The school occupies five thousand square feet, heated with steam, and is situated over Bryson, Graham & Co.'s store on O'Connor street. It is equipped with desks, bank books and every thing necessary for the proper carrying out of the work. Five competent and thoroughly qualified men are employed in the various classes, besides the principals, and this number is necessary when it is considered that there are on an average from four to five hundred pupils each session. The design of the institution is to prepare young men and women for active, successful business life. Whatever their vocation may be, a thorough knowledge of business customs is essential and truly indispensable if success be the desideratum. The business course is complete and comprehensive, and embraces all that is required in a practical commercial training. Instruction is given in every style of bookkeeping and commercial calculations; business correspondence, mercantile law, spelling, grammar, etc., are carefully taught. No pains are spared to make the graduates of this admirable college ready and correct accountants, and their successful record as book keepers and business men is the best evidence of the fact which can be offered. Surely nothing can be more satisfactory than this, and a short perusal of the list of some of the students who have been placed within the past few months in excellent positions throughout the country will plainly show that they command with their attainments some of the finest situations. There are many advantages in this particular business college, among which may be mentioned the fact that as Ottawa is the capital of the Dominion, and centre of the great lumber interest, the student is on the spot where he can obtain many civil service, government or other positions. In addition to the branches of education already mentioned, the college has classes for instruction in shorthand and typewriting, for which separate rooms, furnished with Remington, Caligraph, and Smith Premier typewriters, are set off. The important department is under the management of two teachers. There is also a class in vocal music, conducted by a gentleman of considerable experience in the art, which is free to students of the college. The rates of tuition are very moderate, and are arranged so as to suit all classes. The principal has had excellent references from many well-known men, which testify to the high opinion in which the college is held. The principal is Mr. C. H. McCargar, who has had a high school education, passed his examinations as public school teacher, graduated at the Normal School, Ottawa, is a graduate of a western business college, and a diplomatist with honours of a Rochester, N.Y., business college, certificated also by Provincial Art School. Mr. McLaurin, B.A., LL.B. and Barrister, received his education at Toronto University, and now enjoys a leading practice in the city in commercial litigation. Both these gentlemen are thoroughly fitted for the positions they occupy, and truly deserve the success their long years of hard, untiring toil have brought them. They have obtained the respect and esteem of a large circle of acquaintances.

B. C. RAINSFORD, Grocer, 283 and 285 Wellington street.—Ottawa has, since the establishment of the parliament buildings in the city, advanced in a marked manner, having become the centre of trade for the whole Ottawa Valley and the surrounding country. This being the case, it naturally follows that trade in the various lines has increased to a corresponding extent. Perhaps this is especially so with the grocery business, which has flourished to a surprising extent during the last fifteen years. In the year 1880 the firm of Scott & Rainsford established themselves as family grocers at Nos. 283 and 285 Wellington street, carrying it on successfully for some time, when the business was sold to Mr. B. C. Rainsford; his partner, Mr. Scott, retiring from the firm. Since obtaining control Mr. Rainsford has, by his energy and perseverance, coupled with an intimate knowledge of all details, succeeded in building up a trade and reputation excelled by few. The store is conveniently situated on one of the principal thoroughfares of the city, and in close proximity to all portions of town, thus commanding a large share of the transient trade of the Capital. The plate glass window is always handsomely dressed with samples of the goods that can be purchased within, and is the source of admiration to many. On entering, the interior is found to be even more enticing than the window, the varied assortment of goods, with their many colours, being arranged in a truly artistic and pleasing manner. Here may be purchased teas and coffees of the best brands, sugar of every description, smoked ham, bacon, meats, flour, patented food preparations, and many other things too numerous to mention. A specialty is made of dairy produce, which is guaranteed to be always fresh and wholesome, and is retailed at prices that compare favourably with any in the city. Mr. Rainsford is well and favourably known here as a gentleman of keen foresight and business ability, and, needless to say, retains the good will of all who know him.

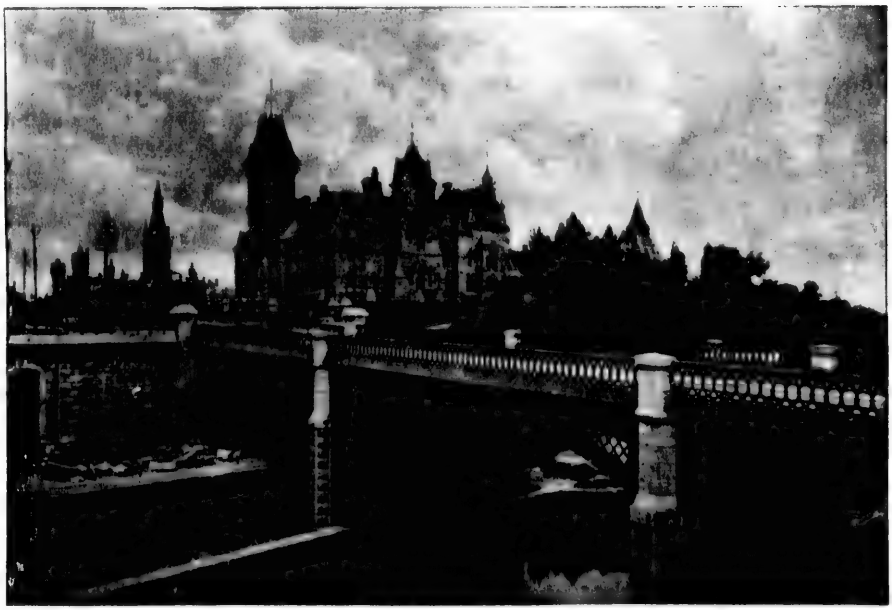
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY TICKET OFFICE, A. H. Taylor, Agent, 20 Sparks street.—The history of the Grand Trunk Railway in its connection with the Capital is one of unbounded success, while with Canada it has progressed, and its influence on the development of the country cannot be overestimated. In this review, where the commercial and industrial interests of the City of Ottawa are described, it is fitting that the Grand Trunk Railway ticket agency should come within its scope. The representative of the company here is Mr. A. H. Taylor, who has held this responsible position since 1866, with the greatest satisfaction to the travelling public, to Ottawa citizens, and to his employers. Mr. Taylor is one of the most popular men in the Capital, and always gains the esteem of travellers and other transient patrons who at any time have dealings with him. His office is centrally and eligibly located at 20 Sparks street, in the Russell House block, and is one of the prominent accommodations in the city. The office itself is comfortable and commodious in every respect, being about 40x25 feet in dimensions, and affords ample accommodation for customers as well as the rapid prosecution of business. Mr. Taylor is a native of Scotland, and his whole history since he entered on this pursuit in Ottawa is a pleasant proof that industry and enterprise, coupled with the highest integrity, will win their way, and that men of superior ability must take the higher position

JAMES HOPE & CO., Booksellers and Stationers, corner Sparks and Elgin streets.—A review of the various business houses of the Canadian Capital would be incomplete if the name of that popular firm, Messrs. James Hope & Co., were omitted. These gentlemen have been prominently before the public for upwards of a third of a century, and occupy extensive premises at the corner of Sparks and Elgin streets. The class of merchandise offered by this firm to the public comprises a large assortment of books of every kind, secular, religious, scientific, historical, all the popular authors in poetry and fiction; stationery, school supplies, blank books, legal blanks, inks and office merchandise of every description. Daily, weekly, and monthly publications are obtainable at this establishment as early as possible after publication. There is a special department devoted to paper stock, in which they are the largest dealers in the Ottawa valley. The premises occupied in conducting this extensive business comprise a four-floor cut stone

JAMES HOPE & CO., GENERAL BOOKBINDERS, IMPORTING AND MANUFACTURING STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS AND BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS CORNER SPARKS AND ELGIN STREETS OTTAWA

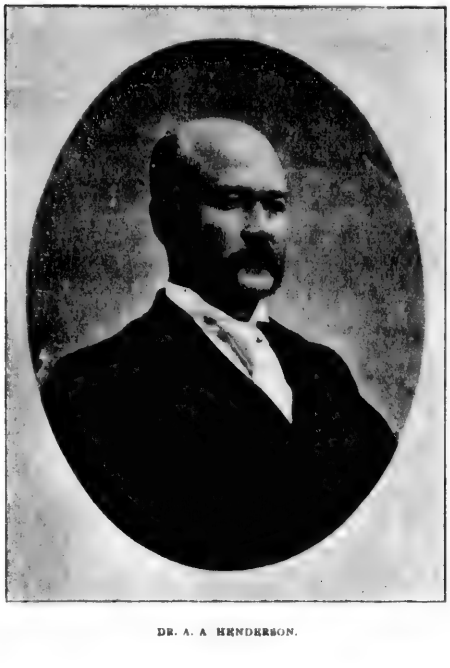
building, every inch of which is required. This is the depository for the Ottawa Auxiliary Bible Society, and the enormous stock of bibles includes translations into all the languages issued by the British and Foreign bible societies of London and National Society of Scotland. The third floor of the building is set apart for book-binding and manufacturing, while the top floor is the map-mounting and fitting room, and the basement is devoted to the job printing department. Here all kinds of commercial and legal printing are executed on the shortest notice at very moderate figures. The firm have facilities for meeting the wholesale and retail demands in the various lines of their business unsurpassed in any city in the Dominion.

IN THE PUBLIC GARDENS, OTTAWA.
(Henderson, photo.)



DUFFERIN BRIDGE, OTTAWA.
(Henderson, photo.)

DR. A. A. HENDERSON, residence corner Albert and Bay streets.—There is perhaps no city in Canada can boast of as high a standard of professional accomplishment among its general medical practitioners as can Ottawa, and in this review, especially devoted to the industrial, commercial and general metropolitan interests of the Capital, it is fitting that a brief biography should be published of the representative physicians of the city. As one of the most reliable, skilful and most popular, Dr. A. A. Henderson stands pre-eminent. He is one of the many successful Scotchmen dotted throughout this country, whose brains, energy and determination have placed them in superior standing. Our subject was born in Dunblane, Scotland, in the year 1845, and when but four years old his parents removed to Canada. His father was a clergyman and a man of cultured and refined tastes, as well as a great lover of nature: and the Valley of the Ottawa was his delight. The scenery about Fitzray Harbor, not very far from the Capital, can hardly be surpassed in any portion of the country, blending the boldness of the hills with the placid beauty of quiet waters and well tilled plains, and here the Rev. Mr. Henderson settled, taking earnest charge of the small parish, from his desire to live "near to nature's heart." Here the lad, now Dr. Henderson, grew up, his home influence and training being of the highest order: in fact he received a sound classical education, largely under his father's and private tutor's care. When but a young man he entered McGill College, Montreal, and soon evinced rare talent as a student of medicine, which was amply proven by his final examination in 1870, when he captured the Primary Prize and the Holmes Gold Medal, being an honor man all through his course. Besides this Dr. Henderson had the honor of winning a special prize sent from London, England, by Sir Duncan Gibb, to McGill College for competition in clinical surgery. After his graduation the young doctor travelled extensively through the United States and Canada,



DR. A. A. HENDERSON.

seeking a desirable spot for location, and finally settled in Ottawa, and the wisdom of his choice is seen best by the marked success that has attended him here. He first opened an office on Duke street, but in 1880 removed to Sparks Place on Albert street, and shortly after to his own handsome and eligibly located residence on the corner of Albert and Bay streets. His ability, kind attention to patients, and skill as a physician had quickly been recognized, and he was in possession of a wide, influential and steadily increasing practice. In fact, for many years Dr. Henderson had more than he could attend to in the way of general and special practice. As a physician he is esteemed by his patients, which is largely due to his charming personality, which has made him so popular throughout the city, being possessed of a peculiar tenderness and sympathy with sick ones; yet, in times of emergency and trial, is self-possessed and reliable, and is a man of great firmness and solidity of character. In 1872 he married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. John Smith, late Waiter to the Signet of Edinburgh. Dr. Henderson is a member of the medical staff of the Protestant Hospital of Ottawa, and is connected with the Masonic order, being Worshipful Master of Chaudiere Lodge, and a member of the Carleton Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, as well as belonging to the Court of Ottawa. Besides he is an Independent Forester, and is a prominent and active worker. Personally he is fond of travel, and is sincere in friendship in private life, which is indeed a great deal to say of a man, while his public life is thoroughly consistent, he being a man of the highest personal honor. Outside of his profession he is a man of superior mental endowments, and devotes his spare hours to scientific and medical literary pursuits, and is well-informed on all subjects of the day. His conversation is agreeable and easy, which is enlivened by keen wit, and wealth of acquirement and anecdote from travel, and it is safe to say that as a family physician, which means a man who can not only cure diseases, but who can make the weighed-down spirit glad, Dr. A. A. Henderson has no superior in the Ottawa Valley. It must also be added that he was the first in Canada to advocate the treatment of spinal irritation by perfect spinal rest, and that it could be but accomplished by means of artificial support. The Doctor has also published articles on this subject, one of special note having appeared in the Canada Lancet for 1881.

H. CHATELAIN.

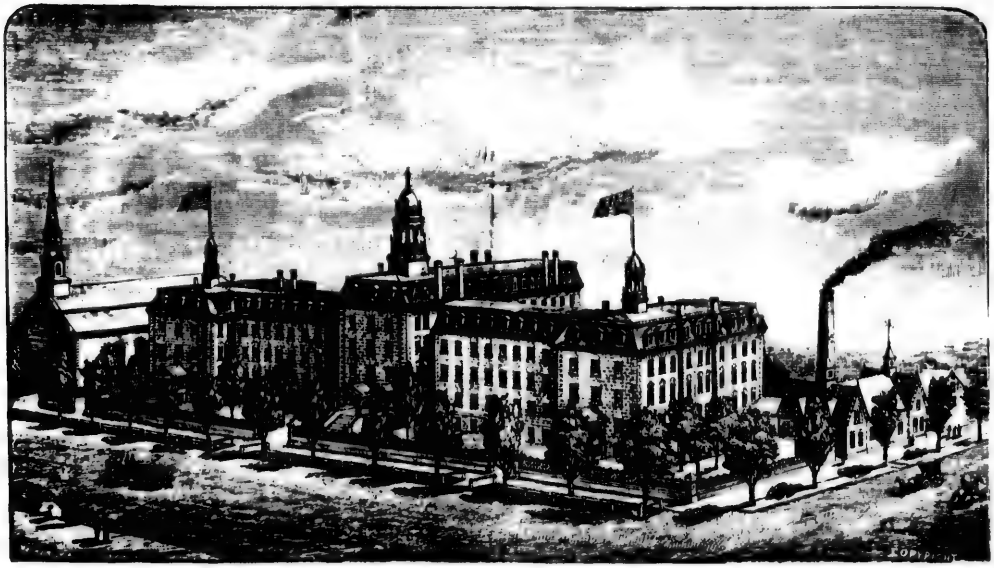
H. CHATELAIN, Advocate, Notary and Barrister, corner Sussex and Rideau streets.—There is perhaps no city in Canada in which can be found, in the junior bar, such an array of talent, professional accomplishment and profound legal learning as there is in Ottawa. This is a reassuring omen of the city's metropolitan character, and it is fitting that the legal profession should come within the scope of this special work on the Capital. Among the rising and able young lawyers, Mr. H. Chatelain, who has quite recently opened an office at the corner of Sussex and Rideau streets, is deserving of special notice in this work, and he is one who is, in every sense of the term, an acquisition to the profession. This energetic and persevering barrister was born at Curran, in the County of Prescott, where he received his early education. He afterwards pursued his studies at Rigaud and Assomption colleges and Ottawa University, taking a heavy classical course. In college he was a student of the most satisfactory kind,—diligent and faithful at all times, and always took the first stand among his class-mates, evincing a combination of the most exalted powers, a union of the rarest faculties. We find in that rising star of the Ontario bar the most varied and dissimilar gifts, a strong and masculine understanding, a prompt and retentive memory, with a lively and fertile fancy, an eye for the beauties of nature with a knowledge of the realities of life, a brain stored with the hired wisdom of the ages, and a heart swelling with emotion. The lad early showed a taste for law and eloquence. Even in childhood he seemed to have an instinctive perception of the bent of his talents, and from his earliest youth he was unwearied in the pains he took to qualify himself for debate and to train his powers of speech. An apt and sedulous student of mental philosophy, rhetoric, history and mathematics, our subject was wonderfully successful in his pursuit of knowledge. After graduating in 1885 he at once commenced reading law in the office of Mr. John Butterfield, L'Original, and here continued actively and successfully for three years, and here not only won the good-will and respect of all who knew him, but he displayed abilities and promise as a lawyer that are destined to make him an honour and an ornament to the Canadian Bar. Late in 1888 Mr. Chatelain removed to Ottawa, and for two years studied law in the offices of Messrs. Valin & Code and F. R. Latchford respectively. In May, 1891, he was called to the Bar, and commenced practice for himself, at 560 Sussex street, and though having to compete with older established and more experienced lawyers, he has, nevertheless, met with a flattering degree of success. Mr. Chatelain is a lawyer of the highest personal honour; he is a clever, convincing and powerful speaker, and, having full command of the purest French as well as English, he takes high rank among "gentlemen of the long robe," either young or old. In the Capital he has made many friends, and is possessed of a pleasing nature and attractive personality; he is a strong, direct, practical thinker, and, as counsel or pleader, commands respect and confidence. Mr. Chatelain was one of the best foot ball players in the city, having been a "forward" in the University of Ottawa Football Club, that held the championship of Canada for six years; in fact the proverbial "rush" of the forward "free kick" and "off side" have become as familiar to him as the numbers and chapters of the statutes in the Canadian Law Books. He still remains an honouary member of his old club, and is a lover and hearty supporter of manly games. In the best social circles Mr. Chatelain is popular, and is president of Branch 59 of the C. M. B. A. He is of mild and affable disposition, and in all phases of law is thoroughly conversant, possessing a wide and influential clientelle.

FRONT VIEW WINTER.
(Topley photo.)

SIDE VIEW SUMMER
(Topley photo.)

RIDEAU HALL, THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S RESIDENCE.

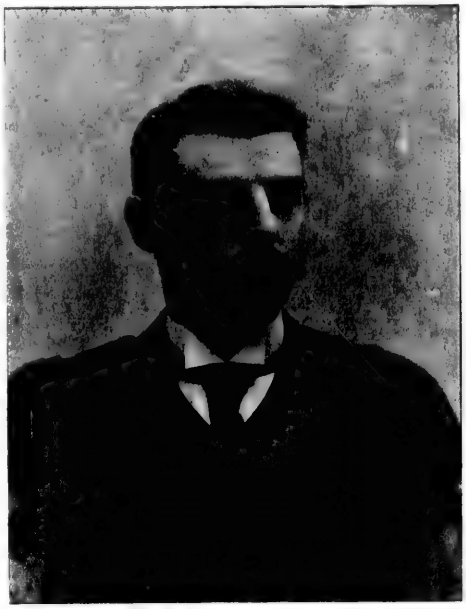
THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY IN CONNECTION WITH OTTAWA UNIVERSITY.—(See next page.)



THE UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA, CANADA.—(See next page.)

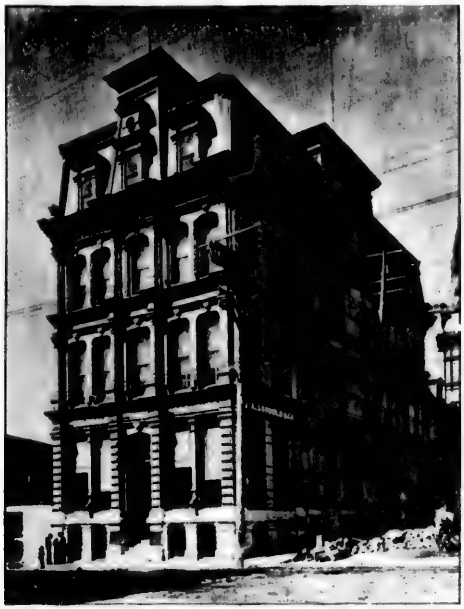
THE UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA.

In July, 1847, the Right Rev. Joseph Eugene Guigues was consecrated first Bishop of Bytown. During the first month of his episcopate he established the College of Bytown placed it in charge of the Congregation of Oblates of Mary Immaculate, and gave it for its first home a humble structure fronting on what is now Church street. This was the cradle of the present University of Ottawa. Among its 65 first students were Archbishop Duhamel, J. J. Curran, Q.C., M.P., and Honore Robillard, M.P. On May 30th, 1849, an act of Parliament was passed (12 Vic., Cap. 107), incorporating the College of Bytown. From 1852 to 1868 the college received annually a small money grant from the Government, on condition that at the opening of each session it should lay before both branches of the Legislature an official report of its condition. In 1853 new quarters were taken up in the building to-day occupied by the Christian Brothers, on the corner of Sussex and Church streets; and the Rev. Joseph Henry Tabaret, O.M.I., was installed as head of its administration. For the next thirty-three years the biography of Father Tabaret is the biography of Ottawa College. In 1854 Bytown became the city of Ottawa, but it was not until 1861 that the College of Bytown legally changed its name to the College of Ottawa. Father Tabaret was a man of immense energy and remarkable administrative ability. With very limited resources at his command, he built up the fortunes of his college with a rapidity scarcely to be looked for. In 1855 it was found necessary to provide increased accommodation for students, and a new building was erected at the corner of Willrod and Cumberland streets, on a site given by Mr. Louis Theodore Besserer. Bishop Guigues purchased additional lots, thus putting the college in possession of the whole block now enclosed by Willrod, Cumberland, Theodore and Walker streets. The stone structure, 84 x 40, erected at this time, was the nucleus of the present splendid University buildings. When the college entered its new home the School of Theology, previously conducted in the Bishop's Palace, became one of the departments of the College of Ottawa. In 1859 a new wing was built which, when completed, was larger than the main building. In 1861 a petition for changes in the act of incorporation was laid before Parliament. The reports contained in this petition state that during fifteen years of the existence of the college thirty-six priests had been sent forth from its halls, together with numerous candidates for the other professions; the total number of students in this year was 135. In 1866 Lord Monck opened the first session of Parliament in Ottawa, and among the bills brought before the House was one to erect the College of Ottawa into a university, with powers possessed by similar institutions in the country. The bill met with violent opposition from many, but it found warm supporters in Hon. T. D. McGee and Hon. R. W. Scott. On the 15th of July, 1866, having passed both houses, it received the Governor-General's signature. Every year was now increasing the number of students. In 1872 the wing already built had to be enlarged, and in 1876 another wing had to be added, the building now being twice the original size. In 1879 the Right Rev. Joseph Thomas Duhamel, for five years Bishop of Ottawa, obtained a distinguished honor for the President of the Ottawa College, under whose guidance all his own studies, classical and theological, had been made. At his suggestion His Holiness Leo XIII. conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on Father Tabaret. The 18th of June, 1879, saw a gathering of old students from all parts of the country to witness the investiture of their beloved Preceptor with the Doctor's robes. Among the results of this reunion was the foundation of six scholarships, which have educated many a deserving youth who might otherwise never have entered college. In 1883 Ottawa College counted two hundred resident and over one hundred non-resident students. In 1884 a spacious and beautiful scholasticate was built at the Boileau Farm for the students of the Congregation of Oblates, whose departure from the college was necessary to make room for the increasing influx. Still further accommodation being required, the main building was extended one hundred feet to the west and a western wing erected. While this was being done during the winter of 1884-85, a large frame building, containing gymnasiums, dramatic hall and reading room was burnt, and had to be temporarily replaced by a 50-feet extension of the central wing. This completed the buildings as they now stand, with a frontage of 350 feet, and three wings, having a depth of 110, 170 and 140 feet respectively. The central wing rises five stories above the basement, the other buildings four stories. In the basement are gymnasiums, dining rooms, kitchen and servants' rooms. On the first floor are reception and private rooms, recreation halls and infirmary. On the second floor, students' reading room, professors' rooms and library. On the third floor, study halls and class rooms. On the fourth floor, class rooms, laboratories, museum and dormitories. On the fifth floor, dormitories. The University chapel, a gem of Moyaralic architecture, occupies three stories of the original building; the Scholasticate Hall, two stories of the western wing. The buildings are lighted throughout by the incandescent electric system, the machinery for the production of the light being contained in a neat stone building at the western end, wherein is also the steam laundry. The students' campus, originally quite spacious, had been occupied to a great extent by new buildings, so that it became necessary to purchase a new playing-field, at the end of Cumberland street. On this field, well levelled and sodded, the Ottawa College football team has vanquished all comers for a long term of years. No sooner had all the improvements been completed than Father Tabaret, from whose brain they had come, was suddenly called away. His death on February 28th, 1886, was looked upon as a public calamity. His successor, the Rev. Ph. Provost, O.M.I., did not long survive him, dying in November of the same year. The Rev. J. B. Rolland, O.M.I., then became acting-president till the appointment of the Rev. J. M. Fayard, O.M.I., in July, 1887. The College of Ottawa had long been the leading educational institution of Canada for Catholics of English speech, when, by a brief, dating February 5th, 1889, His Holiness Leo XIII. was pleased to erect it to the rank of a Catholic university, thereby giving it the same canonical status as Laval, Washington and Freiburg. The inaugural ceremonies took place in October of that year, and were the occasion of another grand gathering of the graduates scattered throughout the Dominion and the United States. At the same time a bronze statue of Father Tabaret, the first president, was unveiled on the lawn between the central and western wings. The statue is the work of Hebert, the talented young Canadian sculptor. A full account of those ceremonies was given in the commemoration number of *The Owl*, the University magazine, which, making its first appearance in January, 1888, has, in less than four years, won its way to the first rank in college periodicals. The University of Ottawa as now established is empowered to grant degrees in theology, philosophy, law, medicine, arts, science and civil engineering. The course of theology embraces four years' study of dogmatic theology, moral theology, Holy Scripture, canon law, Church history and sacred eloquence; the course of philosophy, two years' study of logic, metaphysics, ethics, history of philosophy and political economy. The course of classics extends over five years; at the end of the third is passed the matriculation, and at the end of the fifth the intermediate examination. Those desiring the degree of Bachelor of Arts must then take two years of philosophy and physics, though giving less attention to the former subject than candidates for the baccalaureate in philosophy. What makes the B.A. still more difficult to obtain, the candidate must pass examinations in chemistry and trigonometry, even though not desiring honors in mathematics or natural science. The scientific course is completed in three years; it includes the study of practical chemistry, both quantitative and qualitative analysis, mineralogy, geology and physics. The civil engineering course is of two years' duration, the subjects studied being mathematics, practical surveying, drawing, physics, chemistry and mineralogy. In the commercial course, book-keeping is studied for two years, and during the last year the students attend a business class, in which they acquire a practical knowledge of banking, commercial law, and all business requirements; although at present it is somewhat difficult for a student to pass the University matriculation examination without having made his previous studies at Ottawa College, still the University authorities have yielded to the desire for a uniform system throughout Ontario, so far as to accept the High School "leaving examination" in lieu of their own matriculation. They are also modifying their course of studies to enable graduates from the Provincial High schools to proceed without difficulty to graduation in the different departments of the University. The efficiency of the course of English literature does not require special mention; the excellence of the literary department of *The Owl* speaks sufficiently loud. In the natural science department, it is probable that no other arts students in Canada have access to so well-appointed laboratories. The newest and most improved appliances for experiments in chemistry, mineralogy and physics are always at their disposal, and the fullest encouragement given to individual research. It is quite unnecessary to state that the students of the University of Ottawa receive an education which is thoroughly Christian; that they are taught that there can be no real conflict between science and revelation, as there can be no real conflict between truth and truth; that they are urged to the exercise of freedom of thought in the truest sense of the term; that they have carefully impressed upon them the correct definition of liberty, viz., full and and entire freedom from all authority, but the authority of God. All this is included in the title of Catholic University. The English Catholic university of Canada has not yet celebrated the semi-centenary of its existence, but its buildings have already quadrupled their original size, and the number of students has increased more than seven fold. At the beginning of the scholastic year 1891-92 it has in its courses of theology and philosophy about 130 students; in its classical course, 150, and in its commercial course, 170, or a total of 450. In the near future, it is to be hoped, the departments of law and medicine will be established, and the University of Ottawa will count as many students as any other institution of higher learning on the American Continent. In September, 1889, the Rev. James M. McGuckin, O.M.I., D.D., was appointed first rector of the University.

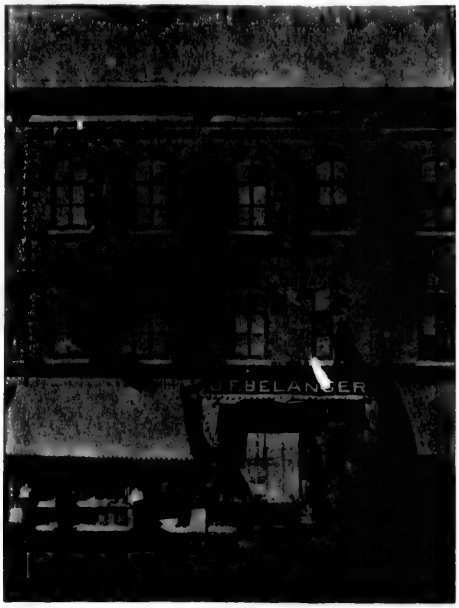


MARK G. McELHINNEY, L.D.S., D.D.S.

MR. MARK G. McELHINNEY, L.D.S., D.D.S., surgeon-dentist, corner Bank and Sparks streets.—Captain Mark P. McElhinney, the father of the subject of this sketch, is the nautical adviser to the Marine Department at Ottawa, being well-known in the Civil Service and throughout the official shipping world. Mr. M. G. McElhinney was born in Truro, Nova Scotia, in 1867, and received his education at the High School there. In 1883 the family removed to Ottawa, where he attended the Collegiate Institute in that city. He matriculated at the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, graduating from thence with the diploma of L.D.S., later obtaining the diploma of D.D.S. with honors from the Toronto University. He graduated in 1890, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession, for which he occupied a suite of fine rooms in a building on the corner of Bank and Sparks streets. The reception or waiting rooms are elegantly fitted up, while the operating room is fully equipped with every apparatus or instrument of use in the profession. Since the start he has done remarkably well, his practice increasing with rapid strides. Well up in every detail of his work, he is popular for his agreeable manner and good qualities. He is well known in athletic circles as an enthusiastic bicyclist, being a constant attendant at the annual wheeling meets, while he is the possessor of a fine collection of bicycle badges, mementoes of past meets and happy gatherings. Canoeing has also been a favourite pastime with him. As a canoeist he is hard to beat, and holds the honoured office of commodore of the Britannia Nautical Club. In sailing races he has won several prizes. Fond of literary work, he has already made a mark for himself, was formerly a contributor to the DOMINION ILLUSTRATED, writing under the nom de plume of "Arto." Several of his writings have appeared in the *New York Standard* and the Ottawa papers, while he continues to send contributions to wheeling and sporting papers. Professional articles written by him appear in the *Dominion Dental Journal*. A sound and deep thinker, one easily sees in him a student in political science; while he is a supporter of free trade. Formerly fond of the science of electricity, the study of which he continues to follow up, it is likely that in a short time his name will be before the dental profession as the patentee of an electric search-light for the mouth, which he has lately invented. Dr. McElhinney is also an amateur photographer of merit, and, being a thorough mechanic, made his own cameras, thus avoiding the heavy expense attached to this art. Before him is a bright career, which has been commenced with every hope of future success.



WHOLESALE DRY GOODS WAREHOUSE OF J. A. SEYBOLD & CO.



ESTABLISHMENT OF J. F. BELANGER.

J. A. Seybold & Co, Wholesale Dry Goods Importers, 155, 157 Sparks street.—In noting the industries and mercantile characteristics of the city of Ottawa, it is exceptionally gratifying to be able to make due mention of so excellent a representative establishment as that of Messrs. J. A. Seybold & Co., the well-known wholesale dealers in and importers of staple and fancy dry goods. This establishment in its line is one of the largest wholesale houses in this city, and was founded in 1866 by Messrs. Magee & Russell, and, after changing hands many times, was taken in hand by Messrs. Seybold & Co., in January, 1891. The business ever since its inception has been attended with marked success, but the present proprietors are enjoying an even greater degree of prosperity, and have already drawn about them a wide and steadily increasing circle of patrons from the higher classes of the Capital. The premises occupied are spacious and commodious, four large flats about 45 x 90 feet in dimensions being utilized, affording every facility for the storage of stock, as well as the display of samples to the best advantage. This firm have had years of experience in this business, and do a very extensive import trade, keeping continually on hand a full and complete assortment of staple and fancy dry goods, of the leading home and foreign manufacture. The stock carried is large and select, including a diversity of dress goods, ranging from the finest velvet or silk fabric to the plainest print or muslin; ladies' and gents' furnishings, such as underwear, neckwear, of the newest and richest styles, hosiery and hosiery notions, gloves, shirts, collars, cuffs, etc.; also trimmings, laces, ribbons and fancy goods, tweeds from the best English and Scottish looms, and, in short, everything usually found in a first class dry goods establishment. Three travellers are constantly on the road, the trade covering the Ottawa Valley as far east as Montreal, and orders pour in from different parts of this territory daily. Employment is furnished for as many as seventeen competent and courteous assistants, and from this fact may be gathered some idea of the magnitude and extent of the enterprise. All goods are arranged in appropriate departments, and it is no trouble to show samples. Messrs. Seybold & Co. make it a point to charge no fancy prices for goods, but to mark everything as low as can consistently be done, with a living business. The members of this firm enjoy unsurpassed facilities for obtaining supplies; no old stock is allowed to accumulate, and every inducement in quality and prices is offered to their many patrons. Messrs. Seybold & Co. are gentlemen highly esteemed in commercial circles, as energetic, enterprising and courteous men of business, and their establishment is conducted in a manner as highly creditable to their executive ability as to their taste in the selection of goods.

J. F. Belanger, Paints, Oils, and Wall Paper, 159 Bank street.—The paint and oil trade is well represented in Ottawa, and it is a trade which is necessary for sanitary as well as ornamental reasons. Fresh paint and new wall paper are conducive to health as well as pleasing to the eye. Mr. J. F. Belanger is amongst the foremost engaged in the trade in this city. His store is situated on one of the principal streets, and was opened in 1877. His trade since that time has been very flourishing, and has proved his ability and good management. The premises occupied are forty by twenty feet in size, and the large and select stock of paints, oils, all descriptions of wall paper, and printers' materials are arranged in a tasteful manner in them. Mr. Belanger is a practical house and sign painter, and undertakes to execute all kinds of work in the line of painting. He is also ready to take and complete to the full satisfaction of his customers any orders for glazing, paper-hanging, decorating and whitewashing, having made a specialty of wall paper and ceiling decorations. All orders given him will be done with care, neatness and on the shortest notice. Special attention is given to oil finish polishing. The constant employment of twenty persons will show that the business done is of considerable extent. Special mention must be made of the varied selection of wall paper kept in stock by Mr. Belanger. He has specimens of English, American and domestic manufacture, all of the very latest and most artistic patterns. Mr. Belanger, who was born in Quebec Province, has, by his genial, courteous and attentive manner and thorough business qualities built up a very flourishing trade, and is well patronized by the citizens of Ottawa.

The Canadian College of Music, in Union with the London College of Music, 54 Great Marlborough street, London, England: Principal, F. C. Smythe, Mus. Bac., T.C.D.—On the corner of Bank and Wellington streets stands the Canadian College of Music, a fine brick edifice, commanding a view of the magnificent Parliamentary buildings, situated in the very heart of the city, and easy of access either on foot or by street cars

THE CANADIAN COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

which pass the doors of the college every five minutes. Inside the institution is to be found a commodious concert room, a cheerful, handsomely furnished waiting room, the registrar's office, and nine teaching rooms, in which are placed pianos for the tuition, and all very neatly and tastefully furnished. The Canadian College of Music was established in October, 1889, and at once affiliated with the London College of Music. The undertaking was looked

upon very favourably by the citizens of Ottawa, as it was felt that the time had arrived when the Capital of the Dominion should have some school more particularly devoted to the cultivation of the divine art; and at the present moment the college may be said to be at the very zenith of its success. Under the direction of Mr. F. C. Smythe the institution has made most rapid strides in popularity, and its attendance has become so increased as to necessitate an addition to the faculty. The faculty of the college stands thus: Mr. F. C. Smythe, Mus. Bac., T.C.D., organist of St. Andrew's Church and conductor of the Ottawa Philharmonic Society, principal; Miss Bertha O'Reilley, Messrs. H. Collier Grounds, organist, St. Albans; Henry Fletcher, organist Christ Church, piano, organ and theory; Mr. Smythe and Mr. Rushton-Dodd, voice culture; Monsieur Francois Boucher, violin, with instructions in all orchestral instruments. Music in all its numerous branches is taught by a staff of teachers of tried ability and well known capacity. The Canadian College of Music is under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor-General. Too much stress cannot be laid on the fact of the affiliation of the Canadian institution with the great London school, as it enables students to obtain medals, honours and diplomas which are of universal recognition the world over, and that without the expense attendant on a residence in the mother country. The method of examination employed is that the resident examiner for the London College reports to the home authorities, and practical and theoretical examination papers are sent here sealed, only being opened on the day of trial in presence of the candidate, and returned sealed to the London board, who adjudicate and forward the awards. Many very successful candidates presented themselves at the end of the June session, and the awards will be distributed in the very near future. Amongst the students of the college are found many from the city, and a very large quota from the surrounding county towns. The progress made by the attendants of the Canadian College of Music, and their wonderful interest in their work, has repeatedly been a subject of comment. Mr. Smythe's vast experience in London, Dublin and Belfast, where he taught most successfully for many years, and the results of the same, have induced him to introduce into his teaching an encouragement of the art of improvisation, and certainly no better method could be devised to foster, cultivate and superinduce native talent for music, and encourage the student to endeavour to emanate his superiors in art, and strike out an original path for himself. The harmony class is especially large and composed of a most intelligent and persevering lot of students. Indeed, so urgent was the class for improvement that studies were continued all through the summer vacation, during which time three of the staff were kept busy in attendance on papi's. Everything points to a brilliant career for the Canadian College of Music.

THE GRAND UNION HOTEL.

J. S. JUDA ROUTHIER, B.A.Sc., Architect and Civil Engineer, 22 Metcalfe street.—There is perhaps no city in Canada that can boast of such a wealth of beauty in its architecture, in solid and substantially built bridges, in such thoroughness and completeness of its water works system, and generally designed with works, broad based on the people's will, as can Ottawa. The services of an architect are indispensable everywhere, but more especially is his importance recognized in a centre of activity like Ottawa, where buildings are constantly being erected. Among the accomplished and thoroughly first-class architects and civil engineers in the Capital is Mr. J. S. Juda Routhier, B.A.Sc., who, though but a young man, does a leading business in his profession here. Our subject is one of Canada's numerous sons who do her credit. He was born at St. Placide, County of Two Mountains, P.Q., in the year 1863, but received his early education at Vankleek Hill, Prescott County,—his father having removed there in 1870. Our hero, while at school, shewed marked dispositions for drawing and mathematics. He went to Ottawa College and afterwards to McGill University, Montreal, where he completed his course in civil engineering, graduating in 1885 with the degree of B.A.Sc. In 1886 Mr. Routhier was engaged by the Dominion Government on an important survey in the Rocky Mountains, and during the following four years he worked to perfect himself in architecture. In 1889 he opened an office on his own responsibility at 22 Metcalfe street, where he is now prepared to do skilfully, promptly and carefully all phases of civil engineering, valuating and architectural designing, and, in short, anything that legitimately belongs to this branch of business. Many handsome public buildings are the production of Mr. Routhier, and the glittering minarets and tall spires that pierce the bright azure are fitting evidence of his genius and ability. The new Capuchin church and monastery on the Richmond Road, the Catholic Lyceum, the repairs lately made to the De la Salle school, near the Basilica, and a host of the finest private residences that adorn this city, are from Mr. Routhier's design. He is probably already the best known professional man in his line in Ottawa. Personally, Mr. Routhier is a young man, unassuming but clever, genial and attentive to all patrons, and of marked and superior ability. His future prospects are the very brightest. He is well and favourably known here in the best social circles. His father is also well known here, being a member for Prescott County from 1878 to 1882, and senior member of the firm of F. Routhier & Sons, the well known iron founders and machinists of Vankleek Hill, Ont. The family is a distinguished one,—our subject being a nephew of Monseigneur Routhier, Vicar-General to the Archbishop of Ottawa, and of Judge Routhier, of Quebec. The late M. J. Routhier, who practised law for a short time in this city, in partnership with Mr Lussier, was his brother.

J. S. JUDA ROUTHIER, B.A.Sc.

GRAND UNION HOTEL, John Graham, Proprietor, corner Elgin and Queen streets. In the eyes of business men and the travelling public nothing more effectually adds prestige to a place than desirable and first-class hotel accommodation. In this respect Ottawa is well supplied, and one of the thoroughly reliable and first-class hotels is the well and favourably known "Grand Union Hotel," which is owned and ably conducted by Mr. John Graham. This popular house has been established in the Capital city now for nearly a quarter of a century, and the fact that during this extended period it has met with marked and eminently well-deserved success is standing evidence of its reliability and sterling worth. The hotel building is very fine, and from an architectural point of view is an ornament to the city; being eligibly located on the corner of Elgin and Queen streets, right opposite the City Hall, and within easy reach of all places of business. All the latest modern improvements are in use in this magnificent hotel, and besides private parlours, there are also provided for the comfort of guests, reading, smoking and sitting rooms, which are thoroughly equipped and luxuriously furnished. Accommodation is furnished for 150 guests, handsome bedrooms with rooms *en suite* being provided, while the cuisine is always the very best the market can afford. During the cold season the house is well heated, and throughout the year is thoroughly ventilated, while it is lighted by electricity and gas. The "Grand Union" ranks among the best hotels in Canada, and is supplied with such adjuncts as barroom, billiard hall, laundry and barber shop. The C. P. R. and G. N. W. Telegraph instruments are also in the house, and Mr. Graham has spared neither trouble nor expense in providing every comfort for his patrons. Special and commodious sample rooms are provided for commercial travellers, with whom the "Grand Union" takes first place. In carrying on this hotel Mr. Graham gives employment to as many as fifty competent and courteous hands, who are always prepared to give prompt, polite and expeditious attention to guests. Mr. Graham is a popular and genial host, whose management of the "Grand Union" admirably maintains the metropolitan character of Ottawa, while it reflects upon him the highest credit for energy, enterprise and ability.

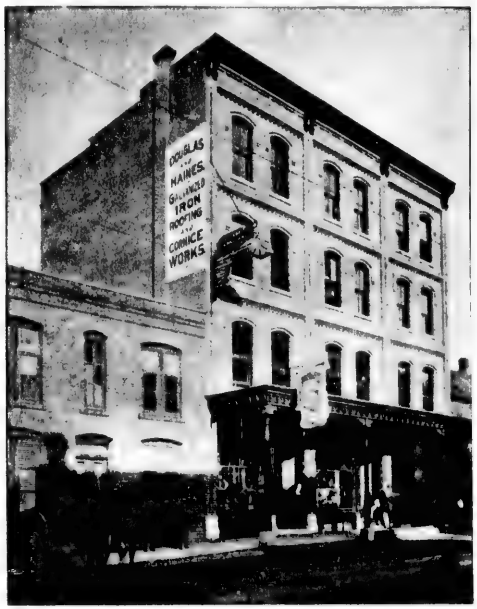
THE RUSSELL.

THE RUSSELL HOUSE, Sparks street, E. N. St. Jacques, proprietor. Nothing add more effectively to the prestige of a place, in the eyes of visitors and the travelling public, than desirable and first class hotel accommodation. In this connection Ottawa is well supplied, and one of the houses, which is not only the finest hotel in the Capital, but one which is known from the Atlantic to the Pacific as "the palace hotel of Canada," is the Russell. This magnificent hotel was established about a century ago by J. A. Gouin, who was succeeded in turn, after being twenty years successfully before the public, by Messrs. Kennedy & St. Jacques, and finally, on the death of Mr. Kennedy, in 1890, by the present proprietor. The "Russell" is complete in every particular, and contains accommodation for over four hundred guests, and is fitted up with passenger and baggage elevators, and commands a splendid view of the city, parliamentary grounds, river and canal. The rooms are all light, airy, comfortably furnished and well ventilated, parlours, reading and smoking rooms being provided, which are furnished with the very best. Situated on Sparks street, opposite the post office, it is less than a minute's walk to the Houses of Parliament, and visitors to the Capital having business with the Government find it more convenient to stop at the "Russell," where they can always meet leading public men. The hotel is a large and magnificent stone structure, six storeys in height, and covers an entire block. It has three main staircases, spacious halls and wide and lofty corridors, as well as seven fire escapes, to give quick and easy exit in case of fire. There is also a large reception hall, three private rooms outside the corridors, and such adjuncts as bar-room, billiard room and barber shop. All modern conveniences are supplied, such as bath rooms, electric bells on each flat as communication with the office, also heating in the cold season by automatic steam tubes, while it is lighted by electricity and gas, the rotunda, the dining room, the "ladies' ordinary," the bar room and the kitchen being lit with the former. Nobility and Royalty have patronized the house, and it is often remarked that in the rotunda of the "Russell" there is often more political discussion than in the House of Commons. The cuisine is the very best that the market can afford, and in fact the "Russell" in all respects sustains admirably the metropolitan character of Ottawa. The popular proprietor, Mr. E. N. St. Jacques, is a genial, courteous, and accommodating host, who at all times gives his personal attention to the comfort and welfare of his guests, and has, as a consequence, placed his hotel in its present proud position, and won the good will and respect of all who know him.

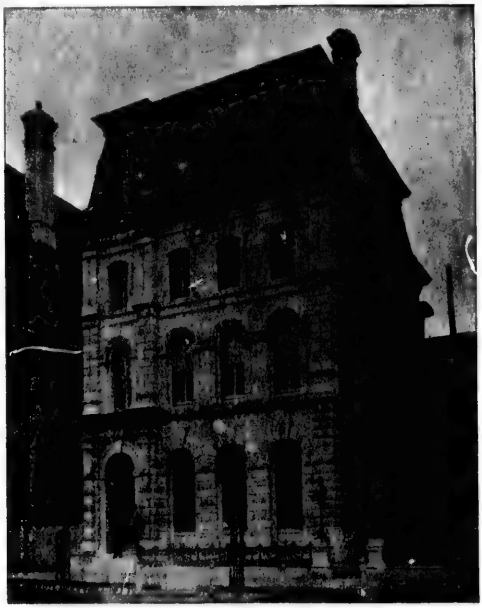
E. TREMBLAY & CO., Watchmakers and Jewellers, 11 Rideau street. The jewellery business of Ottawa has many able exponents, and new energy is constantly being added to the ranks. Among the first class and experienced watchmakers, who have lately embarked upon this enterprise are Messrs. J. E. Tremblay & Co., of 11, Rideau street. These popular jewellers began business in 1891 and from start, centrally and eligibly located. It is one of the most attractive places of business on the street, the handsome plate glass windows being at all times tastefully dressed with samples from the large and select stock of jewellery carried within. The interior is even more pleasing, and here are displayed [illegible] and such as plate glass showcases and cabinets which afford ample and desirable accommodation for the display of goods. Besides this advantage, while as the saying goes, lost in dimensions there is abundance of space for attention to customers. The Messrs. Tremblay & Co. have on hand one of the largest assortments of jewellery of all descriptions in the city. It would be impossible in this brief sketch to enumerate the lists of goods in detail; it consists in part of English, Swiss and American gold and silver watches, a complete assortment of diamonds and fine gold jewellery, such as rings, bracelets, chains, charms, brooches, etc., also novelties in silver jewellery, gold and silver headed canes, sterling silver forks, knives, spoons and [illegible] fine plated ware in the newest designs for wedding presents or home use, gold, steel and rubber spectacles and eye-glasses to suit any sight, and in short everything imaginable in these lines. They make a speciality of repairing watches, clocks, fly-back stop watches, chronographers and chronometers, and guarantee satisfaction to all patrons. Messrs. Tremblay & Co. have during the short time they have been established met with marked success, and judging from their abilities as jewellers and business men, it is only fair to assume that they will continue in the future to hold their place prominent in the front rank.

PERLEY & PATTEE, Pine Lumber Manufacturers, Chaudiere Saw Mills. In this review of the industrial and commercial resources of the Capital, it is fitting that the leading lumber manufacturers should receive due mention. Ottawa is well known to be a lumbering and business centre, the river offering the finest water power for all classes of manufacturing and for all other uses of domestic economy in the Dominion; advantages which have been rapidly absorbed by capital and enterprise and have been developed into great commercial achievements. Among the pine lumber manufacturers who have built up a business in magnitude and have exerted a considerable influence upon the advancement of commerce of this city Messrs. Perley & Pattee stand prominently forward as representatives. Their enterprise dates its inception to away back in 1867, and during the extended intervening period it has steadily progressed, their milling facilities developing and increasing as their trade widened and became extended. Their mills are eligibly located on the Chaudiere, and are well fitted up with gang and other saws, one band saw and the latest improved machinery and appliances, and have a capacity of 75,000,000 feet per season, that is, for the time ranging on an average between 1st of May and middle of November. Messrs. Perley & Pattee are, perhaps, two of the best known lumbermen in the Ottawa valley to-day, having grown up with their extensive trade; and are undoubtedly deserving of special reference. They cut their own logs, and in winter have from 15 to 16 camps in the woods, making in all about 700 hands; while in the mills here during summer about 400 hands are continually employed, showing conclusively that their enterprise is one of considerable magnitude and extent. Besides the large yards in continual use here, and which are a continual scene of activity, suitable and commodious yards are utilized at Rochesterville, and in all their grounds 42,000,000 feet of lumber can be piled, ample accommodation being also afforded for loading, moving, and working throughout. They saw extensively for the English, United States, and South American markets, their trade being large and constantly increasing from year to year. The main office, where all sales are effected and business transacted, is located near the suspension Bridge, and all orders left here by telephone, or any other means, receive immediate response. Messrs. Perley & Pattee have in their characteristic enterprise supplied their own dynamo, and the whole premises are well lighted by electricity. The firm now comprises Messrs. G. B. Pattee, G. H. Perley and C. B. Powell. Mr. W. G. Perley, who was member of parliament for the city of Ottawa, being dead about a year. The many calls upon their time in the prosecution of this extensive business have in no wise precluded them from turning their attention to public matters and identifying themselves with the best interests of the city. Mr. Powell is manager of the Standard Electric Light Company, Mr. Pattee is a director of the same company, while Mr. G. H. Perley is vice president of the Canada Atlantic Railway. Personally they are all gentlemen possessed of accurate financial knowledge, and of business talent certainly unsurpassed by that of any of their rivals or contemporaries. They are esteemed individually by all who know them, on account of their social qualities, sterling integrity and devoted[illegible] as to the best interests of the Capital in all respects.

JEWELLERY ESTABLISHMENT OF J. E. TREMBLAY & CO.



OTTAWA GALVANIZED IRON WORKS.



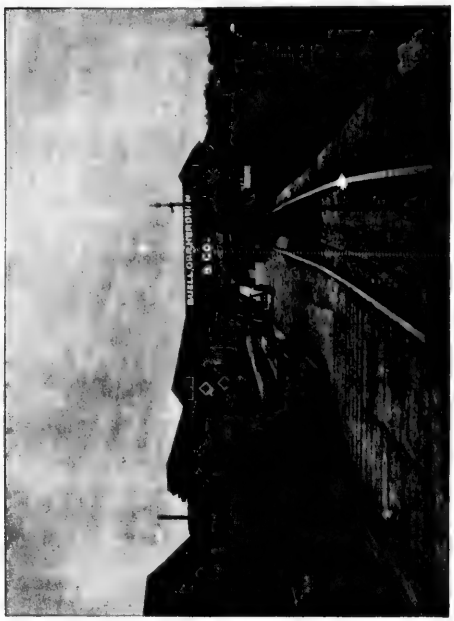
QUEBEC BANK.

OTTAWA GALVANIZED IRON WORKS, Douglas & Haines, 113 Bank street.—There can be no better evidence of the increasing importance of Ottawa as an industrial centre than the fact that each year witnesses new acquisitions in almost every branch of commerce. Buildings are everywhere in course of erection, and many of them are as ornamental as they are substantial, galvanized iron being used very extensively in adorning the cornices and windows. Among those who manufacture galvanized iron cornices, etc., Messrs. Douglas & Haines, of 113 Bank street, who were established at the beginning of 1890, are making rapid strides to the front. They are manufacturers of every description of galvanized iron cornices, window caps, embossed metallic ceilings, and other sheet metal trimmings for buildings, tin pipes, etc. Their premises, which are known as the Ottawa Galvanized Iron Works, consist of four flats, having a frontage of sixty feet on Bank street, and covering an area of four thousand five hundred square feet. The first flat is devoted to the receiving and forwarding of goods, and for offices. On the second flat all kinds of tin pipes are manufactured and the third flat is used for the manufacture of galvanized iron work; on the fourth, stoves. The two last mentioned storeys are fitted throughout with every appliance necessary for the execution of the heavy contracts on hand, and so thoroughly is all the work done by the firm that in spite of the fact that Messrs. Douglas & Haines have been established only a little over a year, ten skilled workmen are kept busy throughout the year filling the orders that are pouring in from all parts of the Dominion. Messrs. J. R. Douglas and D. M. Haines are pushing, energetic business men, having a thorough knowledge of every branch of their trade, and their workmen, who are under the direction of a competent foreman, are also skilled mechanics, is as evidenced by the rapid increase in their business and the general satisfaction expressed by their numerous patrons.

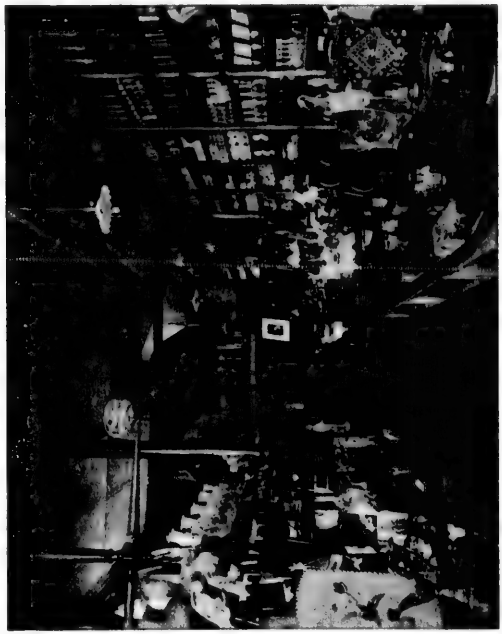
QUEBEC BANK, 122 and 124 Wellington street. H. V. Noel, Manager. This reliable financial institution was founded and incorporated as far back as 1818, which makes it the oldest financial institution of the kind in the Dominion of Canada. Having the head office in the City of Quebec, branches have been opened at Toronto, Montreal, Three Rivers, Pembroke, Thorold and Ottawa. In the year 1853, nearly forty years ago, Mr. H. V. Noel received instructions to open an office at Bytown, now Ottawa, for the bank. From this has risen a large and influential business which, from the above date, has been controlled by Mr. Noel, who fills the post of manager of this branch. To him belongs the credit of founding this branch, and of building up the large business which is transacted every year. Fifty nine years ago he came to Canada from the Island of Jersey, and has resided in Ottawa during that time, and, for the greater part of that period, has been connected with the Quebec Bank. Conversant with the business wants of the country and the system of banking, he is in every way the right man in the right place. He is well known in the parliamentary capital. The capital stock of the bank is $2,500,000, and what is of great importance, the rest fund reaches the sum of $500,000; $9,376,423.56 is the amount of assets, which amply cover the liabilities. A balance of $86,589.00 was carried forward from the previous year, which, added to the profits for the year ending May 15th, 1891, $199,792.05, after the deduction of expenses and provision for bad and doubtful debts, gave $287,382.61, which was distributed as follows: $175,000 in two dividends of 3½ per cent each, one of which was paid December 1st, 1890, the other 1st June, 1891. The balance left over after this deduction, being $112,382.61, was carried forward to the next year. The directorate is made up of R. H. Smith, Esq., President; Wm. Whitehall, Esq., Vice President; Sir W. F. Belleau, K.C.M.G.; Geo. R. Renfrew, Esq.; John R. Young, Esq.; Samuel J. Shaw, Esq., and John T. Ross, Esq. Mr. James Stevenson is the General Manager of this noted financial corporation. The Bank of Scotland act as agents in London, Eng., the agents of the Bank of British North America holding the same position in New York. On first commencing business in Ottawa, offices were leased, but in a few years a handsome solid stone building was erected at 122 and 124 Wellington street, opposite the Parliament buildings. It is four storeys in height, and of most imposing appearance, while the interior is furnished in an effective and splendid manner, with full accomodation. All classes of banking are transacted under Mr. Noel's management with increasing success, and a large savings business is operated, being a great convenience to the residents of the district.

The VICTORIA CHAMBERS, facing the Parliament building, Wellington street, Ottawa, is owned by Messrs. Allan & Fleming, and is occupied as offices and bedrooms. It has recently been thoroughly overhauled and fitted up with all modern and sanitary improvements, electric light and bells in every room and corridors; steam heating, hot and cold water baths, closets, &c., on each flat; good elevator service, with proper attendance night and day, thus making it one of the most desirable and convenient chambers in Ottawa.

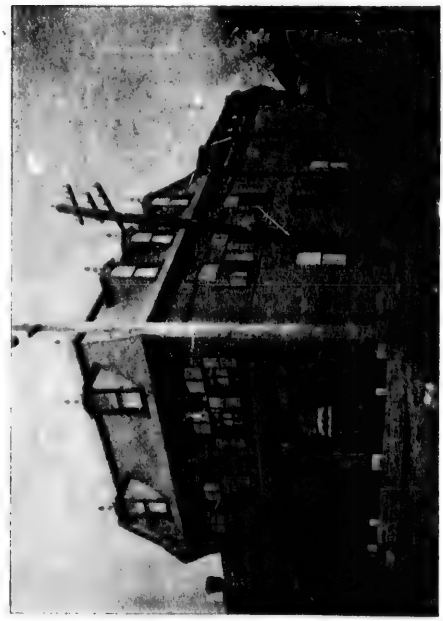
THE VICTORIA CHAMBERS.



VIEWS OF BUELL, ORR, MURDMAN & CO.'S PREMISES.—(See next page.)



FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT OF MISS E. R. WHEELER.—(See next page.)



S. ROGERS & SON'S ESTABLISHMENT.—(See next page.)

BUELL, ORR, HURDMAN & CO., Lumber Merchants, Bridge Street, Chaudiere, Ottawa.—The City of Ottawa is the centre of the leading industry of the Ottawa district, namely, the manufacturing of square timber and manufacture of lumber of all kinds. In the prosecution of this important staple trade, thousands of men and horses are constantly employed cutting and taking out square timber and sawlogs during the winter months; and rafting up and floating them to the mills, and Quebec, and United States market in summer. In the lumbering operations of the Ottawa and its tributaries, in the square timber branch alone, millions of dollars have been invested, apart from the immense expenditure incurred in the purchase of limits, the production of saw-logs and in the erection of the many vast mills within the city limits and in its immediate vicinity, for the purpose of manufacturing lumber of all descriptions. This somewhat extended introduction is only suitable for the business sketch of one of the largest lumber firms on this continent, Messrs. Buell, Orr, Hurdman & Co. In the Capital, the name of Hurdman has been as familiar as a household word in the lumbering industries here for the last quarter of a century and more. The present firm embraces gentlemen of large capital, wide experience as lumbermen, and of exceptional discriminative judgment and business ability, and was formed on May 1st, 1891, the enterprise being originally founded and carried on under the firm name of Hurdman & Co. The milling quarter of the city, as might be expected, has a little life of its own, a character of its own, a civilization of its own, in fact it is a little world within itself, being located near Ottawa in the part called Chaudiere, just on the very edge of Hull. Here, in active and continual operation, are the extensive mills of Messrs. Buell, Orr, Hurdman & Co., and the scene presented in the sawing season is a most interesting one. Gang saws of many varieties are buzzing and tearing through logs, which one moment are rough and crude, and in a twinkling are sawn into the best of useful lumber, while the immense staff of 200 to 300 men are to be seen engaged in their respective duties working like clockwork, carefully, surely and accurately, combining their energies with the motive power in the machinery to turn out the large amount of 300,000 feet daily. To this extensive supply of lumber goes on, regulated by the demand, in all parts of the world, this firm having sawn largely for the English and United States market this year. They cut all their own logs, which, of course, come from the Upper Ottawa, and have during the winter months from 1,000 to 1,100 men employed up the river. The lumber sawn in these mills is principally white pine, and many grades are manufactured, and wherever sales are effected the stock is guaranteed to be just as represented. The proprietors, in their characteristic push and enterprise, have provided their own electric dynamo for lighting purposes, and have erected on Bridge street, just between the two bridges *en route* to Hull, their head office. They have A 1 telephone communication, and all orders by this or any other means receive immediate response. It must be mentioned that Messrs. Buell, Orr, Hurdman & Co. have decided to put in all new machinery to be ready for the running season next year, when band saws will replace the gang, the present capacity being increased to nearly double. Some further idea may be formed of the magnitude of these premises from the fact that 60 000 000 feet of lumber can be piled on their yards. The individual members of the firm, five in number, are all energetic, far seeing in their plans, and possessed of superior knowledge of lumber in all forms. Mr. Buell, who lives at Burlington, Vt, is connected also with an extensive lumbering firm, Buell & Hall, of Michigan, and is well known in trade circles as a leading lumber merchant. Mr. Orr, who is a director of four banks in Brooklyn, N.Y., and also head of the firm of John C. Orr & Co., of Brooklyn, N.Y., where he lives, has a standard reputation, while Mr. R. Hurdman is too well and favorably known in the Capital to require any comment from us, being also President of the Chaudiere Electric Light Co. The company includes Mr. W. G. White, who has charge of the New York offices; Mr. Read, who is the chief financier in the home offices, and Mr. Avery, who takes charge of the mill managing and the out-door executive work. Personally, these gentlemen are all of the highest standing, socially and otherwise, and are proprietors of an enterprise, which, in its wealth of resources, ample facilities for its rapid prosecution, and the prudent and conservative character of its management, stands pre eminent, an honour to themselves, to Ottawa and to Canada.

S. ROGERS & SON, Undertakers and Embalmers, 13 to 23 Nicholas street.—The senior partner of this popular firm was born at East Charleton, in the County Devon, England, in the year 1828, where he received his education. He emigrated to Canada in 1850 and came to Ottawa in 1864, commencing business for himself in 1866. For many years he has been a leading member of the Masonic Order, in which he held the office of D.D.G.M.; and of St. George's Society, of which he is Vice-President. In partnership with him is his son, Mr. S. Maynard Rogers, admitted as a member of the firm in 1882. He was born at Plymouth, England, in April, 1862, and was brought to this country by his father. He is very popular in Ottawa and holds the rank, in the 43rd Battalion, of Captain and Adjutant. In 1889 he was a member of the Wimbledon Team, which won that year the Kolapore Cup, and as a rifleman holds the highest shooting record for Ottawa and the district, with a score of 99 points. He is a member of several societies, the Scottish Rite, the I.O.O.F., the I.O.F. and the S.O.E. Messrs. S. Rogers & Son occupy handsome premises at 13 and 23 Nicholas street, where they have a showroom filled with caskets, coffins and funeral supplies of all kinds, and carry on the business of undertakers and embalmers. Eight horses, four hearses and three mourning coaches are kept, and in every respect this establishment is one of the best equipped in Canada, a specialty being made of embalming. Many will remember that this house was entrusted with the obsequies of the late Sir John Macdonald, which they managed in a way which proved their ability in undertaking successfully so responsible a task. Mr. S. Rogers and his son are greatly respected throughout the city for the sympathy and care exercised whenever their services are required, as well as for their genial and pleasing qualities in private life.

MISS K. R. WHEELER, Dealer in Fancy Goods and Toys of All Kinds, 151 and 153 Sparks street.—In this progressive age, it will be noticed that ladies are equally successfully conducting business operations, which, in a by-gone generation, were entirely confined to the male sex. Especially do ladies find an active, congenial field of enterprise in the fancy goods trade, and it seems peculiarly fitting that this pursuit, which comprises so many articles exclusively appreciated and used by ladies, as well as the juvenile portion of our race, should be conducted by one of their own sex. Miss K. R. Wheeler has been for the last seven years intimately identified with the fancy goods interests of Ottawa, and has, by her own zeal, energy and superior business ability, built up a solid growing trade among the prominent classes of the Capital. This business was founded by Mr. C. E. Delano, in 1882, and Miss Wheeler became sole proprietress in 1884, and has advanced the house to its present satisfactory position in the trade. The premises occupied are spacious and commodious, being 80x30 feet in dimensions, and are centrally and eligibly located at 151 and 153 Sparks street. The store is certainly one of the most attractive on the street, the windows being always tastefully dressed with the latest novelties and toys and fancy goods of various descriptions, while the interior is even more pleasing, there being continually on hand, and as well exhibited, an assortment of toys, etc., arranged in departments ranging from 5c, 10c, 25c and $1, far too extensive to be enumerated in detail. It suffices to say that Miss Wheeler keeps only the finest quality of goods, while her prices are consistent but moderate. Specialties are made of glass, china, silverware, tinware, writing desks, cigar cases, and goods in infinite varieties for presents, amusement and for use. Miss Wheeler imports a very large portion of her goods from the United States and Europe, and offers inducements to her patrons, not only in quality of goods, but in the style and finish, difficult to duplicate elsewhere. Miss Wheeler is an estimable business lady; she is a native of St. Johns, Quebec, and is very popular in business and social circles in Ottawa.

JOSEPH R. SMITH, Iron Worker, 45 Besserer street, Ottawa, Ont.—In 1853 Mr. Joseph R. Smith was born at St. Andrews, P.Q., his father being a blacksmith. St. Andrews, as is well known, was the birth place of Premier Abbott, and seems to have caused its influence to be felt upon its children, if the place where a man was born can be said to possess any such power. When Mr Smith was a little chap his family removed to Aylmer, where his father built up a large connection as a blacksmith, and Joseph's own earliest recollections cluster around the anvil, at which, when a child, he sat in a high chair sometimes to watch the sparks fly, and help them to fly too, by striking at the iron under his father's direction and for the latter's amusement. Later on, young Smith, grown to be a noisy boy, was sent to the Common School, where the progress he made in mastering the intricate details of the three R's, which promised great things for him in the educational line, was shortened by his cutting loose from the school, the parental authority, and all vulgar fractions. In fact he ran away. Joe was not so much to blame for this step, perhaps. It is impossible to combine the qualities of a plough horse and a trotter in the same animal; and Joe's uncle, Joseph Smith, of Chenango County, N.Y., made a wider departure years before by founding Mormonism. At Ogdensburg, N.Y., the 14-year-old runaway school boy landed penniless, but the same amount of determination, not to say coil-spring energy which characterized his future efforts, was working in him then. He set his face westward and at last reached Chicago, where he worked for seven years at the trade of blacksmith, and where he was known as a keen politician and a warm supporter of Horace Greeley. He returned to Canada in 1873 and opened the iron works at 45 Besserer street, a commodious place with an area of 25x100 feet, constantly employing a staff of skilled workmen, the entire business being carried on under the proprietor's personal supervision. Mr. Smith has shown great mechanical genius from his earliest youth, and has patened many inventions, which are manufactured by him at the above premises, along with contractors' work, wrought iron mangers, as well as machinery of the most intricate description, a specialty being made of ornamental iron fencing, in which line he has built up a large trade and earned the highest reputation. Along with a large local trade he keeps six travellers constantly on the road between New Brunswick in the east, and Battleford, N.W.T., in the west. Throughout this wide area the products of these works is largely distributed and much sought after. He is so advanced in his ideas that he finds few men to follow or aid him, and his thus, to a certain extent, been kept in the background. A little anecdote characteristic of the man is connected with the North-West rebellion, and illustrates a feature of his appreciation of advertising, his acumen in that direction leading him to follow the direction of illustrated advertisements while showing his appreciation of the fact that it is not always best to hunt ducks with a brass band. At the close of the rebellion a lady walking up Rideau street came to the intersection of the two bridges—the most central part in Ottawa perhaps. A crowd was gathered around the place intently gazing at a cast iron statue of a negro standing on the parapet of the bridges and bearing in his hand a tablet of the same metal inscribed with the legend:—"Go to J. R. Smith, White and Blacksmith, Manufacturer of Iron Work." "Well, well! And is this," said the lady, "all the monument they can afford to erect to the poor soldiers who were killed in the North-West rebellion." In Mr. Joseph R. Smith one sees a representative manufacturer of Canada, one who is wholly devoted to his business, giving up his entire time to its management and leaving no stone unturned to give his customers satisfaction.

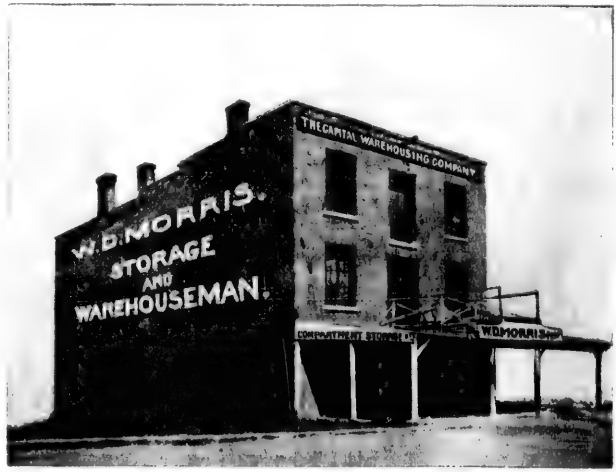
ESTABLISHMENT OF J. R. SMITH.

MR. W. D. MORRIS.

MR. W. D. MORRIS.—The subject of this sketch, Mr. W. D. Morris, was born in the parish of Annaduff, near the town of Drumsna, in the County of Leitrim, Ireland, in the year 1857. He emigrated to this country on the 11th of July, 1877, and arrived in Toronto on the 24th of the same month. He at once set to work to find a place, and soon succeeded in securing one in a store. It may be readily inferred that a young man green from an Irish farm was not able to command much pay in the year 1877, as the country was then in a very bad state, and many men were out of work; however, Mr Morris was determined to succeed. Many failures took place, and through them he was twice thrown out of work. Finally he secured a situation with Messrs. McColl Bros., Oil Manufacturers, of Toronto, as traveller; this was in 1879. He pushed their business so well on the road, that at the end of the first year he received a very good salary. He continued with them for two years and a half, doing a very successful business. While with Messrs. McColl Bros. he married Miss Mary A. Oliver, of Ashburn, Ontario Co., with whom he had become acquainted some years previous. From his marriage dates his success, as he was fortunate enough to marry a good wife, who has done much towards assisting him throughout his business career. In the summer of 1882 Messrs. Samuel Rogers & Co., of the Queen City Oil Works, required a traveller for Eastern Ontario, and Mr. Morris secured the position. With his wife and family he then went to Kingston to live, that city being centrally situated for the territory he had under his care; he continued to reside there for a term of about three years, when being promoted to a better position in Montreal he moved there at the request of his employers in 1885. Seeing an opening for an exclusive oil business in Ottawa Mr. Morris decided to open on his own account, having saved enough money to commence business on a moderate scale. When he broached the subject to his employers (Messrs. S. Rogers & Co.) they discussed a partnership arrangement, with the result that "The Samuel Rogers Oil Co." was formed, composed of Messrs. Samuel Rogers, Joseph Rogers, Albert S. Rogers and W. D. Morris; this was in the winter of 1886. Mr. Morris then put almost all his ready cash into the new business, and having a very substantial share in it, went in with the intention of making the concern pay. An entirely new trade had to be built up, warehouses had to be erected, tank cars built, underground storage tanks to be constructed, etc. This was all done at great expense, and to-day (in the short space of four years) there is no house better known than "The Samuel Rogers Oil Co." Mr. Morris assumed the exclusive management and direction of the business from the start; he worked hard, pushed business in all directions, and made Ottawa known as an important oil distributing centre. He met with the stiffest of opposition, his competitors frequently stating that the business would not last three months, as Ottawa was too small for an exclusive oil business. Mr. Morris soon demonstrated the fallacy of such statements. The trade is increasing year by year, and no more fitting testimonial as to the pluck, ability and energy of Mr. Morris can be shown than the actual condition of the business which he has built up here. He has had powerful aid from his partners—Messrs. S. Rogers & Co., Toronto—whose operations throughout the Dominion are known to all our readers. Until recently Mr. Morris was president of the Bradley, Morris & Reid Co., Limited, of Hamilton, timber and lumber merchants; he organized that corporation some two years ago, and owned half the capital stock of the concern. Mr. Morris was induced recently to part with all his shares in that company at a good figure. He also owned a one-third interest in the Hamilton Oil Co., Hamilton, but not long since sold his share to Mr. Samuel Rogers, of Toronto, who was also a partner in it. Having now consolidated his investments in Ottawa he is giving the oil business his undivided attention. He is known to be a large property owner; his investments in that respect cover some of the choicest vacant and house property in the city; he has full confidence in the future of Ottawa, and he puts every dollar he makes into city property. He is sole owner of the Capital Warehouse Co., which started business on May 1st of this year. A picture of the storage warehouse is given below. This concern does a general storage business, issues warehouse receipts which are negotiable at any bank, and money can be borrowed on them. This venture proved to be an unqualified success from the start, the warehouse being filled to the roof with household effects. In fitting it up, compartments were built in which persons can put general effects and lock them up, retaining the key and thereby ensuring their goods from disturbance. This feature is a new one and is fully appreciated by his numerous patrons. The building is situated right in the heart of the city, on the canal basin, with good wharfage accommodation. It is a solid brick building with a fire proof roof. There is no other concern of the kind in the city, and despite that fact the storage rates charged are lower than any quoted for poorer accommodation elsewhere. Mr. Morris is an aggressive business man, always on the look out for new trade, and when he takes a thing in hand will see it through at any cost. Considering that he has only been in Canada about 14 years, his success is the more remarkable; very few under similar circumstances have made such good use of their time. He visited Ireland last winter, spending Christmas with his parents, whom he found both hale and hearty. Out of a family of 11 brothers and sisters (of which W. D. Morris is the eldest) seven of them are now on this side of the Atlantic, four of whom are in business for themselves and the other three in good positions. Mr. Morris has one child, a girl aged nine. He is strongly impressed with the idea that there are few countries on the face of the globe which present the same opportunities as Canada does. He is loud in her praise, particularly so about her Capital, in which he has settled down. What Mr. Morris has accomplished, others can if they only try as he has done, and persevere in the face of every obstacle.

THE CAPITAL WAREHOUSING COMPANY.—This firm started business on the first of May, this year. Mr. W. D. Morris, of the Samuel Rogers Oil Co., is sole owner of it. Having secured control of a solid three-storey brick building on the Rideau Canal Basin at foot of Little Sussex street, Mr. Morris set to work and fitted it up in the most suitable manner for the business he intended it for. He took his cue from some of the best New York and Boston storage warehouse concerns and put in separate locked compartments on two flats, where parties who wanted to store general household effects could put them away and retain their key and have their property free from disturbance. Negotiable warehouse receipts are issued and can be used to borrow money on if desired. The Capital Warehousing Company are open to do a general storage business; a large addition is now being built, and there will be ample accommodation for all the business that may offer; the rates for storage are low. The venture has proved an unqualified success. The building is of solid brick, fireproof roof, etc., and situated within two minutes walk of the Custom House, Post Office, Parliament Buildings and Russell House; it has a fine steamboat wharf in front and is easy of access from all parts of the city. Any reader of this journal who requires storage of any kind and wants a safe and reliable place cannot do better than patronize the Capital Warehousing Company, who had enterprise enough to start a concern which was much needed in this city.

THE SAMUEL ROGERS OIL COMPANY.—This firm is composed of Messrs. Samuel, Joseph P., and Albert S. Rogers, proprietors of the Queen City Oil Works, Toronto, and Mr. W. D. Morris, of Ottawa. All the members of the firm are most energetic business men, and possess ample means to carry on a large oil business; they have each had long experience in the oil trade, and are looked upon by the purchasing public as being a firm which can be relied on. They opened an office here in the Russell block during the winter of 1886, and obtained limited and temporary storage premises from the C.P.R., at the old St. Lawrence & Ottawa Railway depot in Lower Town. Some months later they got a very central and convenient site for a new warehouse of their own in Stewerton, east side of Bank street, along-side the C.A.R. tracks; they lost no time in building, and soon had a fine store house completed. About that time they saw that with the large trade they were then doing and the prospects of an increase later on they would not have facilities enough to properly handle it, and have decided to erect a second large storehouse and barrelling works on the



ESTABLISHMENT OF W. D. MORRIS.

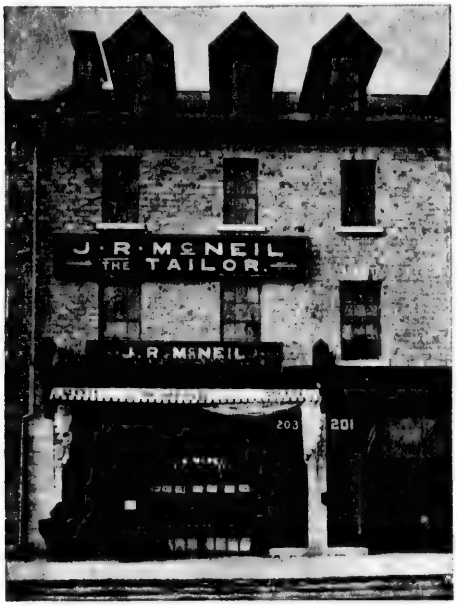
CHAPEL OF THE SACRED HEART.

west side of Bank street. This building was very soon completed; it was constructed of limestone and a first-class fireproof roof was put in it, making it one of the solidest and most complete works east of Toronto. Orders were also placed for the construction of a line of tank railway cars for the purpose of transferring the oil in bulk from the refinery to their works here. Everything was done with the view of being able to place oil in this market at a low price; later on they erected a third building for cooperage and painting of barrels. This building is isolated, as are all of their buildings. They store all their refined oils in their warehouse on the west side, and all their lubricating on the east side of Bank street. They handle large quantities of the Standard Oil Co.'s United States lubricating and burning oils, which are known the world over; they sell no other make of American oils. In Canadian lubricating and burning oils they are leaders. They make all their own goods, being producers, refiners and manufacturers of petroleum and all its products. The firm's cylinder, engine, machinery, wool, harness and other oils, are too well known already to require any comment here. Mr. Morris is the active managing partner, and is known to all our readers as a pushing and enterprising business man and a good citizen. On the first of last May they vacated their office in the Russell block and moved into more commodious premises in the new Central Chambers (see view on another page), No. 42 Elgin street, just opposite the Russell House. The large business carried on by Messrs. Samuel Rogers & Co., at Toronto, Hamilton, Petrolia, and various smaller places enable them to manufacture oils on a large scale and distribute them cheaper than any other firm in Canada.

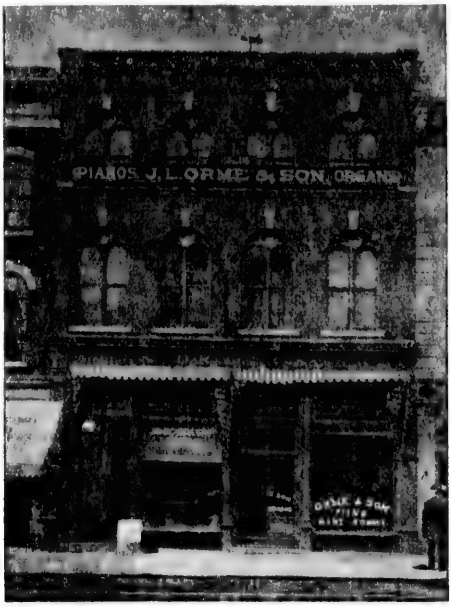
THE RIDEAU STREET CONVENT. The cut of the beautiful and unique chapel which we here give is that of one of the prettiest gems of its kind to be found in Canada. The chapel was recently built and forms an imposing wing to the already imposing structure of the Convent of Ottawa. This institution, generally designated as the Rideau Street Convent, is under the care of the Grey Nuns, a branch of that world wide community, the sisters of Charity. In the days of old Bytown, long before Ottawa was known, and before the most extravagant visionary ever dreamed that it was destined to become the capital of Canada, these good Sisters, following in on the footprints of the early pioneers, set up their humble abode on the shores of the Grand River, and there commenced their career of charity and education. In accordance as the city grew into importance the proportions of their edifice arose and spread, and in the direct ratio of that growth did the curriculum of their establishment assume importance. From a school for a few day scholars, children of the early settlers, step by step, and year by year, it has improved and expanded, till to day it stands forth the rival of the older and more ambitious educational institutions of the country. The effects of the sound, honest, practical education which the sisters seek to impart, are to be found to-day in many a household and by many a fireside throughout the vast Valley of the Ottawa, along the St. Lawrence, away beyond Ontario, and in numberless cities and villages scattered over the face of the American Republic. Yearly are the numbers of the pupils augmenting, and no better test of the stability of the system employed by those Sisters than in the great love for the convent home, and esteem for its community that is everywhere apparent in those who in former years enjoyed the benefits that it scatters on all sides. Although essentially a Catholic institution, still all denominations are equally welcome, and no distinction is made nor favor shown to those who frequent its classes. The very best evidence of this is to be found in the numbers of old pupils, of all creeds, who are so anxious to place their own children under the care of the Sisters who guided and taught their own youth. While ever and always looking firstly to the spiritual welfare and the moral training of the young ladies, still the Sisters of this institution make a specialty of bringing up young girls in such a manner that they may go forth useful, as well as ornamental members of society. To make good wives, good mothers, good house-keepers, good women of the world, is their first and principal aim. And the means to attain that end are such that, when a pupil has made use of them, as afforded to them during their course of studies, she can never be lost upon the sea of adversity; she can never be at a loss how to make an honourable and a respectable livelihood for herself, or even for her family, if adverse circumstances rendered such necessary. Outside the usual courses of instruction, from the most elementary class up to the one wherein the last and highest touches are given to the mind of the pupil, there is a special attention paid to the more ornamental branches—music, singing, drawing, painting. And, *en passant*, we might remark that the splendid paintings of the "Stations of the Cross" that adorn the walls of this beautiful chapel are works from the brushes of the pupils of the convent. While the absolutely necessary instructions, from reading and writing up to science and art, and the ornamental branches are united in their system, still the Sisters claim especial credit for another, and too often neglected, course. We mentioned that to make good and useful women of the world is the principal object of this particular system. As all go forth into the world to take their places in the field of strife and difficulties, it is necessary that they should be provided with proper armour. Consequently have they classes wherein are daily taught needle work, plain and fancy dressmaking, house-keeping in all its departments, type-writing, stenography, book-keeping, and other acquirements serviceable hereafter, and often immediately required when the pupil leaves school. Daily lectures are given wherein the students are instructed in all the duties of a household, and the obligations that fall to the lot of a wife or mother when she becomes head and mistress of her own home. In a word, while not forgetting the moral training and the spiritual, these sisters aim at combining the ornamental and necessary with the practical—making good women, well-read women, accomplished women, but, above all, Christian and practical, useful and self-reliant women. Such is the institution, the community within its walls, the work they do and the objects of their labour in as short a space as possible. Their establishment is an ornament and boon to the country, and no words of praise or encouragement are too much, for none can go beyond what is really deserved.

T. A. HODGSON, Proprietor. Planing Mills, Corner Elgin and Somerset streets.—There is no better evidence of the high state of civilization in which we live, than that of the adornment and embellishment of the home. The ways of ornamentation in a building, public or private, are nowadays so varied as to be almost innumerable, but one of the chief factors and important auxiliaries to substantial decoration, is the planing factory. At least the factory of Mr. T. A. Hodgson, of Ottawa, has a desirable and enviable reputation, not only for the production of fine flooring of different varieties, turning out plain work in this line of all descriptions, but also magnificent mouldings, rich railing designs for stairways, balconies, pulpits, etc., difficult and delicate wood work in beautiful brackets, inlaid band-sawing, and, in short, everything imaginable that, in this progressive age, the mechanical genius of man has been able to devise for this special branch of trade. The Hodgson Planing Mill has, for the excellence of its productions, become as familiar as a household word, and the proprietors, being established and in successful operation here, for years exceeding a quarter of a century, as builders and contractors, their factory stands to-day prominently forward as a representative establishment of its kind in the Capital. The premises occupied are convenient and suitable, covering, in all, the extended area of 100x220 feet, and are three storeys in height, the mills being equipped with all the latest improved machinery and appliances, completeness and system prevailing throughout, while the fact that employment is furnished for 25 hands continually, will give some idea of the magnitude and extent of the enterprise. The best of drying kilns are in connection, and every facility is afforded for the rapid prosecution of trade. In the office is to be found a splendid and tastefully arranged assortment of the fine carving, band sawing and mouldings above mentioned, in different kinds of the best wood, including whitewood, oak, pine, the best of natural ash, walnut finishing, and work is done to order in any kind of wood desired by the patrons. All Ottawa citizens who visited the Central Fair here this year, could not have failed to notice the enterprise exhibited by Mr. Hodgson in his productions, chief of which was a large door and frame, with ash panels and red oak finishings, "A veritable work of art and thing of beauty and a joy forever," showing the superior excel

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY, THOS. A. HODGSON.



ESTABLISHMENT OF J. R. McNEIL.



ESTABLISHMENT OF J. L. ORME & SON.

lence of his workmen, his own judgment and the high character of the materials used in the work. Mr. Hodgson's trade is largely in the city, and is undoubtedly a leading one, his artistic and fancy work being the specialities, and in this department he has made a practical "new departure." All orders by telephone or otherwise receive immediate responses and careful attention, the prices charged being consistent and moderate. Mr Hodgson has most valuable combination in his business, his father being an accomplished and reliable architect, and both are builders and contractors by profession, and have an enviable reputation in this city. Personally, our subject is a young man, full of activity, push and enterprise in his business, to which he devotes his most energetic attention, studying always to please his patrons, to originate ideas of his own in trade, and let others imitate, and above all, to produce work second to none done in Ottawa. Mr. Hodgson and the father are esteemed by all who know them as diligent, careful, far seeing business men, are honourable and straightforward in all dealings, and their continued success, which promises even to excel their past, is watched with pleasure by a host of friends

J. R. McNEIL, Merchant Tailor, 203 Sparks street, Ottawa.—Over a hundred years ago much surprise was created at the making of the Throgmorton coat, the wool for which article of wearing apparel was sheared from the sheep, dyed, woven, cut and made up within twenty-four hours. This was before the discovery of the power of steam, and there is no doubt the achievement could be easily equalled in these days. Since the period referred to, tailoring has become a science, and the well cut clothes of the present day are veritably works of art. To cut a coat that fits the shape of the wearer requires mathematical knowledge as well as some of the genius of the artist. Just as the appearance of a good picture is always enhanced by a handsome frame, so is mankind improved by well made clothing In Ottawa an able representative of the trade may be found in Mr. J. R. McNeil, of 203 Sparks street. His business was established in 1889; but his energy and attention have made it a great success. He occupies a very handsome five storey building, each flat being 50x25 feet. On the first flat a large and well selected stock of tweeds are displayed, and the fittings of the whole department are all that can be desired. The stock on the next flat consists of all kinds of rubber coats and gentlemen's furnishings of every description. Mr. McNeil is a direct importer of British and foreign manufactures, and his knowledge of the best markets enables him to have on hand a constant supply of the latest novelties. The third, fourth and fifth flats are occupied by the workshops, and a guarantee of the large business done will be found in the fact that it is necessary to keep fifty hands continually employed. Mr. McNeil, who is a native of Lancaster, Eng., is a member of the Oddfellows, Foresters, A.O.U.W., and St. Andrew's Societies, and is very popular with all his patrons and friends. His large local trade shows the appreciation which is given to his enterprise.

J. L. ORME & SON, Importers of Pianofortes, Organs and Band Instruments, 113 and 115 Sparks street.—Music is indeed the art divine, and, as the poet says, "It untwists the hidden soul of harmony;" but it also does more, for the introduction of musical instruments into the cottage, the church, and palatial residences is standing evidence of the high state of civilization abroad in Canada in this progressive age. Ottawa may almost be termed a nursery of art, and music of the highest order has become proverbial in the Capital. This result is due mainly to the first class dealers in musical instruments of all kinds centreing here, among the chief being Messrs J. L. Orme & Son, whose headquarters in this city are admirably located at 113 and 115 Sparks street. This firm is of Scottish origin, and the senior member of the firm resides in Glasgow, Scotland. The business here is conducted by Messrs. G. L. and Mat. Orme, and, since its foundation in 1861, has ever been characterized by marked success. Their spacious and commodious store and music hall is a popular resort for the fashionable classes of the Capital, and is one of the most attractive and tastefully arranged places of business in the city. Instruments of all kinds are here on exhibition, including pianos from such celebrated firms as Knabe, of New York; also Fischel; Mason & Risch, and the popular Dominion organs and pianos. These manufacturers, for which the Messrs. Orme are sole agents, are unsurpassed, and for purity of tone and excellence of finish,

J. L. ORME & SON'S ESTABLISHMENT—INTERIOR VIEW.

A VIEW FROM PARLIAMENT HILL.

etc., the instruments have attained a desirable and enviable reputation. This firm make a specialty of band instruments—being sole agents for the celebrated Beston Prototype band instruments—and import direct the very finest, while all prices charged are compatible with a living business. They give employment to twelve hands on the premises, while two travellers are constantly on the road. The trade is large and growing, and Messrs. Orme & Son merit their prosperity in this city.

MR. P. J. COFFEY, REGISTRAR OF DEEDS FOR THE COUNTY OF CARLETON.

MR. P. J. COFFEY, Registrar of Deeds for the County of Carleton. The late Thomas Coffey, the father of the subject of this sketch, settled in Ottawa many years ago, and in fact was one of the pioneers. During his life time he was greatly respected by all classes of his fellow citizens, and was elected to many positions of trust. Amongst others may be mentioned that of Water Commissioner, which he held from the inception to the completion of the work of construction, each year being triumphantly returned at the polls. In politics he was a Liberal to the core, and was Vice President of the first Liberal Association formed in Ottawa. P. J. Coffey was born in Ottawa on the 2nd of June, 1860, being the youngest son, and received a sound training at the University of Ottawa, where he took a commercial and classical course. Reaching manhood, he left the University and at once joined his father in business. This partnership continued for several years until the retirement of his father, when he continued the work on his own account until the time of his appointment to the position which he now holds. Though quite young in years, he succeeded in maintaining the large business built up by his father, as well as the latter's high character for probity and integrity. During his mercantile career, Mr. P. J. Coffey was well known as an active supporter of the Liberal cause, taking a lively interest in public affairs. For five years he was Secretary of the Liberal Association, and was a delegate representing this district at a meeting of young Liberals in Toronto, which resulted in a general provincial convention in the summer of 1885, in which Mr. Coffey took a prominent part. During the several years preceding his appointment, he distinguished himself in three general elections by his unselfish devotion to the interests of his party. In the autumn of 1887 he was married to Mary A., daughter of James Tierney, Esq., Sr., of Nepean, whose family is one of the most highly respected in the Ottawa valley. Mrs. Coffey has proved herself a model wife in every sense of the term, and a graceful and hospitable hostess. As Registrar, Mr. Coffey fulfils the duties of his important office most efficiently and satisfactorily, and has gained the esteem of all transacting business with him. He is assisted by Mr. A. H. Nilsen, Deputy-Registrar, a courteous and obliging gentleman who, for fifteen years, held a like position in Essex County.

CENTRAL CHAMBERS, ELGIN STREET.

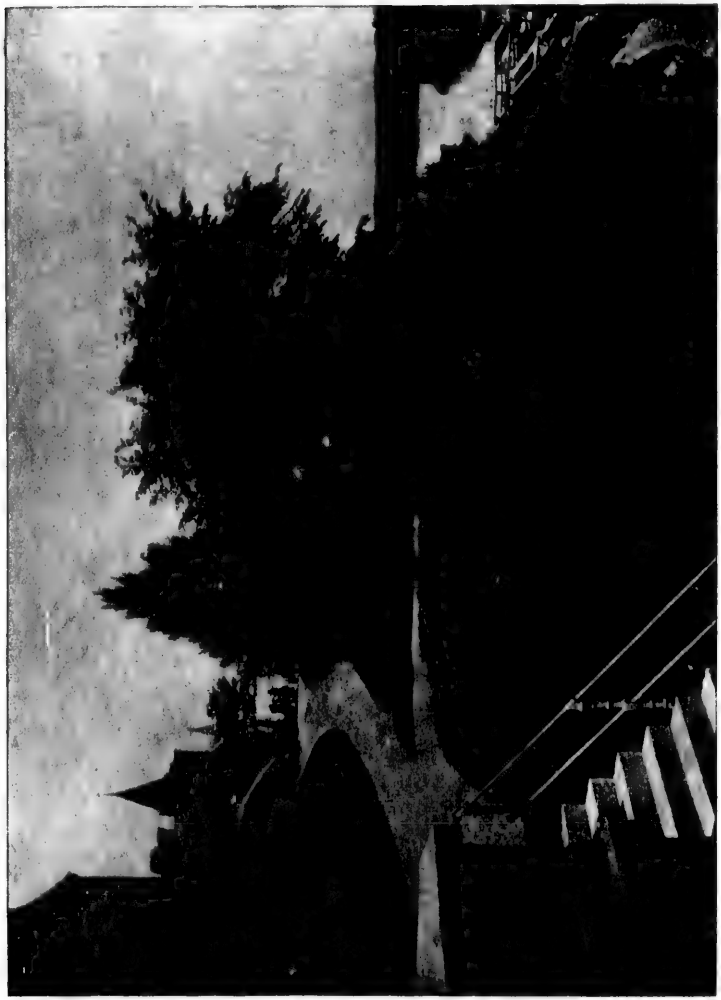
(Showing also location of offices of the Shepard & Morse Lumber Co., Ottawa Lumber Co., and the Samuel Rogers Oil Co.)

ESTABLISHMENT OF LAW BROS & CO.

THE OTTAWA LUMBER COMPANY, E. C. Grant, Manager, Central Chambers, 42 Elgin Street. Among the various extensive and growing commercial industries of Ottawa, which exercise an important influence upon the general trade of the city, and bear the marks of continued increase and prosperity, none, perhaps, occupies a more useful or significant position than the lumber trade. The advantages possessed by Ottawa as a centre for the distribution of lumber from the great forests of the North, have been recognized as being of great importance, and have resulted in the establishment of a trade here that is constantly increasing in volume. Engaged in this department of commerce we find the Ottawa Lumber Company, whose headquarters are eligibly located at the Central Chambers, Elgin Street, and whose interests are ably managed by Mr. E. C. Grant, whose long experience, both in the woods and lumber trade, have made him thoroughly conversant with the business. The company was founded about three years ago, and during this period, by its well established reputation and extensive operations, has rapidly become conspicuous, and to day stands prominently forward as representative. The success of the company has been wonderful, yet eminently well deserved, due mainly to the untiring energy and superior management of Mr. E. C. Grant. All orders for lumber left at the office by mail, telephone, or otherwise, receive immediate response, and satisfaction is guaranteed, quotations and prices being the lowest current rates. A large stock of lumber is controlled by the company and supplied on the shortest notice. A steadily increasing trade is done in pine lumber in a variety of forms, including lath and shingles of the finest quality, while during the winter a large amount of square ash and birch is manufactured; the specialty, however, being pine lumber. An extensive business is done with the United States, the company already having a representative in Brooklyn, N.Y., and also have the best of connections with the western trade, Mr. Grant being thoroughly conversant with all places of lumber traffic as well as the trading markets. Through kindness of the very genial manager, the reporter was shown, at no little trouble on the part of Mr. Grant, very carefully into the work of loading barges with lumber being shipped to the United States, then being done at the Ottawa Lumber Company's wharf, the unique and progressive labor saving methods of loading being duly noticed, all of which reflects the highest credit upon the enterprise of the concern. Mr. Grant is popular in social and business circles, his proverbial hospitality, his sterling integrity and his pleasant personality having gained for him the esteem and respect of all. He is a son of Sir James Grant, an esteemed public man and skilled physician, and has grown up in the Capital, where he received an early education. It might be mentioned that the company is now working up an English connection, already having taken steps to open a market for their lines of lumber: their products being most favorably received.

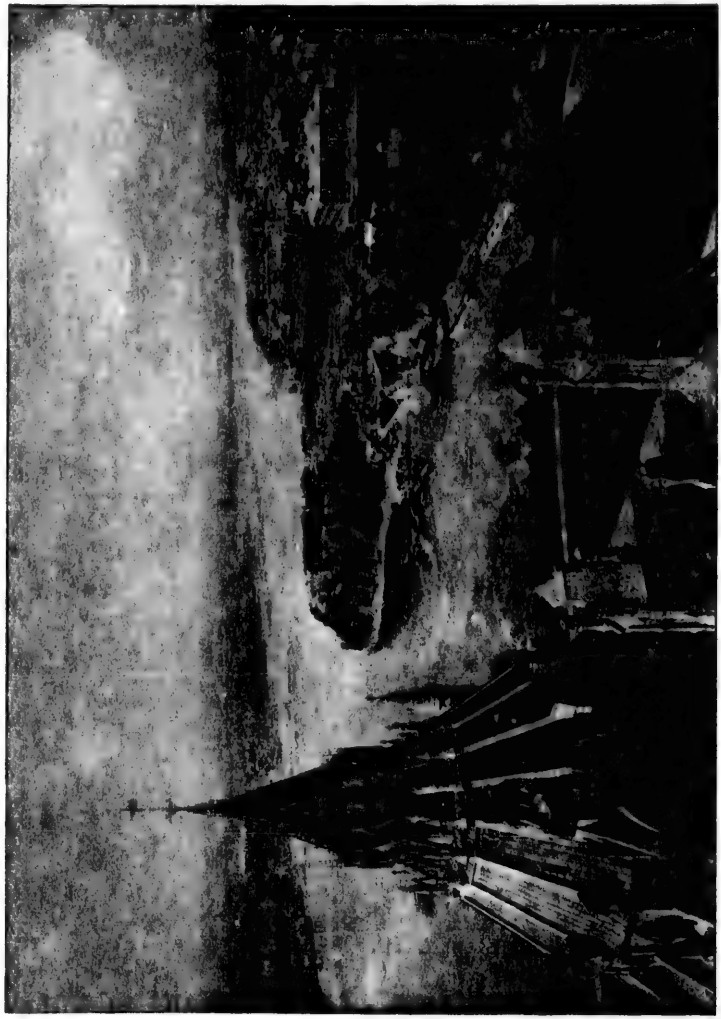
The SHEPARD & MORSE LUMBER COMPANY, Wholesale dealers in Canada, Michigan and Southern States pine and hardwoods, both rough and dressed, for the domestic and export trades, is a company of American inception and incorporation, charter dating 1878, combining most happily American and Canadian capital and enterprise, and laying the best lumber producing districts of these two great countries tributary to the largest markets of the world. Its principal office is at No. 1 Liberty Square, Boston, Mass., having branch offices at No. 18 Broadway, New York; No. 1 College Street, Burlington, Vt., and No. 16 Central Chambers, Ottawa, Canada. Its domestic trade from these several centres covers a very large area; and its export trade, which is the special care and pride of the president of the company, reaches the markets of England, Australia, the West Indies, Central and South America and South Africa. The aggregate sales, for the year 1889-90, were about 185,000,000 feet, and for the year 1890-91, nearly 200,000,000 feet, amounting to nearly $4,000,000. The President and General Manager, Mr. Otis Shepard, of Boston, to whose broad experience, unsurpassed abilities and untiring labors the company's success is so largely due, has been in lumber continuously since a very young man, and engaged in the trade on his own account in 1848. He was, for nearly a decade, the senior partner of the company's immediate predecessors in business, who, in turn, succeeded to the long established and increasing business of other large co-partnerships, the outgrowth of the very pioneers of the lumber trade in New England. He is to-day a man of unabated energy and acumen, carrying so remarkably the details of an extended trade that, while he has directly in charge the very important export branch, no portion of the business suffers for lack of his oversight. Heading the list of directors is Mr. James McLaren, of Buckingham, P.Q., a native Canadian, and President of the Bank of Ottawa, who has been in the lumber trade for half a century or more. He is one of the largest shareholders, and a man who, for far reaching enterprise, stands almost peerless among the lumber kings of Canada. The treasurer, Mr. H. B. Shepard, and one of the directors, Mr. T. H. Shepard, of Boston, sons of the president, are young men of sterling qualities, born business men, and have received their training in business from their father. The other director, Mr. F. W. Cole, who is the company's New York agent, is also a young man who has grown up in the business, and has been under the tuition of the president for more than a score of years. Prominently among the shareholders is the company's representative at Ottawa, Mr. Peter Whelen, a most enterprising and successful young Canadian, schooled from the log, who, as an all round man in the business, is not surpassed by any, of his age, in the Ottawa district. Among the other shareholders active in the company's interests, is a brother of the president, Mr. H. S. Shepard, and his son, Mr. L. H. Shepard, and Col. A. G. Benson, all of Boston, men of extended experience and eminently fitted for the positions they fill. As the result of a management, at once aggressive and conservative, not slow to occupy where there is promise of success, nor to relinquish where there is no profit, the Shepard & Morse Lumber Company, for solidity, extent and magnitude of business, stands in the very front rank of a great branch of commerce.

MESSRS. LAW BROS. & CO., Brass and Iron Founders, New Edinburgh, Green Island.—New Edinburgh is a most important suburb of Ottawa, and here are, in successful operation, various essential industries that contribute very materially to the large and influential commercial fabric of the Capital. Brass and iron founders such as Messrs. Law Bros. & Co., of Green Island., are the men whose brains, energy and determination combine with the machinery of this progressive age to elevate and develop the proud status of Canada as a manufacturing country. This enterprise dates its inception to 1874, then under the firm name of Messrs Patterson & Law, but in 1888 assumed the present title. The whole history of the business is one of marked progress and eminently well deserved success. The premises occupied are suitable and convenient, being 60x40 feet in dimensions, and are fitted up throughout with all the latest improved appliances and machinery, essential for the manufacture of a special line of water wheels, heavy mill gearing and shafting, brass-fittings, fine mouldings and mill-fittings of all descriptions. A specialty is made of mill requisites, and during the past year Messrs. Law Bros. & Co. have supplied the McLaren Milling Co. with heavy machinery; while, as their trade covers the whole of Ontario, many other extensive contracts have been filled. Employment is continually furnished for a number of hands whose operations are carefully supervised in person by the individual members of the firm, who are all mechanics of skill and experience. Excellent water power is afforded, and the work done is all of a high class and order, satisfaction being guaranteed. Mr. L. w, sr., is a man of sterling character, and is plain, practical and clever, being always well informed on the questions of the day, as well as any subject pertaining to his trade. By his personal assiduity and ability he has won his way to success, and is esteemed by all who know him. His sons are all able and popular young men, Mr. John Law, jr., being a member of the Canadian militia, and holding the rank of corporal. The firm has a desirable and enviable reputation throughout the city, and its prospects are the very brightest.

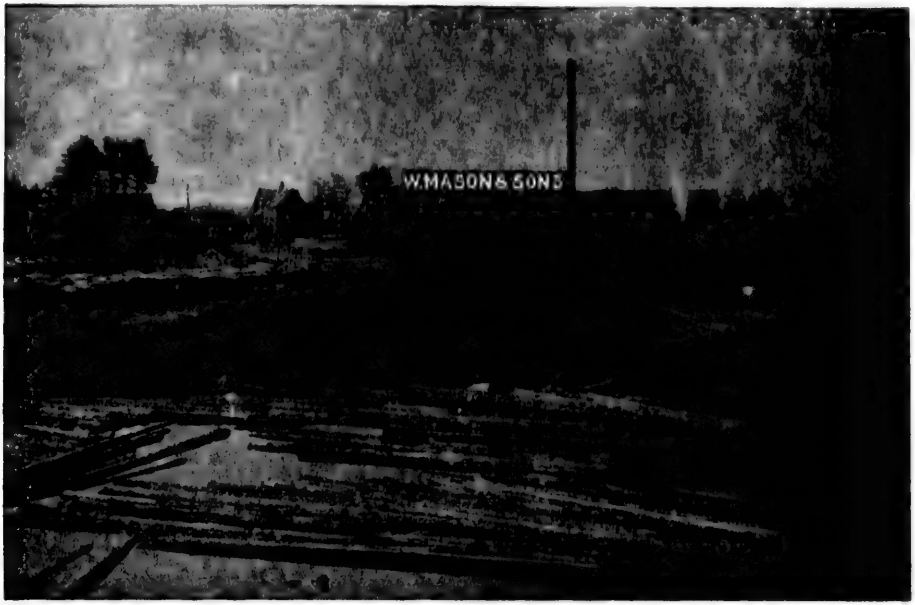


ENTRANCE TO THE "LOVERS' WALK," PARLIAMENT HILL.

(Topley, photo.)



NEPEAN POINT, FROM THE ROOF OF THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.
(Topley photo.)



THE MILLS, YARDS, ETC. OF W. MASON & SONS. (See next page.)

WOOD-WORKING ESTABLISHMENT OF R. THACKRAY. (See next page.)

MESSRS. WM. MASON & SONS, Lumber Merchants, Bayswater, Ottawa.—In the general trade of the City of Ottawa can be found every legitimate industrial pursuit known to modern commerce, and the leading specialty is, as might be expected, in the lumber and saw mills trade. The foaming Chaudiere attracts much capital and energy in the mill industries for water power, yet there are steam saw mills in operation here that compare favorably with those in any part of the Dominion. Indeed with all her natural and acquired advantages, the possibilities of Ottawa for expanding into a vast metropolitan city, combining within its area, besides the parliamentary transactions of the Dominion, the greatest results in the field of commerce, are not to be counted lightly. The lumber and saw mills of Messrs. Wm. Mason & Sons, now conducted solely by the sons, the old constitutional title being retained, have not only developed a business of magnitude during the past quarter of a century, but have exerted a powerful influence upon the progress and advancement of the city as a centre of activity. The late Mr. Wm Mason founded the enterprise and ably conducted it for many years, his sons having since creditably maintained the prestige of the mills, as well as a wise and steadily increasing circle of patronage. The mills, which comprise lumber, lath and shingle mills, are eligibly located just above the splendid C. P. R. bridge at Bayswater, and though probably not at all one of the largest establishments in the city, are, from points of completeness in equipment, ease of operation and the high character of their output in all lines, second to none; in fact, the Mason Mills take a stand with their products in the front rank of the lumber industry throughout Canada. The machinery is all of the most improved patterns, the bulk of it having been furnished by the Wm. Hamilton Mfg. Co., of Peterboro. The power is furnished by one of Goldie & McCulloch's celebrated Wheelock engines, of upwards of 200 horse power. This engine is the largest and handsomest single engine in use in Ottawa. In addition to this they have two large twin-oscillating engines for feeding the logs and timber to the saws, which are all circulars. Taken altogether they have one of the completest and best fitted up mills of its kind in this section of Canada. The capacity of the mill is about 60,000 feet per day of ten hours, or between nine and ten million feet per season. Messrs. Mason & Sons manufacture every description of lumber and timber here, but make a specialty of their dimension timber and shingles, in both of which lines they are probably the largest manufacturers in this section. They are especially well known in the dimension or building timber trade, in which line they have developed a large and prosperous business and one that is still growing very rapidly. The last season, although generally considered a very slack one, has, with them, been one of the best they have ever experienced. Spacious and convenient yards surround the mills, where 3,000,000 feet of lumber can be stored, and the facilities for shipping are first class, a C. P. R. siding being on the premises. Employment is furnished for from 110 to 125 hands continually during the sawing season; and during the winter in the woods, where they cut their own logs about 150 men and 60 teams are necessary, which will give some idea of the magnitude and extent of the enterprise. The firm is now composed of Mr. George Mason, one of the members of the original firm, and his son, Wm. T. Mason. Mr. Wm. T. Mason, although the junior member of the firm, assuming the management of the business to a very great extent. Both of them have had a lifetime experience in the lumber and timber trade and are thoroughly conversant with their business in all its workings. They are ably assisted in the business by Mr. G. M. Mason, also a young man; and personally they have all earned for themselves a competency in "the glorious privilege of being independent" and have been the arbiters of their own fortunes. They are conversant and familiar with the best lumber markets at home and abroad, and are possessed in a marked degree of those sterling qualities indispensable to success. Their careful and unswerving attention to the calls of their patrons, their proverbial hospitality, their social qualities and sterling integrity have won the esteem and respect of all who know them.

R. THACKRAY, Manufacturer of Sashes, Doors, Blinds, etc., 244 to 258 Sparks street.—Among the many important and growing industries of Ottawa that exert a powerful influence upon the advance of the commerce of this city, none occupy a more useful and significant position than that known as the lumber trade. As one of the prominent branches of this trade, perhaps the planing factory comes first; at any rate, it is the leading factor and most valuable auxiliary to the building trade in any centre of activity like the Capital. In this city the most extensive and most thoroughly representative manufacturer of planed lumber of all descriptions, including fancy and plain doors, window sashes, blinds, etc., is Mr. R. Thackray, whose handsome new mills, located at 250 Sparks street, are, from an architectural point of view, ornaments to the city. In 1876 Mr. Thackray began business here, and after the inception of the enterprise at that time, it soon rose to the distinguished position in the trade it has ever since maintained. It must be mentioned that Mr. Thackray was burned out on the 5th of June, 1890, that is to say, his old mills were completely destroyed; and, as a proof of his superior energy, enterprise and ability, that he had rebuilt the present commodious and beautiful factory, and had the new 75-horse power engine started in the following August. The new factory is worthy of description. It is a large three-storey brick building, with a basement, and extends from Sparks street back to Queen. Inside, completeness and system are prevailing characteristics. Immediately on entering, the first machine to attract attention is the massive planing and matching machine, built by McGregor Gamble & Co., of Galt. This machine rests on a solid stone foundation, runs at the rate of 5000 revolutions per minute, and is capable of planing and matching 30,000 feet of lumber per day. The "Lightning Matcher," the firm style it, and it is well worthy of the name. On this floor there are also the moulding machines, one built by Smith, of Boston, Mass., the other by McGregor Gamble, of Galt, from each of which are continually produced mouldings of all designs and patterns. Here are to be seen, also, a band planing machine, three surface planers, one double surfacer and three resawing machines. On ascending to the second floor, we find the door and frame makers busy at work, while there are here four re-sawing and three sand papering machines, also one band-sawing, three mitreing, one turning, one mortising, one moulding, one buzz planing, one boring and one grooving machine. But the machine that most attracts the visitor's attention, is the mammoth door-planer and sand-paperer, built by Cowan & Co., of Galt. This machine is capable of smoothing and sand-papering six hundred doors per day, and it is well worth a visit to the establishment to see this great planer at work. This flat covers an area of 99x80 feet, and is, as are all the others, well lighted and ventilated, every comfort being afforded the employees—as many as 50 being continually engaged. Upstairs again, is the sash, blind and wood turning department. On this spacious floor are, in active operation, re-sawing machines, scroll saws, two turning lathes, one shaper, one mortiser, also such machines as a buzz planer, blind slat turner, blind slat wirer, etc., and in fact everything that goes to make up a complete sash and blind department. The foregoing is but a brief sketch of the appliances and machinery to be found in this extensive factory, and it can be safely said that from basement to attic, from a point of completeness and convenience, Thackray's Planing Mills are unsurpassed on this continent. There are other parts of the premises worthy of notice; for instance, the store-rooms, which are large and suitably located on the ground floor, being well stocked with all kinds of sashes, doors and blinds, the two rooms occupying a space of 17x90 feet, and are complete in every detail. The dry-house, which is an indispensable adjunct, is very fine, being built by Messrs. Hewitt & Smith, of Detroit, Mich., and it is constructed upon the latest scientific "hot blast principle." The lumber is loaded on cars, the kiln holding over 40,000 feet of lumber at once. The offices of the firm stand prominently forward at 250 Sparks street, and are simply magnificent. They are handsomely finished in clear pine and natural ash, and comprise a neat and comfortably furnished private office in the rear, with ample space in front for attention to the public. The windows and doors are decorated and beautifully finished in colored and figured glass, while there are on exhibition within, samples of many varieties of the work done in the mills, such as dumb-bells, large colored and designed glass doors, windows, mouldings, bannisters, railings, etc., all of which go to prove the high character of the work done, and the able management of the proprietors. Mr. Thackray is ably assisted by his step sons and sons. Mr. Jas. Davidson is general manager; Mr. E. J. Davidson has charge of the sash, door and blind departments, while the sales and delivery are looked after by Mr. W. Thackray. Personally, Mr. R. Thackray is esteemed by all who know him, and is a thorough Canadian, having, in the recent Jamaica exhibition, gained high honors for himself and this country, by being awarded the gold medal for his manufactures shown there. The proprietor, the factory, and all connected with it, are a credit to Ottawa, to their business and to Canada.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, 40 Daly Avenue, Ottawa. Miss A. Maria Harmon, Principal.—Miss Harmon is the youngest and fourteenth child of the late Daniel Williams Harmon, partner in the great North-West Fur Trading Company, and author of the work entitled, "A Journal of Voyages and Travels in the Interior of North America." This book is one of the most reliable authorities on matters relating to the North West Territory, and has been an invaluable help to the Dominion Government in furnishing the most trustworthy statistics of the natural resources of that country. Mr. Harmon died when his youngest child was but five years old, and the oversight of her education was left to the eldest son, who placed her, when eleven years old, in that famous school, the Packard Institute, of Brooklyn, N.Y., where she received an excellent fundamental training. Returning to Montreal at the end of two years, she was successively under the instruction of Miss Hannah Lyman and Mrs. E. H. Lay. When a little over seventeen years of age, Miss Harmon commenced to teach, occupying the position of first English Preceptress in Miss Lay's large boarding school, which was then in the height of its success. Here she proved an able and enthusiastic educator, and remained till 1862, when a former class-mate urged her to join in opening a young ladies' boarding school in Ottawa, Province of Ontario. In April of that year, Miss Harmon arrived in the newly

MISS A. MARIA HARMON.

appointed Capital of the Dominion, and, with her friend, opened a school which, from the first, attracted a large number of students. Her partner marrying within a year, the school became the property of Miss Harmon, and from that time to the present it has been noted for the excellent quality of the instruction given. For a year—from September, 1872, to June, 1873—Miss Harmon, at the earnest solicitation of the directors of the Ladies' College, Albert street, became the Head Preceptress, giving the benefit of her experience in the organization of the work of the newly opened college. Miss Harmon has occupied the comfortable and well-situated dwelling on the corner of Daly Avenue and Waller street for eighteen years. Here many hundreds of students have received careful training, and by a wise culture of their mental and moral powers have been fitted to occupy an honourable and influential position in the world. The Principal, whose special subjects are history, rhetoric, literature and composition, is assisted by a staff of efficient teachers who take charge of the different departments of instruction—English, mathematics, French, German, Latin, drawing from models and nature, painting in oils and water colors; music, instrumental: Piano, violin and organ; voice culture, and gymnastics. Believing that success is the reward of rightly-directed effort only, Miss Harmon has never failed to make herself conversant with the best methods of teaching, and has invariably used those text-books which deal with the subject treated, in a clear comprehensive manner. Miss Harmon loves her adopted city, and gladly aids every association which is formed for the purpose of advancing the intellectual, moral and spiritual welfare of its citizens.

THE CITY HALL.
(Topley, photo.)

WOOD WORKING ESTABLISHMENT OF STOREY & O'CONNOR.

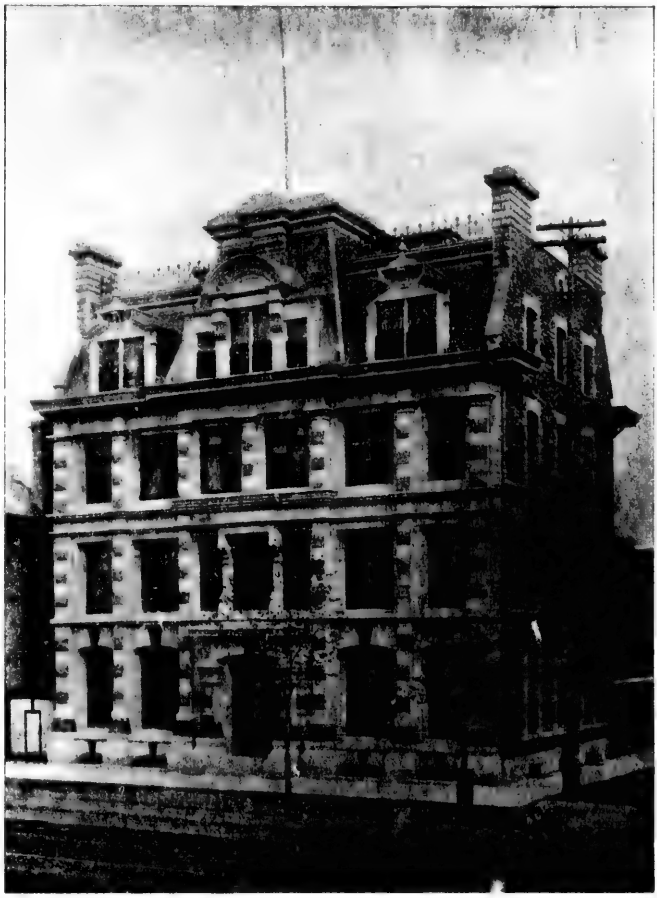
BANK STREET PLANING AND TURNING MILLS, Corner of Bank and Somerset streets. Storey & O'Connor, Proprietors. This extensive establishment covers a superficial area of 110x330 feet, the frontage being on Bank street. Since 1887, when the firm were established in their particular line of business, they have carried on a growing trade which covers all parts of the Dominion. They are dealers in pine and hardwood lumber, laths, shingles, cedar posts, etc., and also manufacturers of sash, doors, blinds, floorings, mouldings, sheetings, clapboards, and every description of dressed lumber. Custom planing, re-sawing and turning of all kinds is done with the greatest care. Business is conducted on both wholesale and retail basis, and the firm solicit correspondence and will furnish prices on application. Hardwood finish and stair building are two of the lines in which Storey & O'Connor have built up a wide reputation. These mills, as before mentioned, are very extensive, and throughout are equipped with circular, band and gang saws, planers and lathes of the latest and best manufacture. Continued employment is found for twenty experienced hands. Mr. D. Storey and Mr. D. O'Connor, jr., the proprietors, are both personally engaged in supervising all work entrusted to their care, and by their promptness in filling orders and turning out work of the finest description, have given universal satisfaction to their large and increasing connection. These gentlemen are well known and respected by their fellow citizens, being looked upon as business men of wide experience and high ability.

MEMORIAL HALL. English, French and German School for Young Ladies and Children, 219 Maria street. Miss Vernon Smith, Principal. This school was founded about five years ago by Miss Johnston, being re-opened in September, 1891, by Miss Vernon Smith. This lady was born at Belleville, Ont., and is the daughter of the late Vernon Smith, Esq., C.E., at one time Chief Engineer of the Short Line Railway. He was one of the best known engineers in the country, while his name will long be remembered as the contributor, to the leading journals of the world, of many articles on civil engineering. His daughter received her earlier education in Canada and England, afterwards entering upon a course of study at the Oxford University. At the termination of her course she passed the required examination, receiving the Responsions Certificate from the University in 1885. Memorial Hall under her care is sure to become one of the principal educational institutions of the Parliamentary Capital, for in addition to her own efforts she is ably seconded by a staff of successful teachers. Pupils are taught not upon the old plan but on the best methods by which each individual under her care will be reached and their capacity for knowledge awakened and encouraged. The Principal herself, besides supervising the entire work, teaches Latin and mathematics. Miss Angus, previously assistant in the Normal Kindergarten, has charge of this class, which has lately been added to increase the usefulness of the school, and is conducted in English, French and German. To this department little girls and boys are admitted, while boys are received in the first and second forms up to ten and eleven years of age. French, German, Italian and Greek are taught upon the well known Berlitz system by M. Fichot and Herr Drenge of the Ingres Coutellier School of Languages. The class for teaching the Theory of Music is under the care of Miss M. Drew Ingall; Mr. R. Brewer, jr., Mr. R. C. W. Lett and Miss Denzil, being respectively teachers of the violin, the mandolin and vocal music. Mr. H. Collier Grounds, organist of St. Alban's church, late of London, Eng., a graduate with honors at Toronto University, is the professor of the piano and organ; Mr. H. H. Vickers, M.R., B.A., having charge of the advanced drawing and painting class, and Miss Barnjum of the calisthenic exercises. The course of study is divided into six forms which comprise education from the first steps in Kindergarten to the advanced fifth and sixth forms, which prepare the pupils for the junior certificate of McGill or for the matriculation examinations of McGill and Toronto; in the highest class for the certificate of Associates of Arts of McGill, the Higher Matriculation of this college and the Honor Matriculation of Toronto University. There is comfortable accommodation for sixty pupils of all ages, though the building only allows for twenty boarders. Memorial Hall is situated at 219 Maria street, and is a fine brick building well lighted and ventilated, the sanitary arrangements being perfect. A great addition to ordinary education is physical culture, which is taught at this institution by example and practice which can be properly followed out in the large gymnasium attached to the school and to which all pupils are admitted. Miss Smith has had several years of practical experience in teaching. She is very fond of children and is much loved by her pupils. Religious instruction forms an important part of the daily routine, while this lady is greatly devoted to church and mission work. As an authoress Miss Smith is well known, having contributed many articles on the public school system and teaching to the English magazines. This school is under the distinguished patronage of Her Excellency the Lady Stanley of Preston and the Lord Bishop of Ontario, while the visitors are Rev. J. M. Snowdon, M. A., J. F. Gorman, H. Pollard, T. Bailey, B.A., A. W. Mackay and E. A W. Hannington, B.A.

MEMORIAL HALL. MISS VERNON SMITH, PRINCIPAL.

THE LOWER RIDEAU FALLS IN WINTER.

Topley (Ph. Gr.)



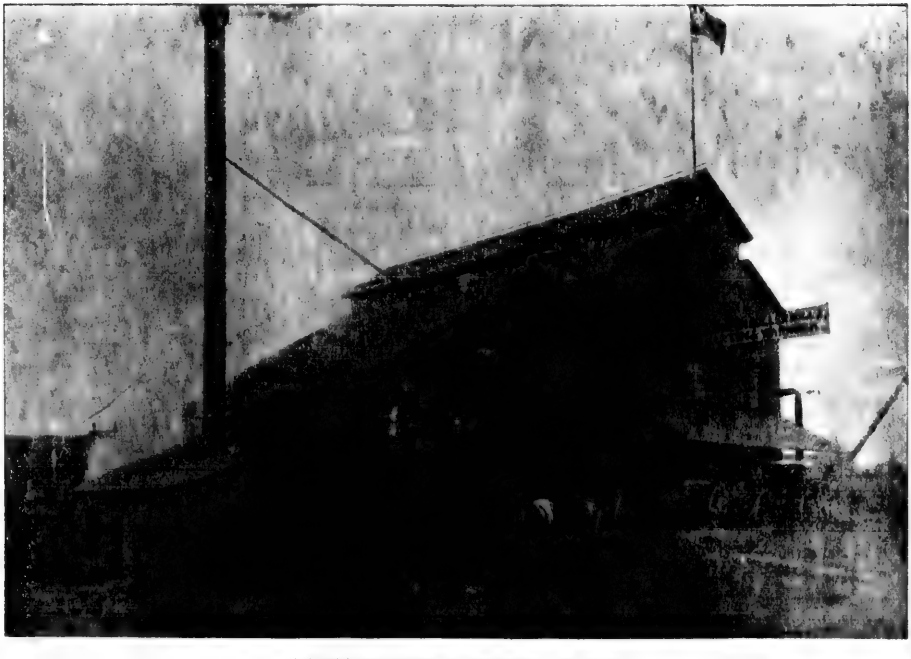
BRITISH AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO'S BUILDING.

BRITISH AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO.—There are many industries which require only capital and foresight for their success, but there are a few in which security, experience and responsibility must be combined. Engraving on steel is a business in which all these factors are essential. There must be all facilities for the protection of the patrons, for the execution of the work and for care while it is in progress. It requires, besides, unlimited capital, skilful and trusted artists, engravers and executive officers. Here the production of such precious documents as bank notes, railway and corporation bonds, debentures certificates and other money securities is concerned. The experience of this company during a quarter of a century proves that these qualities and facilities are possessed by the British American Bank Note Company. This institution was founded in 1866, and has been enlarged to keep pace with the needs of a rapidly developing country, until now it is fully in advance of all the demands that can be made upon it. The originator was Mr. G. B. Burland, he has conducted it to this successful issue, and still retains its management and presidency; a guarantee, if experience and integrity count for anything, that the future of this company will be in keeping with its past record, and that for responsibility, quality of work and cost, it will always be easily first. The engraving of such work is more than a business, it is an art and a science, and cannot be combined with other branches of trade since the supervision demanded by banks, governments and corporations must be exclusive. The proof of this is to be found in the fact that this company has been entrusted for twenty-five years with the engraving and printing of all the Dominion notes, bonds, postage and revenue stamps required by the Government under the several administrations, and ninety per cent of all the work required by the banks of Canada. The remarkable fact is that the responsibility implied in this trust and the confidential nature of the work have been so abundantly acknowledged, the facilities so perfect and the supervision so strict, that neither the Government nor banks, nor any other corporation, have suffered any loss at the hands of the company. To discharge such an obligation was no light task; it involved the erection of buildings and vaults proof against fire and force for the preservation of plates and dies, and the execution of the work a fidelity on the part of the employees and an eternal vigilance on the part of the management. The needs of the country have been so fully met in the past, [illegible] and the future so adequately provided for, that the ground is pre-empted, and no other company pretending to do this class of work can have the necessary security, experience and responsibility; or, in short, any reason for existence. This company has a peculiar interest for Ottawa since this city has been for three years the scene of its operations. In 1888 it was decided to remove the business to the Capital of the country, and accordingly the company had erected, under the supervision of the president, a building suitable for such work, and placed in it such facilities as to make it one of the best equipped and most complete establishments of its kind in existence. The building resembles a stronghold more than a place of business, and a glimpse of it reveals the special nature of the work executed there. It stands at the corner of Wellington and Kent streets, with a frontage of 60 feet and extending back 50 feet. It is of cut limestone throughout, with polished red granite trimmings, four storeys high, absolutely fireproof, with brick arches, iron girders and staircases, and rendered secure by grated doors and windows of steel. The record of the company is the record of Mr. Burland, and both are above reproach. It is not given to every man to organize and to conduct an institution competent to meet the needs of a nation, but this is what Mr. Burland has done. Besides, he has been among the first in good works, and his name is associated with nearly all the monuments for the public good in this part of Canada, and there is reason to believe that his private liberality is also unbounded. Associated with him is his son, Mr. Jeffrey H. Burland, and when in the course of events he may choose to assume a less active part, the work will fall into hands that are neither untried nor untrusted.

JAMES JOHNSON, Commissioner of Customs.—Mr. James Johnson, Commissioner of Customs, was born in Cork, Ireland, May 20th, 1816, where he received his early education, and where he built up a sound body to support his rich mental endowments, which have so distinguished him in Canada. He came to Canada in the year 1831, when but a lad, and for 15 years was employed in the Bank of British North America, having held distinguished positions in this institution. He was Accountant of the construction of the European and North American Railway, N. B. (a Government road), from August, 1847, until its completion in November, 1860, when he was appointed Chief Clerk of the Provincial Audit Office, New Brunswick. His abilities in this connection were quickly recognized, and he was honored by the appointment of Acting Auditor-General of New Brunswick, January, 1863, and was appointed Auditor General in 1866, which office he resigned in November, 1867, to accept the position of Commissioner of Customs at Ottawa, conjointly with the Auditor-Generalship. He has been a leading public worker in New Brunswick, having held such positions as Assistant Provincial Secretary, and Registrar of the Records of the Province. In the Maritime Provinces Mr. Johnson is well and favorably known, which is easily proven from the fact that previous to entering the Government service, he was Mayor of Moncton, being also Acting Collector of the port of St. John, N.B., for some months in the year 1872. During his term of office as Municipal and Provincial [illegible] service with which he was [illegible] has made some [illegible] connection with which stands [illegible] as one of the most [illegible] and efficient [illegible] servants of the [illegible] Dominion, under [illegible] of the oldest, and [illegible] most active and clever officials in the service. Dating from January 1st, 1875, that he was appointed to his present position, as Commissioner of Customs, he being also Chairman of the Board of Customs, [illegible] the [illegible] long record of [illegible] the [illegible] all acquainted along his life, Mr. Johnson [illegible] has still a well-regulated [illegible] and [illegible] certain [illegible] characteristics, while with [illegible] he has never [illegible] from taking an active [illegible] part in [illegible] political [illegible] discussions, whether [illegible] religious [illegible] to gain his [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] powers, and great [illegible] of spirit and [illegible] esteemed by all who [illegible] any friends.

[illegible] Private Secretary to the Honorable John Costigan, Minister of Inland Revenue.—Mr. Matthew L. Walsh, Private Secretary to the Honorable John Costigan, Minister of Inland Revenue, is the eldest son of the late James Walsh, Esq., M.D., [illegible] Mary Kelly, of Ballina, County Mayo, Ireland. He [illegible] has sound constitution and vigorous intellect from his parents, who were of [illegible] stock. Their fame is proverbial throughout the world. His parents emigrated to the United States in the twenties, and his father practiced his profession in Philadelphia, [illegible] subsequently returning to Ireland and finally residing in the historic town of Castlebar, County Mayo, where Mr. Walsh was born on the 14th July, 1835, they removing to Ballina [illegible] afterwards. After the demise of both his parents, the subject of our sketch came to Canada in 1850 and entered the counting house of his uncle, the late Mr. Thadeus Reilly, merchant of Quebec. On the 10th July, 1860, he espoused Catherine, second [illegible] of the late Mr. John Connolly, in that city; she died 25th April, 1867, leaving [illegible] children. In 1868, he was appointed Accountant of the Corporation of the City of Quebec, the onerous duties of which he discharged with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the Corporation; a fact which was flatteringly testified to by their unanimous [illegible] congratulation on his resigning to enter on his present duties, in 1882. Mr. Walsh had been for a number of years a member—the youngest ever elected—of the Committee of Management of St. Patrick's church, Quebec, when, [illegible] manner of administering its temporal affairs was altered. In 1863, he was [illegible] President of the St. Patrick's Institute, and was an active member of almost every [illegible] society in that city. Mr. Walsh has also been connected, in a desultory manner with the Dominion Press.

GENERAL DRY GOODS HOUSE OF BRYSON, GRAHAM & CO.



THE DOMINION ROLLER MILLS—MARTIN & WARNOCK

BRYSON, GRAHAM & CO., Dry Goods and General Merchants, 146, 148, 150, 152, and 154 Sparks street Ottawa.—When business of the kind established by these gentlemen was started, the prejudice felt against it was similar to that which was shown upon the introduction of machinery, but far from injuring the smaller stores in the immediate neighbourhood, experience has proven that large enterprises of this description actually benefit those around them. To patrons of these places they are indeed a boon, and the citizens of Ottawa show their appreciation of Messrs. Bryson, Graham & Co's establishment by the enormous business that is done at their stores, which were opened by them in 1876. This enterprising firm occupy a large three storey brick building on Sparks street, 100x110 feet. Entering the ground floor, which occupies the space of five ordinary stores, a visitor is at once acquainted with the fact of the immense trade done by the large numbers of customers always in the building, and the business like appearance of the clerks who hurry to supply their wants. The whole place is like a town itself or a huge market, for here everything can be bought that is required for the household or for personal use. The stock of course is enormous and occupies every inch of the three large flats set apart for that purpose. The first is used for general dry goods, ready-made clothing, and groceries; the second contains all goods requisite in furnishing a house, including carpets, oil cloths, etc., and also boots and shoes. The third flat is occupied as a show-room for furniture and by the work rooms. Elevators and wide staircases conduct the numerous purchasers from floor to floor, and the whole building is comfortably heated by steam and brilliantly lighted by electricity. Distributed over the three floors there are twenty-two distinct departments, each attending to some different branch of trade, and to wait on the numerous customers the firm employ seventy five persons at the sales counters and twenty-five general workers, which will give the visitor a good idea of the extent of their business. In fact this is actually the biggest house in the Ottawa valley. Messrs Bryson and Graham, whose energy and experience have built up their successful trade, are both natives of Ottawa.

ESTABLISHMENT OF PETER ROBERTSON.

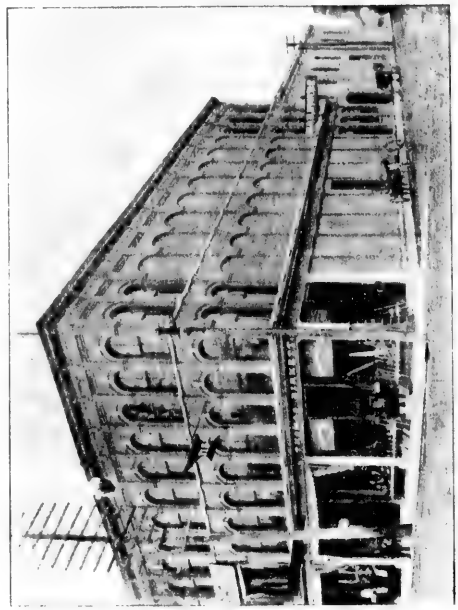
DOMINION ROLLER MILLS, Wellington street, near the C. P. R., Martin & Warnock, Proprietors.—In all centres of activity like Ottawa, extensive roller mills are found in operation, and in this age of progress the power utilized in running such institutions is of many varieties. For instance, there are exceptional water power facilities in his city, while nowadays the new power which bids fair to change the world—electricity—is the most popular and powerful agent for running mills. It is exceptionally gratifying that in this review of the commercial and industrial progress of the Capital, special mention should be made of the Dominion Roller Mills, owned by Messrs. Martin & Warnock, who are the first millers in Canada, and perhaps, even on this continent, to utilize electricity for power instead of steam. This electricity is furnished by the Standard Electric Co., who use for the purpose a motor of 75 horse power capacity, specially designed and made for this important work by the Royal Electric Co., of Montreal, to run continuously twenty four hours per day for six days per week. This is the largest single motor ever made or operated in Canada, and there are few electric companies in the Dominion capable of handling one so large. These well and favorably known gentlemen need no introduction to the commercial world of Ottawa, the Dominion Mills having been in active and successful operation since 1879. The whole history of the mills is one of prosperity. Up to the year 1885 the old stone process was in use exclusively, and in those days the best of stone flour was considered a luxury that could be desired for the popularly called "bread timber." However, improvement and invention are the order of the age, and in the above year the new complete roller system was placed in the mill by the well known builders, E. P. Allis & Co., of Milwaukee, the premises being renovated and changed to suit all modern convenience, and two wings being built on the west side. Later, in 1887, a new engine house was erected on the east side of the mill and a new engine of 100-horse power put in, which has in the year 1891, in its turn, been replaced by a 75-horse power electric motor. Such is the brief sketch of progress, and now as an electric mill, there is nothing in view to supersede this power, and it stands preeminent in Ottawa and in Canada, a climax of development. Throughout the building, which is eligibly located on Wellington street near the C.P.R. depot, perfect system prevails, three flats, 60x40 feet being utilized, besides a basement of similar size, and comprising in respective departments:—1st floor, flour packing and rolls; 2nd, purifiers, separators, bran cleaners and flour dressers; 3rd, centrifugal reels and brush machines, while in the basement are shafts and pulleys and main connections. The firm are now building a splendid new elevator which will greatly facilitate the work of the establishment. All kinds of milling are done here, no gristing, however, the trade with farmers being wholly an exchange business. Among the special brands of flour here manufactured, are: Gilt Edge Patent, Baker's Fancy, Gem, and Special Winter wheat flour, all A 1 quality, which is strongly testified to by their ever increasing demand; while two runs of stone are constantly in operation for cornmeal and provender. The trade of these mills is largely and constantly growing, being principally local, although since the superior quality of their goods have become known, they are doing a large trade in outside markets, both in Ontario and Quebec. Throughout the mills the best of fire protection is provided, with automatic sprinklers on the roof, and on each flat a line of hose connected with a stand pipe, which is in turn connected with the main water system. The best of railway facilities are afforded, there being a C.P.R. siding on the west side of the mill, and Canada Atlantic on the east side. As many as 15 courteous and experienced employees are continually busy, while a number of teams are used delivering products of the mill to any part of the city, which facts will give an idea of the magnitude and extent of the enterprise. The individual members of the firm carefully supervise all operations in person and guarantee satisfaction to all patrons. Mr. Martin is well known in Ottawa, having been a miller here for over thirty years. Personally, he is prudent, far seeing in his plans, practical and clever in business, and is esteemed by all who know him. Mr. Warnock, who is the junior member of the firm, is a young man possessed of accurate financial knowledge, and the best of business capacity, his social qualities his proverbial hospitality and manly straightforward character having made him a general favorite in business and social circles. Both members of the firm are reliable and competent millers and are thoroughly representative business men of the Capital.

MR. PETER ROBERTSON, General Blacksmith and Lumbermen's Tool Manufacturer.—Our mechanical industries rank among our most important. As in a country where the manufactures are to a large extent in a state of incubation and constant expansion, it is of the first importance that with regard to mechanical tools and appliances we should as far as possible be independent of the foreign producer. Happily our mechanical industries are being rapidly developed, and one important one carried on in Ottawa is that of Mr. Peter Robertson on Middle street, Victoria Island, Chaudiere, who does a leading trade as a skilled blacksmith and lumbermen's tool manufacturer. Born near Perth, Ontario, Mr. Robertson at the early age of twelve years left home to learn the blacksmith trade, serving four years with Mr. Jacob Gallinger, of Lanark Village, Ontario. Being a journeyman at the age of sixteen, after working in the latter capacity for some time for Mr. Gallinger, Mr. Robertson came to Ottawa and worked some three years for Mr. Haycock, contractor for iron work on the departmental buildings. He then worked as foreman blacksmith for A. H. Baldwin, Esq., until he went into business for himself about the year 1870. Mr. Robertson has made a specialty of manufacturing lumbermen's tools, which have always maintained a high character both in workmanship and quality. He will employ none but first class mechanics and the best material procurable. He has taken the highest prizes at several local exhibitions, and competing with the world at Philadelphia took all the honours obtainable for lumbermen's tools. Mr. Robertson is always alive to any reform which from time to time takes place in his line of business. He has placed recently in his shop an electric motor to drive all his machinery. The motor was manufactured by the Royal Electric Co. of Montreal, is a perfect gem, and the power to drive it is obtained through a wire from the Standard Electric Co. of Ottawa. It would do any one good to hear Mr. Robertson praise his motor, and tell how much cheaper he can run his shop than with steam as formerly. It can be seen in operation by any one who will give him a call, and at the same time he will show samples of his work, and give prices which are as near right as can be for the same quality of goods. Personally Mr. Robertson is a gentleman of the strictest honour, and his social qualities, liberal and unassuming manner and sterling integrity, have won the esteem and respect of all who know him.

A. G. PITTAWAY, Photographic Artist, 58 Sparks street.—One of the most popular photographic studios in Ottawa is that of Mr. A. G. Pittaway, of 58 Sparks street. Although opened so lately as the year 1890 the public have shown their appreciation of Mr. Pittaway's efforts in their behalf, he having been well known to them as a partner in the firm of Pittaway & Jarvis. After the dissolution of partnership he set up for himself, and has received liberal encouragement from his many friends. His studio is in the front rank of such establishments in this city; it is centrally located, and in addition to the regular clientele, he enjoys a large transient patronage. The studio is fitted in the most approved and modern manner. The reception room into which the visitor is ushered is furnished in a tasteful fashion with neat carpets, richly upholstered chairs, settees, etc., while samples of the photographer's art are displayed on easels and in frames. In addition to actual photographic work, he also exhibits a fine line of enlargements in crayon, oil, pastel and water colors, which are retailed at prices as low as consistent with good quality work. The operating room is one of the most complete in the Capital, being supplied with the latest cameras, lenses, backgrounds, accessories, etc.; in fact everything necessary to the making of first-class negatives is in use here. A specialty is made of club photos and groups, particular attention being paid to this class of work. He is also an expert at giving a gelatine-celloide finish to photos of all kinds, especially portraits, to which this process is particularly applicable. He is well and favorably known in Ottawa as a man of keen business ability and thoroughly conversant with all points connected with his profession.

PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO OF A. G. PITTAWAY.

ESTABLISHMENT OF W. A. WYLIE. (See next page.)



THE HARDWARE HOUSE OF MAYOR BIRKETT. —See next page.

THE TOPLEY STUDIO. (See next page.)

THE VICTORIA BREWERY. —See next page.

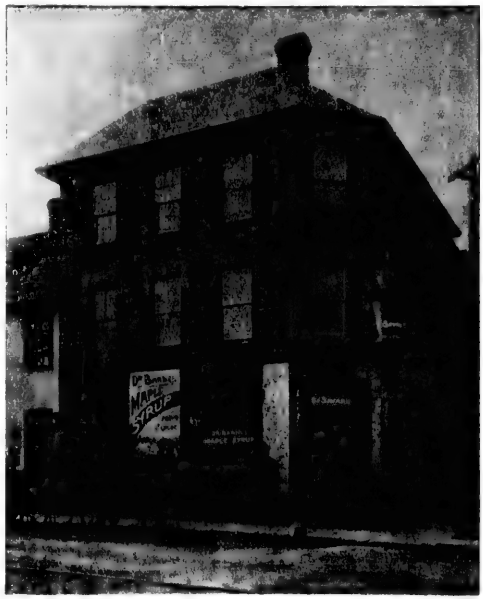
W. W. WYLIE, Corner Kent and Slater streets, Successor to Shore & Co., Manufacturers of Carriages and Sleighs of Every Description.—A nation's greatness is best shown by the industrial and mercantile enterprises, for these are the emblems of its brain, its energy and its determination. Dotted throughout the province are fitting monuments of what we or our fathers have done in giving to the Dominion its proud status as a manufacturing country. Among these our carriage and sleigh factories claim particular notice. The metropolitan character of Ottawa necessitates that there be produced here the finest carriages and vehicles of all descriptions, either for summer or winter, to be found in any other city in Canada. Mr. W. W. Wylie, successor to Messrs. Shore & Co., whose headquarters are eligibly located at the corner of Kent and Slater streets, has long taken prestige as a carriagemaker in the Capital, and he stands to-day prominently forward as a representative manufacturer. Mr. Wylie was for two years in company with Mr. Shore on Queen street, and when the firm were burned out in June, 1890, he took full charge of the business, rebuilding the factory on the present location, and commenced operations in his own name in May of this year (1891). His reputation as a carriage builder was well established, and this, coupled with his extensive operations, soon rendered him conspicuous, and he may be said to do a leading trade in this city. The premises occupied are suitable and commodious, comprising a factory, in all, covering an area of 90 feet square and 4 storeys in height, divided systematically and conveniently into the different departments necessary in a well equipped establishment; such as painting rooms, ironing and black smith shop, trimming room, finishing and repairing, besides ample accommodation for the storage and display of stock. New machinery of the latest improved manufacture is being put in; the power is furnished by an electric motor, which is indeed indicative of progress as well as superior energy and foresight on the part of Mr. Wylie. A choice and complete assortment of vehicles and conveyances of all descriptions, including sleighs and carriages, is on exhibition in the show rooms, and a specialty is made of ordered work and repairing. Mr. Wylie supervising all work in person, guarantees satisfaction to all patrons. The finest and most thoroughly seasoned wood is used at all times; care in trimming, painting and finishing are characteristic features of work from the factory; a vehicle made at Wylie's being a veritable "thing of beauty and a joy forever." A handsome elevator for raising heavy rigs to their different departments to be doctored by the mechanic physician is in use, and is a valuable improvement and convenience to the new premises. New sheds are now in the course of erection along the front of the lot on Slater street for the purpose of storing rigs, cutters and sleighs for repair, etc., and when these are finished, Mr. Wylie will have carriage works, which, from a point of completeness, are unsurpassed in the Ottawa district. The trade, which is large and constantly increasing, extends to a circuit of about 30 miles around the city. Orders by mail or any other way receive immediate response. Personally, Mr. Wylie is a skilled mechanic, and a shrewd, clever, enterprising business man; he never puts off till to-morrow what he can do to-day, and is popular socially and otherwise, his sterling integrity, energy and ability having achieved the unbounded success they so eminently well deserve. It must also be added that Mr. Wylie served his apprentice-ship in Paisley, Scotland, and also that he was three years engaged in connection with the Liverpool United Tramway and Omnibus Co., and afterwards three years in the G.T.R. car shops at Montreal, which facts, coupled with that of his having eight years experience in this city, is standing evidence of his wide practical experience in his work, and that he is a mechanic thoroughly reliable in every respect.

THOS. BIRKETT, Dealer in General Hardware, 115 Rideau street.—This is essentially the iron age, and the dealer in hardware merits a position of prominence in this work. One of the leading hardware merchants of Ottawa, who has developed a business of magnitude and exercised a considerable influence upon the commerce of the city is Mr. Thos. Birkett, of 115 Rideau street. This well and favorably known gentleman began business in 1866, over a quarter of a century ago, and during this extended period has successfully passed through all times of financial depression and has built up a solid and constantly growing business. The premises occupied in carrying on this important branch of business are large and commodious, two spacious flats 100x30 feet in dimensions being utilized, which afford ample accommodation for the storage and display of the large stock carried, as well as the rapid prosecution of trade. The stock carried is large and varied, including steel, pig and sheet iron, tin, lead, bars, bolts, locks, brass fixtures, scales, coals, ropes, cordage and fishing tackle, chains, zinc, builder's and general shelf hardware, farm and mechanics' tools, glass, putty, paints, oils, cutlery, and in short, everything imaginable in the line of shelf and heavy hardware. The business is wholesale and retail, and extends throughout the city and the Ottawa valley. It must be mentioned that Mr. Birkett's store is one of the most attractive in the Capital, the handsome plate-glass windows being always tastefully dressed with samples from the above list. One traveller is continually on the road, while employment is furnished for ten hands on the premises, which fact will give some idea of the magnitude and extent of the business. Mr. Birkett is a native of Ottawa and has ever been identified with the best interests of the city; he is popular socially and otherwise, and, it is needless to say, retains the good will and respect of a wide and steadily increasing circle of friends; as is evidenced by the large majority which he received in January last when he was elected over three opponents to the distinguished position of Mayor of the city, which office he is now filling not only with dignity to himself but to the utmost satisfaction of the citizens.

W. J. TOPLEY, Photo Artist, 132 Sparks street.—The name Topley is synonymously connected with the art of photography in the Dominion, and more especially in Ottawa. For the past twenty three years Mr. Topley has conducted this business, and every year adds to his list of patrons, many of whom are of the highest station. His excellent and perfect work is renowned throughout Canada, and it may safely be said that he has the largest business in the Capital. Mr. Topley is not a mere photographer, he is an artist in his profession, and his productions bear the stamp of this fact. All Canada's leading men have sat before the camera of this gentleman, and amongst other distinguished persons he has photographed His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne and H.R.H. the Princess Louise. The premises are very large, being one hundred by thirty three feet, and contain three flats, all being used as studios. The studio is suitably furnished, and the walls are adorned with specimens of the proprietor's handiwork. The ceiling is decorated with Lincoustia Walton, and in fact the whole arrangement of the establishment amply proves the artistic taste of Mr. Topley. Eight skilful and competent assistants are employed and are kept busy throughout the year. Mr. W. J. Topley, who is a Montreaker, is one of Ottawa's most prominent citizens, and by his long residence here is certainly identified with the interests of the city.

THE VICTORIA BREWERY, Wellington street, Corner Broad and Wellington, Mr. A. Anderson, Proprietor.—This well and favorably known brewery has been in active operation for nearly half a century. It is exceptionally gratifying, therefore, in this special work on Ottawa to speak specially of the Anderson Brewery, formerly well known as that of Mr. Jas. Rochester. The premises are eligibly located on Wellington and Broad streets, and extend through to Maple street, comprising a large and convenient brewery, complete in every department, ample accomodation being afforded for the storage and manufacture of stock as well as for the rapid prosecution of the shipping and local trade. The brewery is equipped with all modern appliances, with all the adjuncts, including a splendid malt house, and the manufactured goods are admittedly of a high grade and quality. All ales and porters are made in the good old fashioned way, possessing body, flavor and taste, which is probably as much as can be said of the best English ales, with which Mr. Anderson's compare very favorably. No modern innovations have been introduced, and consequently the goods are of the best quality, and the enterprise has proved a success. As might be expected the trade enjoyed by Mr. Anderson is a very large one, extending throughout the Ottawa valley within a distance of about 60 miles about the city. The trade in the city is large, in fact this brewery does a leading business here, while orders from many parts receive immediate response. The writer cannot refrain from mentioning that while interviewing Mr. Anderson for this sketch, it was his pleasure and privilege to be treated right royally to a bottle of ale which, if not equal to Bass's Best, was at least some of the best in the Capital, bearing ample evidence of the geniality and proverbial hospitality of our subject. Employment is furnished for 12 competent hands in this work, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all patrons. It is important, however, that in this review special notice should be given to another enterprise carried on largely by the same man, namely, the Carleton Powder Works. This extensive institution was founded last year and is a valuable acquisition to the proud status of Ottawa and this vicinity as a manufacturing centre. The factory is located at Merivale, and comprises four spacious and convenient buildings in all, fitted up with the latest improved machinery and appliances. Here is manufactured dynamite, giant powder, and all grades of explosives used in blasting, etc., and all goods are of a high class and order, three skilled and experienced workmen being constantly employed. With a capacity of eight tons per week this factory is no mean enterprise, and reflects the highest credit for energy, enterprise and ability upon Mr. Anderson.

DR. SAVARD, Druggist, corner Clarence and Dalhousie streets.—In no country in the world are the virtues of drugs and chemicals so thoroughly understood and appreciated as by the inhabitants of the American continent, and it is a matter of public congratulation that the great majority of the pharmaceutical fraternity are gentlemen of professional ability and scholarly attainments. The leading drug store in Lower Town, Ottawa, is that of Dr. Savard, who, besides being a full fledged chemist, is a sound and accomplished physician. The Doctor began his drug business in Ottawa about three years ago, and during this period though having to compete with older established houses, he has nevertheless met with a flattering degree of success. Our subject is a native of the Province of Quebec, being born at St. Eustache, where his father was for many years a well and favorably known notary. The lad received his early education at St. Therese College, afterwards attending Laval University in Medicine, where he graduated in the year 1880. He at once began practice as a physician at Laurentides, near Montreal, and for many years was eminently successful. In 1888 he came to Ottawa and opened a well-equipped drug store at the corner of Clarence and Dalhousie streets, and has by his careful personal attention to trade and by supplying goods of the highest character, drawn about him a wide and steadily increasing circle of patrons from the best classes of the Capital. The extensive and well-selected stock com-



ESTABLISHMENT OF DR. SAVARD.

prises a full line of pure drugs, chemicals and medicines; also fine perfumery, toilet articles, soap of many varieties and other fancy goods, druggist sundries, and a carefully assorted stock of such patent and proprietary preparations as are known to possess healing virtues and curative powers, devoid of deleterious or injurious elements. The compounding of physicians' prescriptions and family recipes receive that careful and intelligent attention which their important character so imperatively demands, and the Doctor's superior education and experience being embodied in each, satisfaction, purity and reliability are guaranteed. Since its inception the business has grown to proportions which must be exceptionally gratifying to the proprietor, who requires two qualified assistants to attend to the demands of the patronage. Personally Dr. Savard is a man of pleasing address, and makes friends quickly, and although his business always receives his utmost energies, it has never precluded him from taking an active part in public interests. He is alderman for Ward, and is an able and esteemed representative. He is a Liberal in politics, and takes an active and prominent part in the work, and it is expected that ere long he will rise to even higher than his municipal honours, he being a man of that peculiar tact and mental capacity to make a mark as a statesman. He is vice-president of the National club of Ottawa, and is physician to the Catholic Order of Foresters. It might be mentioned that Dr. Savard married a daughter of Mr. H. Surteau, of Montreal, this gentleman being for 18 years M.P. for Ottawa. The Doctor is popular with all who know him on account of his proverbial hospitality, his sterling integrity and his devotedness to public interests.

GENERAL ISOMETRIC PROJECTION
PLAN OF
THE E.B. EDDY CO'S WORKS
HULL CANADA

For Description
See Key Page

Road to Aylmer

Road to Ottawa

Residence of E.B. EDDY ESQ

THE E. B. EDDY CO.'S WORKS.

HULL, CANADA.

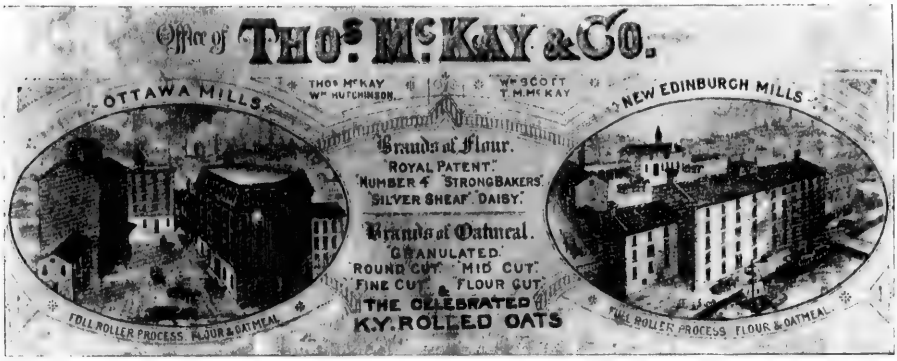
(see next page.)

Interior view of 10F, the smallest division of Eddy's Match Factory

Dec. 1891.

GENERAL ISOMETRIC PROJECTION
PLAN OF
THE E B EDDY CO'S
SULPHITE FIBRE MILLS
HULL CANADA

For Description
See Key Page



THE WORKS OF THE McKAY MILLING COMPANY.

The E. B. Eddy Co., Hull, Canada.—Although this number is intended chiefly to deal with the principal public buildings and commercial houses of Ottawa, it would not be complete without giving prominence and special reference to, and a brief historical sketch of the E. B. Eddy Co's. works at Hull—just opposite. The founding of these works by Mr. Eddy, in the earliest days of the fifties, is now almost a matter of ancient history, while the output of the works in the shape of matches, pails, tubs, indurated fibre ware and wooden goods of every description has been so long and so widely distributed throughout Canada, that the illustrations accompanying this article will be appreciated by all who have had the privilege of visiting this "show place" of the Ottawa valley; and will also interest those who only know of the establishment by reputation. When Mr. Eddy came here, some forty years ago, Hull had a population of but twenty eight families. His aim was to own and develop the immense water power on the north side of the Ottawa river at the Chaudiere, and to make the then obscure village a flourishing city to be known through Canada as one of its largest manufacturing centres, and to put himself in the front rank of Canadian manufacturers. How well he has succeeded is shown by the illustrations of the company's immense match factory, pail and tub factory, large saw mill, large box and planing mill, sash, door and blind factories, two large paper mills, two pulp mills, indurated fibre ware works, etc., with full complement of offices, depots, warehouses, etc., etc. These buildings are chiefly of stone and being of the most substantial construction, stand out prominently, telling their own story of the success of the proprietors. The immense business carried on at these works may be briefly described as follows:—70,000,000 feet of lumber sawed last season, 700,000 to 800,000 logs chopped each winter, 15,000,000 feet of lumber used each year in the box factory alone, 10,000,000 feet more converted into doors, windows, sashes, flooring, etc.; 13 tons of sulphite fibre, 16 tons of wood pulp, 15 tons of manila, tissue, wrapping and news papers, and 10 tons of woodboard are made daily, together with a daily average of from 260 to 265 dozen wooden pails and tubs, 50 dozen fibre ware pails, tubs, etc; which together with 23,480,000 matches is the daily output of these works, running every day and often at night—except Sundays—year in and year out. A new large paper mill is now built where a fast running 98 inch Fourdrinier machine and an 86 inch improved wood board machine, together with 8 pulp grinders, will give this mill a daily capacity of about 32 of tons pulp, paper and woodboard, and will take the place of the lumber branch of the business from which the company is retiring. Last season when all the works were in full blast, employment was given to some 4,280 men, women and children, the pay roll running as high as the enormous sum of $40,000 in one month. In 1886 these vast and varied businesses were consolidated under a charter of the Dominion Parliament into a joint stock company with an authorized capital of $1,500,000, with E. B. Eddy, the founder, as President and Managing Director, with whom are associated on the Board of Management, Mr. S. S. Cushman, Vice-President; Mr. G. H. Millen, Superintendent; Mr. J. J. Gormully, Q.C., and Mr W. H. Rowley, Secretary Treasurer. Mr Eddy has taken a full and lively interest and a prominent part in every movement toward the development of Canada and of Hull during the past forty years. He served for some years in the Parliament of the Province, and on many occasions in the Council of the city, and is to-day Mayor of Hull. As a business man he is regarded as an excellent example of what a man possessing energy, pluck and business tact can do in forty years in Canada.

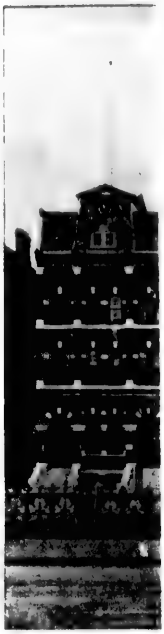
KEY TO THE PLAN OF THE E. B. EDDY CO.'S WORKS ON PRECEDING PAGE.

1. Stone, metal roofed head offices.
2. do do warehouses
2a, 2b, 2c. Stone, metal roofed paper mill No. 2 and wood pulp mill.
3. Stone, metal roofed planing mill, sash, door and box factory.
4. do do boiler house.
4a. Wood, pump and wheel house.
5. Stone, metal roofed paper and pulp mill No. 1.
6a. Wooden platforms and mill yard.
6b. Stone, metal roofed bleaching and rag room, connected with paper mill No. 1.
6c. Fire-proof stone boiler house, with octagon chimney, 157½ feet high.
9. Stone, metal roofed warehouse, electric light dynamo in s. w. corner.
9a. do do pail factory.
9b. do do machine shop, first floor; pail factory, 2nd floor.
9c. do do steam fitting shop.
10a, 10b, 10c, 10d, 10e, 10f, 10g, 11. Stone, metal roofed match factory.
11. Washboard factory on third flat.
11a, 11b. Fire-proof stone building, iron roof, indurated fibre ware factory, electric light dynamo in the n. w. corner.
11c. Fire-proof stone building, iron roof, for boiling oil.
12. Fire-proof stone boiler and pump house, square brick chimney, 148 feet high.
13, 14, 15. Twenty three dry houses.
16. Wooden saw mill, iron clad.
17. Fire proof, stone, iron roofed building, for storing benzine and turpentine.
17b. Iron clad wooden building, locomotive shop.
17c. do do do tank house.
18. Fire proof stone building, for storing and boiling oil and making varnish.
19. Stone fire-proof building.
20, 21, 22, 30, 31, 32, 33c, 34, 35, 36. Storage sheds for staves, dressed lumber, &c.
33. Stone, iron roofed buildings, branch departmental offices.
43. Stone building for storage.
44. Iron clad, wooden buildings, blacksmith shop, 4 forges and shoeing forge and tire setting, driven with rope drive from 9c.
132. Brick fire engine station for the Eddy Co.'s fire brigade, on first floor; second floor, assembly room Eddy Masonic lodge
132a. Wooden hose tower 20 x 20 x 65 feet high
16a. Stone building, iron roof, sawing and barking pulp wood.
17a. Stone engine house, iron roof, two engines and an electric light dynamo.
17b. Stone boiler house, iron roof, 5 boilers.
18. Stone digester house, gravel roof, 4 Mitscherlich digesters, each 14 feet in diameter, 40 feet in length.
19a. Stone wash room, gravel roof.
20. Stone sulphur furnaces.
21, 22, 23. Stone storage.
24. Wooden stables.
25. Wooden tank and filter houses, 4 tanks, 160,000 gallons, two large filters.
26. Stone pump house.
27. Wooden tower 20 x 20 x 112

December, 1891.

THE McKAY MILLING CO., Ottawa and New Edinburgh Mills, Flour and Oatmeal.—The milling industries of Ottawa are the most important factors in the commercial fabric of the city. The wealth of water power furnished by the Chaudiere Falls, or Big Kettle, as the French termed it, has rapidly been absorbed by capital and energy, and there are in successful operation here flour and saw mills that in points of capacity, completeness and superior character of products, are unsurpassed in the Dominion. The most extensive flour and the finest oatmeal mills in Ottawa are well known as those of the McKay Milling Co., which can trace their progress from crudest beginnings, from their foundation originally by the late Hon. Thos McKay, over 60 years ago, down to the 3d generation, from the energy and perseverance of one man down to the broad-based capital and enterprise of a joint stock company, and from rude Bytown in a state of primeval simplicity to a city of metropolitan greatness—the Ottawa of to day, the Capital of the Dominion. These mills have a history that is not soon or easily told, and in this work only a brief sketch can be given. The mills are located at the Chaudiere and at New Edinburgh, and are solid brick and stone structures, being fitted up throughout with all the latest improved machinery and appliances, the complete roller process being in use, while in the manufacture of their special line—oatmeal—their appliances are unequalled in this or any other country. In fact the mills are models of completeness and system. Some idea of the magnitude and extent of the enterprise may be formed from the immense capacity of the mills—500 barrels of flour and 260 barrels of oatmeal being turned out daily. The following assortment of grades are manufactured: High grade, patents, choice strong baker's and fancy family flour; also, granulated, round cut, medium cut and fine cut oatmeal, and the celebrated K. Y. rolled oats, all products being familiarly known throughout Canada as coming from the Ottawa and New Edinburgh Mills. An extensive and steadily growing local trade is done, while the shipping trade with Great Britain and the continent continues to increase from year to year. Employment is furnished for 100 hands in carrying on this industry, all operations being supervised in person by the individual members of the company, most of whom are thoroughly experienced and practical millers. The members are prudent and conservative in their management of business. They never put off till to-morrow what they can do to-day, and are possessed of sterling integrity, that has made them and their mills popular throughout the city and vicinity.

RIDEAU CLUB.



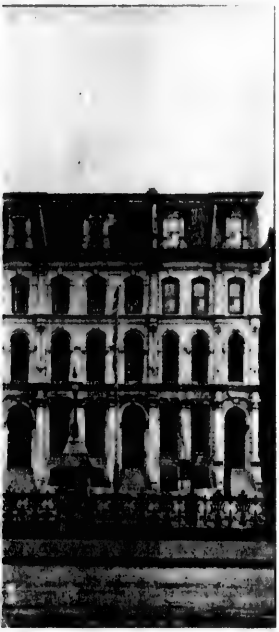
CANADIAN BANK OF COMM

VIEW ON WELL

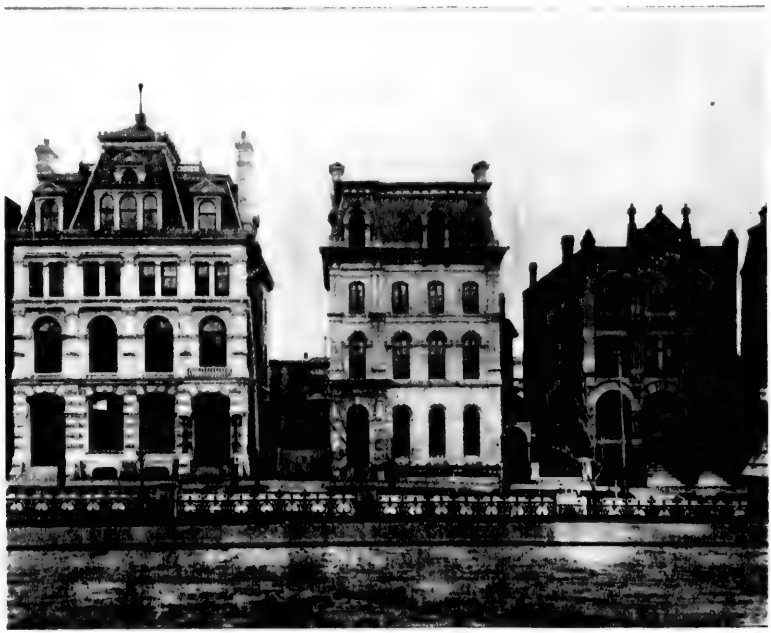
THE RIDEAU CLUB.—This well known social club, the first established in Ottawa, was founded in 1865, and received its charter of incorporation on the 18th September in the same year, from the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada then sitting at Quebec. The first Committee of Management had as Chairman the late Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald (then Hon. J. A. Macdonald), and one of the members of that committee was Mr. H. V. Noel, now President of the Club, and who was also a member of the first Executive Committee; the Hon. J. A. Macdonald being Chairman, and Messrs. John Ashworth and Robert Sinclair, Hon. Treasurer and Secretary respectively. At that time the Club occupied the present Royal Exchange building on Wellington street, where it remained for nearly six years, afterwards moving to quarters built for it on Wellington street adjoining the old Queen's Hotel, and on the site of which the Langevin block now stands. About this time several prominent members of the Club, with a view to building a permanent Club house, formed an association, of which Mr. T. C. Keefer was President, and Mr. H. V. Noel, Treasurer; the result being that in 1876 the Club was installed in the present building, which is situated at the corner of Metcalfe and Wellington streets, facing the Parliament buildings. With a charming view of the Laurentian Hills in the distance, a better site for a club house could not have been selected. The following list of presidents of the Club from its foundation in 1865 up to the present time may be of interest:—1865, Hon. John A. Macdonald; 1866 to 1878, J. M. Currier, Esq., M.P.; 1879, Alfred Wright, Esq., M.P.; 1880, Hon. James Cockburn, M.P.; 1881, T. C. Keefer, Esq.; 1882 and 1883, Mr. Justice Henry; 1884 and 1885, Mr. Sheriff Sweetland; 1886, Hon. L. Clemow; 1887, J. A. Gemmill, Esq., 1888 to 1890, Mr. Sheriff Sweetland; 1891, H. V. Noel, Esq., present President. In 1865, the Club numbered 100 members; at the present time the membership is 400. The interior has recently been most tastefully fitted up and decorated, and it may justly be said that for its size it is one of the most popular and home-like clubs in the Dominion. During the session of Parliament it is a favorite place of resort for its members, among whom are included nearly all the distinguished politicians of the day; also railway magnates, prominent lawyers and influential bankers and business men. The following is a list of the officers of the Club for the current year:—President, H. V. Noel; committee, W. A. Allan, Esq.; F. W. Avery, Esq.; Geo. Burn, Esq.; John Christie, Esq., C. Berkley Powell, Esq.; Mr. Sheriff Sweetland; Secretary-Treasurer, E. Walds, Esq.

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, Wellington street, Ottawa.—Manager, Mr. Robert Gill.—This branch of one of our foremost institutions was opened in March, 1874. And a very satisfactory branch it must have been ever since to the head office authorities of the bank. The bank itself, as probably most of our readers know, is, in point of capital, second on the continent of America. It is essentially the bank of the Province of Ontario, having no less than thirty-six branches within the limits of the Province, besides several sub-offices in the City of Toronto. It has correspondents all over the world, and especially in the East its connections enable it to facilitate importers' business. The names of the president and board of directors are themselves a guarantee of caution, safety and success, while the executive management is in the hands of men of conspicuous ability, that of the General Manager, Mr. B. E. Walker, being particularly exhibited in the discussion which took place in 1890 on the subject of the new Banking Act. But it is with the Ottawa branch of this bank that we have especially to deal in this issue. Its collection business is so large that almost every merchant in town must have some dealings with it, and we believe that depositors find such facilities that their numbers are continually on the increase. This may be due in some measure to the popularity with depositors of the office staff. Probably, however, the most valuable part in the branch's affairs is in connection with the lumber and timber trade. The large funds of the bank enable it to deal freely with the important figures in which business in this line may run, and the Ottawa office has among its accounts several of the largest and best names in the trade in this district or in Canada, though its large customers are not by any means confined to that line, as (for example) it is also the bank of what is probably the strongest and most extensive concern in importing and wholesale business in Ontario, outside of Toronto, we mean that of H. A. Rate & Sons. Altogether the branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce is an important factor in the business affairs of the Ottawa valley. The successive managers of the branch since its opening have been well chosen men. The present occupant of the position, Mr. Robert Gill, comes to it with experience in banking, many years knowledge of Ottawa city and district, in the progress and development of which he has a strong belief. From our experience, and from what we hear, we judge him to be a gentleman to whom any business matter, large or small, may be submitted with assurance of its being received pleasantly and treated with judgment.

BANQUE NATIONALE, 106 Wellington street; P. I. Bazin, Esq., Manager. The monetary institutions of Ottawa have been uniformly progressive, no doubt cause contributing to such, and the result is to be traced to the fact that the Capital affords a safe and ready vent for note circulations. The chief function of banks in this city is that of investing. Deposits are accepted for re-investment, the safety and loans being guaranteed to investors. An exchange business also forms a prominent feature, and an immense amount of money is put into circulation each year by the banks of this city; and peculiar facilities which are constantly increasing give ample scope to a large general banking business. Prominent among the sound and moneyed institutions here, is la Banque Nationale, which was established in this city in the year 1874, stability and progress having characterized the bank during the whole intervening period. The headquarters are located in Quebec, branches being in successful operation in other leading Canadian cities besides Ottawa. The bank building in the Capital is suitable and commodious, being eligibly located at 106 Wellington street, comprising a large four storey structure fitted up completely in every department. The last annual statement of la Banque Nationale shows that the time-proven institution is to-day stronger in its resources and better managed than at any former period of its history. The paid up capital of the bank reaches the splendid sum of $1,200,000, and the assets, all of solid value, amount to $3,039,820.39, a showing which in itself speaks volumes for the management. Next to the branch in Montreal, Ottawa is the most important, and since the month of August, 1889, has been under the management of P. I. Bazin. This popular



NATIONAL BANK.



OTTAWA BANK. QUEBEC BANK UNION BANK OF CANADA

GTON STREET.

gentleman was for two years previous the manager of the Sherbrooke branch, and was connected with the Stadacona Bank during its entire existence. He is a native of Canada; genial and courteous in manner, and a favorite with all. He is a keen and careful financier and a most efficient manager, ever striving to increase the amount of business done and to upbuild the interests of la Banque Nationale, feeling in his work that he has to uphold his honor as a Canadian proud of his country, as a trusted and responsible official and as a good citizen and able business man. La Banque Nationale in Ottawa is working in perfect harmony—that is to say, the clerks, from "teller to messenger boy, help one another," which means a great deal in the progress of a great moneyed institution. From day to day the bank increases in popularity, while its volume of business is unsurpassed by that of any branch bank in the city.

BANK OF OTTAWA, Wellington street.—This is the only bank having its head office in the Parliamentary Capital. It was incorporated in 1874 by special act of Parliament, and at once commenced business. Until 1884 offices were rented, but in that year the bank entered upon the occupation of its own premises, which are on Wellington street opposite the Parliament buildings, and were erected at a cost of over $40,000. The building is a handsome stone structure with two entrances, the bank door having massive granite columns in front. The interior fittings are mahogany and cherry, the whole being admirably suited to the requirements of the business. The bank commenced with a paid up capital of $343,000, which was increased from time to time until it reached $1,000,000, at which it has remained for several years. Recently, authority was obtained from the shareholders, and with the consent of the treasury board, the authorized capital was increased to $1,500,000. The additional shares are now being rapidly taken up by the present stockholders at a premium of 42½ per cent. The rest and undivided profits at end of November, 1890, were $460,079, while the assets reach a total of $5,553,017.76. Against this the liabilities of the public are only $4,002,587.40, while the net profits for the year ending 29th November, 1890, were $105,448.95. The usual routine of banking business is carried on with steadily increasing success, and since its incorporation the bank has opened branches at Arnprior, Pembroke, Carleton Place and Keewatin, in the Province of Ontario and at Winnipeg, in Manitoba. In Canada their agents are the Bank of Montreal; in New York, Messrs W. Watson and A. Lang, and in London, Eng., the Alliance Bank, Limited. The directorate, under the presidency of James MacLaren, Esq., with Charles Magee, Esq., as vice president, is composed of solid men, whose names are greatly respected in the mercantile and financial circles of the country. The remaining members of the board are Hon. George Bryson, sr., R. Blackburn, Esq., Alexander Fraser, Esq., George Hay, Esq., and John Mather, Esq. They devote much of their time and attention to the affairs of the bank, and have largely contributed to the success which has attended the institution. Mr. Geo. Burn, for several years inspector with one of the Montreal banks, holds the position of cashier, to which he was appointed in 1880.

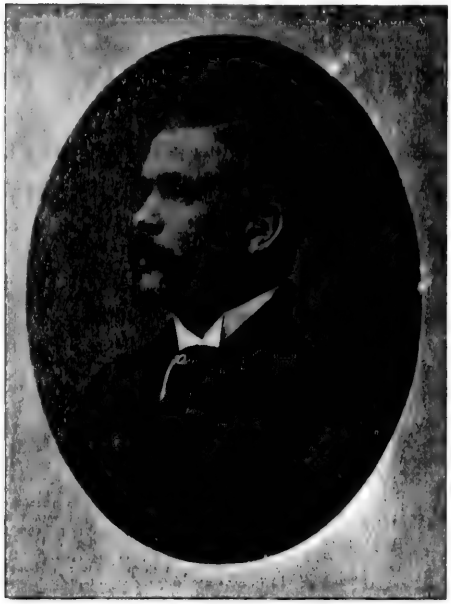
UNION BANK OF CANADA, Wellington street, Ottawa.—This branch was opened here in 1871, and is, therefore, one of the earliest of the nine banks now doing business at the Capital. The head office of the bank is at Quebec, where it was established in 1865. The President is Andrew Thomson, Esq., the well known lumberman; and the Vice President, Hon. Senator Evan J. Price. The bank is under the General Management of Mr. E. L. Webb, under whose able and energetic oversight it has entered on a career of remarkable prosperity. It has also largely extended its business, having now the following branches: Quebec and Montreal in the Province of Quebec; Toronto, Ottawa, Smiths Falls, Winchester, Merrickville, Alexandria and Iroquois in the Province of Ontario; Winnipeg, Carberry, Boissevain and Neepawa in Manitoba; and Lethbridge and Moosomin in the North West Territories. The foreign agents are: The Alliance Bank (Limtd.), London, Eng.; the Bank of Liverpool (Limtd.), Liverpool, Eng.; and the following in the United States:—National Park Bank, New York; Lincoln National Bank, Boston; First National Bank, Minneapolis; St. Paul National Bank, St. Paul; First National Bank, Great Falls, Montana, and the Globe National Bank, Chicago. The notes of the Bank are also redeemed at par at Halifax, N.S.; St. John, N.B., and Charlottetown, P.E.I., by the Bank of Nova Scotia, and at Victoria, B.C., by the Bank of British North America. The Ottawa branch of the bank has been under the management of Mr. Montague A. Anderson since 1879; he is a Canadian by birth, and has been in the service of the bank for nineteen years, having been accountant in Montreal before coming to Ottawa. Since Mr. Anderson has taken charge of this branch, he has had the satisfaction of seeing the business increase from comparatively small proportions till it is now one of the largest and best in the city. For many years the bank rented offices, but the large increase in business, together with the desirability of having the best possible site, induced the directors to put up a building of their own, the results being that in 1888 the branch moved into their present magnificent premises shown in the accompanying engraving. The structure is most substantially built, the front being of New Brunswick sandstone, similar to that used in the new Langevin departmental building. The architecture is striking; the front, which is beautifully carved, being ornamented by three large arches and supported by stone pillars. The offices, which occupy the whole of the ground floor, are considered by many to be the finest in Ottawa, the ceilings and doors being of solid oak and cherry, and the counters and fixtures of oak and glass, all handsomely carved and ornamented. The manager's private office is of the same materials, besides being finished with rich Japanese papering, and is, for substantial excellence, probably unequalled in the city. The rooms above, which are occupied by the Manager as a residence, are in keeping with the whole style of the structure. The building is heated by hot water and lighted by electricity. It occupies a magnificent situation opposite the main Parliament building. The bank does a general business of discounting notes and buying and selling foreign exchange. It also collects at all points on most favorable terms, and allows current rates of interest on deposits in its savings department. It has a capital of $1,200,000 and a rest of $225,000.

MR. E. V. WRIGHT.

MR. J. L. ARMSTRONG.

MR. E. V. WRIGHT; Residence, Corner Bay and Queen streets.—E. Vancourtland Wright, Esq., one of Ottawa's most respected citizens, and, before retiring, one of the most extensive lumbermen in this district, was born in Hull, on December 13th, 1830, being one of the old historical family of Wrights, and a grandson of Mr. Philemon Wright, the founder of the city of Hull. He received his early education at the Ottawa Grammar School, afterwards at the old French College at Montreal, attending the latter institution for about six years. All, who give the most cursory attention to the progressive history of Ottawa, must needs see that its growth has been mush room like, and Mr. Wright, though now but in the prime of life, can relate some very primitive stories of old Hull and Bytown. However, space will not permit their recital here; but to return to his actual life, he began the lumber business, (*i.e.*) the getting out of square timbers principally, in 1863 or thereabouts, carrying on in connection an extensive farm located on the Aylmer Road, being a portion of his father's old place. This, we may say, is Mr. Wright's life work, and in his active career in lumbering districts there is a wealth of historical anecdote and adventure, proving that if experience be of any value, Mr. Wright possesses extensive and varied acquirements. He owned hundreds of acres of timber limits in the vicinity of Lake Temiscaming, and tells an interesting story of how he, his brother and another man were once out on a timber hunt—quite usual with them during the winter months—and between Lake Temiscaming and the Hudson Bay, the three of them were lost on a height of land. Here for four days they took up their abode on their truest friends—snowshoes—without anything to eat, which is a splendid example of the endurance of Canada's sons, Mr. Wright being a sound and able survivor to tell the tale. During his life at home in Hull, he was very popular being a man of far more than ordinary ability, and intimately identified with the best interests of his native city; he was elected to many public positions, having filled with credit and assiduity such positions as Magistrate alderman, etc., always serving his constituents faithfully and satisfactorily. He also has the honor of having discovered a large silver and lead mine at Lake Temiscaming, which he sold personally at New York city to a stock company, for the neat sum of $140,000, showing his accurate financial knowledge and rare executive ability. It is now about ten years since he retired from active business connection, although he is, and has been, actively interested in various concerns. In his spacious and comfortable private residence are many family relics of historical interest, and the chief of these is a handsome parlor suite of mahogany, being handed down from generation to generation; also, a magnificent mirror, which was once the property of his father. He also has in his house a unique and interesting picture of an incident that happened when he was but a lad. The story of it, or rather the facts, for it is true, are:—A large crib of logs belonging to Mr. Wm. Mackie, of this city, had become locked just at the very head of the Chaudiere Falls, and on it were nine living men, whose lives were in not a little danger. To rescue these poor unfortunates was a work that our subject took part in, and Mr. Wright tells very well how, that by stretching a rope across the chasm to the Hull side, and with a hull wading in deep water, coupled with other crude devices, the men were saved. A sketch of the occurrence as it happened was then taken, and he secured a copy of the photograph. Mrs. Wright's family is also an old historical one, her grandfather being the first white settler in L'Original. In fact the Wright family is of the greatest importance in a work of this character, many of the old family names figuring frequently in the complete history at the beginning of this number. Personally, Mr. E. V. Wright is esteemed by all who know him, his pleasant, unassuming manner, sterling social qualities, and peculiar and admirable friendliness of spirit making him popular with the best classes in the Capital. He has a large and highly respected family; Miss Bertha Wright, the clever evangelist and "fair end of woman," being his eldest daughter. One son holds a good position in the Government Department of Railways and Canals, and others in equally honorable positions, all maintaining admirably the prestige and honour of the much respected pioneers of this city now of metropolitan greatness.

J. L. ARMSTRONG, Hernia Specialist, as well as in all other deformities, 405 Bank street. In this age of progress and invention statistics show that there are more diseases and weaknesses that human flesh is heir to, and which at the same time are becoming more common every day, than at any former period of the world's history. On the other hand the old mathematical law that "every action is accompanied by a reaction equal in force but opposite in direction," is perfectly true in the natural as well as in the commercial world, for there never was a time when so many remedies and new appliances for all manner of human ills flooded the market. However, as surely as a tree is known by its fruit, just so unerringly is the success and value of any system established by its results. This has been proven by the celebrated hernia specialist, J. L. Armstrong, Esq., whose portrait adorns this page, and who has invented and brought before the public by its merits a hernia support, which has not only filled a long felt want but has met with such unparalleled prosperity that it may be modestly stated that his appliance is the most successful ever yet invented. It is fitting, therefore, that in this review of the progress of the Capital, Mr. Armstrong should receive special mention. His headquarters are centrally and eligibly located at 405 Bank street, and comprise suitable waiting and sitting rooms as well as an office, every convenience and comfort for patients being provided. While this benefactor of humanity, for so such a man as Mr. Armstrong must be termed, makes a specialty of his hernia support, he also deals skillfully with all kinds of deformities. He has been actively and successfully building up business here for the past nine years, his superior energy, enterprise and ability having their due effect. Besides the above mentioned premises, Mr. Armstrong also has extensive operating and manufacturing rooms in another part of the city. Many specialists call themselves doctors and plenty of other things they are not, and publish testimonials and references from the uttermost parts of the earth. The subject of our sketch stands on his own merits as a self made man, and at all times can produce nature, that the world may know the opinions of all in reference to his ability, which is endorsed by many of the leading physicians and surgeons of Ottawa, Montreal, and other cities throughout the Dominion, who have sent him their patients—young people and infants—to whom radical cure was a matter of the utmost importance. He publishes testimonials from home physicians such as Doctors A. A. Henderson, C. R. Church, Geo. Logan, K. O. Graham, Medical Hall, and Henry P. Dwight, and many others who have used trusses of many patterns with the usual unsatisfactory results, for nearly twenty years, and have at last found his hernia support, which, it must be mentioned, is not a truss at all, to cure rupture in most severe cases. The hernia support is especially shaped to fit each patient. Mr. Armstrong in each case gives a written guarantee to refund the money if the case is not satisfactory at the end of the stated time. His charges, in lieu of benefits conferred, are very moderate and within the reach of any one who may wish to try one of his patent appliances (which can only be stated upon the examination of cases). He has a regular schedule of prices, and when he makes a charge, he does so believing that if the appliance is not worth, to the patient, what he asks, it is worth nothing and so will charge nothing. His aim and mission is not the commonplace, hum drum "silver and gold cure," but one of a most sublime character, for he desires to treat everyone that is afflicted, and will consequently make terms that will correspond in every case with the patient's financial convenience. These facts are of the greatest import in this age of keen competition. Mr. Armstrong travels with his own appliances, and his business extends from Halifax to Vancouver, as well as throughout the United States, where his inventions compete favorably with the latest American productions, which is saying not a little for Canadian enterprise and genius. With 400 patients to whom he can refer, with the best of testimonials from physicians and surgeons of the highest standing, and with his prudent management and his increased facilities, it is safe to say that Mr. Armstrong has, with his wonderful and useful inventions, only barely revealed his possibilities. Personally, as will be seen by the foregoing sketch as well as by his portrait, he is a young man of marked ability, of a high minded disposition and of a pleasing and courteous address, while as a specialist he is unsurpassed, and is an honor to his profession, to Ottawa and to Canada.

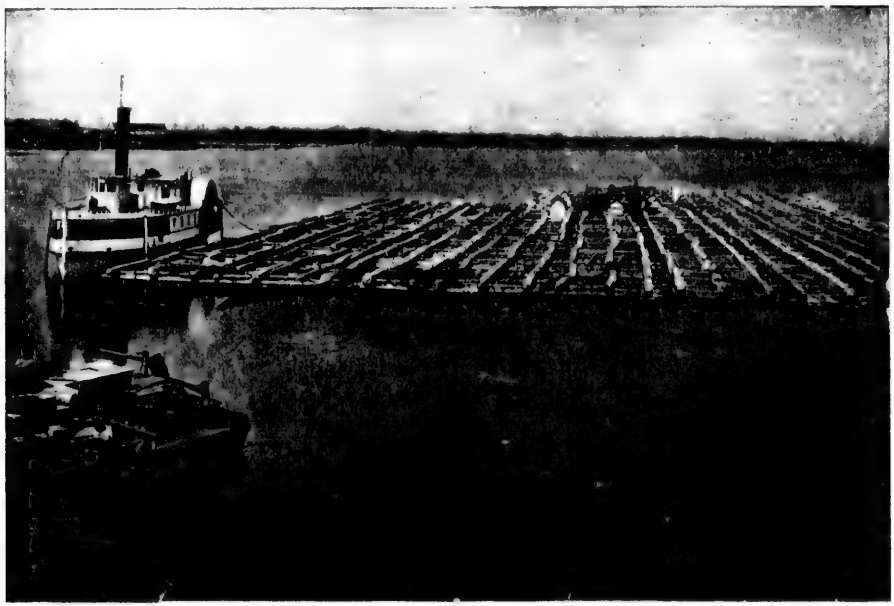


MR. M. O'LEARY.

MICHAEL O'LEARY, Contractor and Builder of Public Works; Residence, 129 Nicholas street.—In all centres of activity like Ottawa, where buildings are constantly being erected, where railways centre and are built and repaired, and where public works must be completed, the services of a thoroughly reliable contractor are absolutely indespensable. One of the oldest contractors in this city, and one who has been a most important factor in the progress of the Capital, from its crudest beginning—Bytown—to its present distinguished position, is Mr. Michael O'Leary, of 129 Nicholas street. It is fitting, therefore, that this esteemed citizen should receive special notice in this work. The subject of our sketch was born in the South of Ireland, Wexford County, at the Barony of Bantry, in the year 1851, of good sound Irish parents. He was raised on a farm and received his early education at the public schools at Bantry, where he laid the foundation for a shrewd, energetic, straightforward and far seeing business man, his ambition, characteristic of the able sons of Erin's Isle, being to enter commerce and go to America, where so many of his countrymen have taken first places and prominent parts in the progress of the country. In 1867 he settled in Ottawa, and his quick perceptive powers, zeal and superior ability soon rendered him conversant and familiar with the strange ways and forms of the new country where he was destined to play such an essential and important part. He at once entered commerce here, and finally, in 1870, he on his first contracting, having always had a taste for civil engineering work—that is to say, he had done considerable work such as building macadamized roads, etc. From this time on our hero, by his extensive and reliable operations, built up a desirable and enviable reputation as a contractor—he and his brother, Mr. John O'Leary, being partners for over fifteen years. They have been the contractors for the finest and most important public works in the Ottawa valley to day, some of which are the Canada Atlantic Railroad, the old North Shore road, the water works of Ottawa and many macadamized roads, as well as a host of other smaller works. In 1872 Mr Michael O'Leary returned to view the verdant slopes of his fatherland in the Emerald Isle, for he is indeed a true patriot; in fact, he would say with the poet :—

> "If England were my place of birth I'd love her tranquil shore,
> If Ireland were my home her mountains I'd adore,
> Though pleasant times I pass in both and hope for days to come,
> Yet steer my bark to Erin's Isle, for Erin is my home."

This is mentioned as a proof of his marked success in Canada, having only been in the country a few years. Needless to say, he returned lighthearted and refreshed after the family re-union at the old home. In 1874 contracting was not what it had been with Mr. O'Leary, and he was not one to wait for times to get better, but at once went into the cattle business, droving extensively, and met with marked success for over a year, giving ample evidence that his keen discriminative judgment and superior ability were not confined to any one branch of commerce. He soon returned to his old love—contracting—and his brother, being compelled to leave him in 1882, owing to some public office to which he had been elected, our subject continued business alone. Since then, however, Mr. John O'Leary's son, Patrick, a young man now about twenty years of age, has been an active partner, and bids fair to even excel his uncle as a contractor. They are busily engaged now, building a large brick sewer on Sparks street, and have a great number of men employed. Personally, Mr. Michael O'Leary is a genuine liberal Irishman, a gentleman no matter what clothes he wears, and an honored and revered citizen. He owns many houses on the street where he lives besides his own handsome residence. He is yet in the prime of life, and it is expected that Mr. O'Leary will yet take an active part in public affairs, and a more worthy and esteemed representative could not be found.



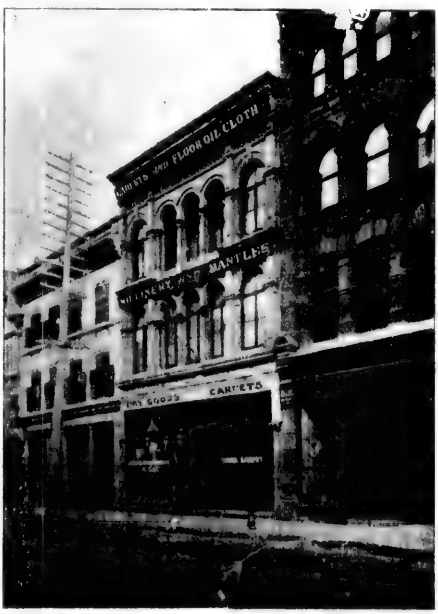
RAFT OF SQUARE TIMBER ON THE OTTAWA.

STADACONA HALL—RESIDENCE OF J. A. CAMERON, ESQ.

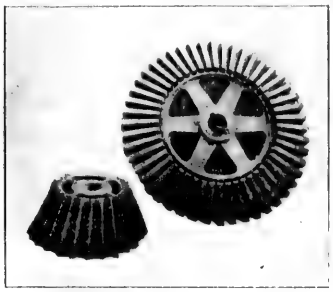
JOHN A. CAMERON, Esq.—In no part of the Dominion are there so many persons whose names have been so continuously associated with the commercial life, industrial development and general improvement of the communities in which they reside as are to be found in and around the Capital. There the prosperity so apparent at the present time is largely the results of the work, example and influence exercised by the leading spirits among the early settlers of the Ottawa valley, who, notwithstanding the hardships inseparable from pioneer life, not only successfully conducted their various business enterprises, but also gave liberally of their time and talents to the public service, assisting in municipal government, providing educational facilities, and inaugurating and maintaining the various organizations and institutions which minister to the physical comfort or affect the mental and moral improvement of the people; and in this connection might be mentioned John A. Cameron, Esq., of Stadacona Hall, who has for more than fifty years been a prominent figure in the business and public life of this locality. Mr. Cameron was born in the County of Glengarry, on the 22nd May, 1826. His father came to Canada about the year 1800, having the appointment of land agent to the home government, and settled in the Townships of Lochaber and Buckingham. He filled with rare ability the responsible duties of that office, in which he was afterwards succeeded by one of his sons who was afterwards followed by a nephew of the subject of this sketch. Before coming to Canada, his father saw active service in Ireland during the rebellion of 1798; and in the war of 1812, in the rank of Captain and Adjutant, he served through the whole campaign, being present among others at the battles of Chateauguay and Lundy's Lane. His mother, whose name was also Cameron, was born at Cornwall, and was of U. E. loyalist stock, her father being one of those distinguished patriots who, after taking an active part in the revolutionary war, at its close rather than submit to a Government he believe inimical to the best traditions of his race, emigrated to Canada, where he contributed his quota to the wonderful influence these people exercised for good upon the future of their adopted country. Mr. Cameron received his education at the Common School in the Township of Lochaber, P.Q., and immediately afterwards, at the early age of thirteen, engaged in the lumber business, with which interest his name has since been so prominently identified. He was for years with the Gilmours, was associated for a long time with his brother conducting a large lumbering and mercantile business at River Blanche, and in connection with J. C. Edwards carried on an extensive business at Booth Nation River, to run which he had exclusive rights, and owning the valuable limits contiguous thereto. The various enterprises occupied Mr. Cameron's time until he effected a consolidation of all his interests with the Rockland Mills, controlled by W. C. Edwards, who had been in his service until he went into business for himself. In this new company Mr. Cameron retained a large interest, but was relieved of the responsibilities incident to conducting a business of such magnitude, thus securing the rest his continuous labors so richly merited. Mr. Cameron was for forty years a Justice of the Peace, his intelligence and good judgment enabling him to perform the duties of this responsible office with entire satisfaction; he also served with great usefulness in the Township and County Councils, and was for years Mayor of the Township of Lochaber. In this connection it should be remembered that at this period municipal institutions were upon their trial, and their present popularity and usefulness is largely owing to the tact and ability displayed by those who, at great sacrifice of time, assisted in the inauguration of this most useful system. Mr. Cameron inherited the military instincts of his martial ancestors, and in his youth held the rank of Major in the militia; and during the Fenian raid raised and commanded a company of volunteers. In politics he is a Liberal, but is a man of independent views, and believes that the same standard of morality should obtain in public life as in private life. He is a devoted member of the Baptist Communion and is willing to assist any movement that has for its object the moral and religious advancement of the people. On August 16th, 1852, he married Alexandrina, daughter of Allan Cameron, Esq., a gentleman of independent means; by this union there are eleven children, six sons and five daughters. About sixteen years ago he built Stadacona Hall, an elegant residence situated on Sandy Hill in the midst of beautiful grounds, fitted up with every modern convenience and comfort, and for a time it was occupied by the late Hon. Jos. Couchon, and afterwards by the late Sir John A. Macdonald; but eight years ago Mr. Cameron removed to Ottawa, and has since resided there. He is still largely occupied with his numerous investments, but devotes considerable time to institutions of public usefulness. He is Vice-President of the Protestant Hospital and takes a deep and active interest in its welfare, and many patients carry away with them fond recollections of the personal attentions received at his hands. He is also a director of the Lady Stanley Institute and one of the promoters of the Old Men's Home. Mr. Cameron is a man of splendid physique, and is at present in the enjoyment of good health. He is a man of broad views, sterling integrity, generous disposition and good business ability, and while he has accumulated a competence he is not in any sense a grasping man, but throughout his whole life has ever been liberal in his assistance in any direction he deemed deserving, and it is to the possession of these qualities that he is indebted for the popularity he enjoys and the esteem universally entertained for him by the citizens of the Capital.

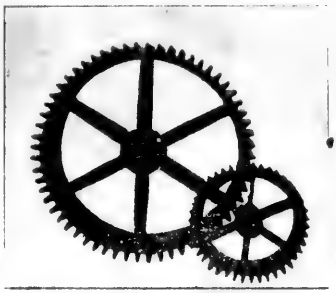
JOHN MURPHY & CO., Dry Goods, 66 and 68 Sparks street. It is said that a beautiful woman will look equally charming in rags as in fine apparel. This may be true in so far that she will remain beautiful in face and form whatever be her dress, but just as the frame adorns the picture, or the bright green grass freshens the appearance of the brown hills after the snow has gone, so a well-made, artistic dress enhances the beauty of woman. The capital city has many excellent establishments for the manufacture of gentlemen's clothing, and the demands of the fair sex are well attended to by Messrs. John Murphy & Co. The store, which is a branch of the Montreal business, was opened in 1869, and its great success since then shows the renown which the firm's goods have obtained. To accommodate the large trade, Messrs. Murphy & Co. occupy two stores, which have been thrown into one, making a handsome hall 80 x 30 feet. The whole of this is devoted to the large and complete stock of mantles and to the millinery department, where skilled assistants are constantly employed. Two flats above, reached by wide staircases, are also occupied, the first containing the extensive stock of dry goods and that important branch of the trade, the dress-making department, while the second flat is used for general reserve stock. The equipment of the show rooms and each department is of the very best, and the dressmaking and millinery departments are fitted with handsome plate glass mirrors and cheval glasses. The firm make a specialty of the manufacture of ladies' white cotton underclothing, for which they are justly celebrated, and of mantles to order. Thirty persons are employed in the establishment. Messrs. Murphy & Co.'s manager in this city is Mr. S. Gamble.

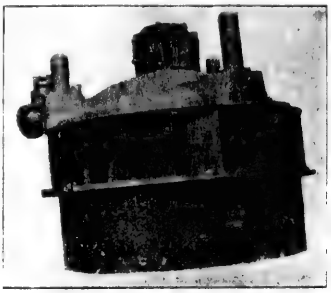
THOMAS LIGGET, Dealer in Carpets, 66 and 68 Sparks street; J. F. Binns, representative.—There are few things more essential to comfort in a house than the covering of the floors, and curtains. Without these the house would look bare and unhomelike. In olden days the floors were covered with rushes to deaden the sound and feel warmer to the feet, and at that time carpets were but little used and were beyond the reach of most people. Nowadays no house is complete without those necessary floor coverings, and no house need be without them, as there are prices to suit all. The name of Thomas Ligget is almost a household word in connection with this business, both in Ottawa and Montreal. The Ottawa store, which occupies two spacious flats, each eighty by thirty feet, is situated on Sparks street, and was opened in 1890. Since its commencement the inhabitants of the Capital have shown their appreciation of the fine goods sold by Mr. Ligget by the large and increasing patronage, which has been so successful as to amply justify the opening of the store. The first flat is occupied by a large stock of tapestry, wool and Kidderminster carpets, and all descriptions of oilcloths and linoleums. On the second flat are displayed a beautiful selection of the best Brussels, Axminster and velvet carpets, and also a variety of dresses and rugs, supplemented by a good assortment of general house furnishings. The large local trade done necessitates the employment of ten attentive assistants. The manager for Mr. Ligget, Mr. J. F. Binns, is a native of Montreal, but his affable and courteous manner to all with whom he has come in contact, has made him quite a favorite in Ottawa.



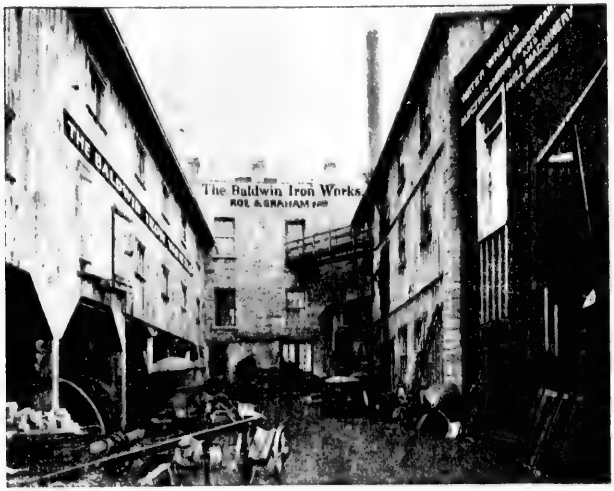
THE STORES OF JOHN MURPHY & CO. AND THOS. LIGGETT.







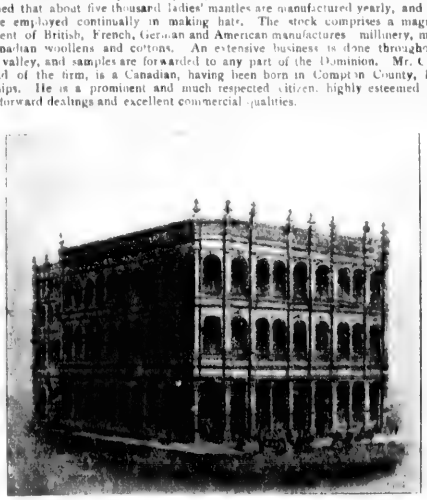
PRODUCTS OF THE BALDWIN IRON WORS.



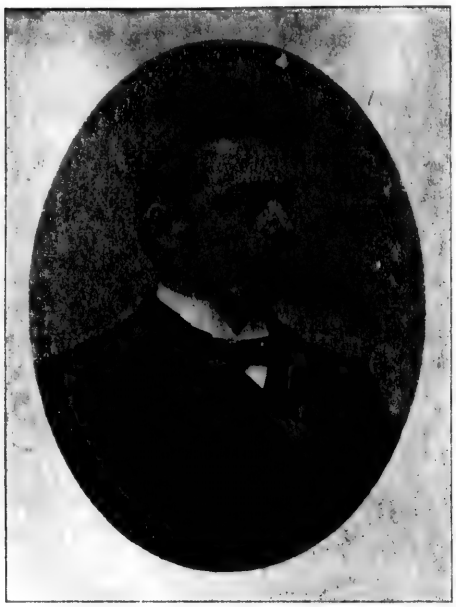
THE BALDWIN IRON WORKS (ROE & GRAHAM)

BALDWIN'S IRON WORKS, 252 Head street, Roe & Graham, successors to W. H. Graham & Co., proprietors.—There can be no better evidence of the increasing importance of Ottawa as an industrial centre than the fact that each year witnesses new acquisitions to its respected. One comparatively recently established, of great intrinsic value, is that popularly known as "The Baldwin Iron Works," at 252-56 Head street, Chaudiere, now conducted by Messrs. Roe & Graham. These well and favourably known gentlemen succeeded Messrs. W. H. Baldwin & Co. about one year ago, and as their founders and machinists have admirably maintained the prestige of the house, and have retained a wide and constantly growing circle of customers. Mr. Roe and Mr. Graham are both practical machinists and have had years of experience in this connection, making a most valuable and strong union of useful capacities in their immense trade, while in business they stand prominent as men of superior ability and judgment at all times. It is, indeed, a matter of [illegible] that such an extensive iron industry should be carried on in the Capital [illegible] Messrs. Roe & Graham are not only important factors in the commercial fabric of [illegible] but also in the prosperous status of the Dominion, as a manufacturing country. The premises and headquarters of the firm are admirably located in Chaudiere, where probably the best water power in Canada is available, and they comprise large wooden and stone buildings, extending over 300 feet one way, while there are three spacious floors, with the latest improved machinery and appliances, and every facility for the rapid and convenient prosecution of trade is afforded. Here is skilfully and promptly [illegible] iron founding and mechanical work of various descriptions, a specialty being made of [illegible] water wheels, engines, mill machinery, gearing, electric car gear, [illegible] plant for street railways, and everything imaginable in these lines. During the last [illegible] months Messrs. Roe & Graham have manufactured about 3500 horse power wheels and [illegible] ing, in the line of gearing and mill machinery, and this, coupled with the fact that [illegible] hands are continually employed, will give some idea of the magnitude and extent of this enterprise. The largest mills in operation throughout the Ottawa valley have been fitted up from this foundry. The trade extends from Halifax to British Columbia, the firm have placed water wheels on the Pacific Coast this year, Baldwin's Turbine having a deservedly and enviable reputation throughout the Dominion. The foundry throughout is complete, and is a continued scene of activity, the visitor is amazed to see how smoothly and surely the several workmen and tradesmen combine their skill and judgment with the [illegible] of improved machinery to produce the huge iron wheels and complicated gear [illegible] the immense cog and drive wheels, for running great mills, as well as in a small way to make electric supplies and the requisites of hydraulic engineers. The premises are heated by steam and lighted by electricity, and it might be mentioned that this firm do steam fitting of all descriptions, and make plumbers' supplies on a large scale. From the foregoing it will be easily seen that the enterprise of Messrs. Roe & Graham is thoroughly representative of this essentially iron age, and that they are conducting it in a manner that reflects upon them the highest credit for energy, zeal and ability. Personally both members of the firm have made many friends in the Capital, their plain, pleasant and practical manner, their sterling integrity and careful attention to their own business exciting the admiration of all who know them. Mr. Roe is a prominent Freemason and Forester, and is an old and esteemed resident. Mr. Graham is a young man, and takes an interest in sports, both gentlemen being popular in business and social circles, and they thoroughly merit their marked success in this city.

C. ROSS & CO., General Dry Goods Manufacturers, 94 and 96 Sparks street, also 24 to 30 Metcalf street, Ottawa. Next to food, clothing takes the first place. In its manufacture thousands of hands are employed and the most complicated machinery used. But this immense output would often be a drug on the market if it were not for the retail establishments, more especially those larger ones, who, by their judicious advertising and long experience, are able to call the attention of the general public to their wares far more effectually than the manufacturers. On the corner of Sparks and Metcalfe streets stands one of the finest blocks in the city, which forms a most important distributing centre for dry goods. It is conducted by the well known firm of C. Ross & Co., who established this business in 1874. Their custom, very large from the first, has enormously increased since their beginning, and now numbers most of the principal inhabitants. The position of the store is very favourable to a business of this description, being on the corner of two of the principal streets in Ottawa. The building occupied is a very handsome stone-faced structure of four storeys and excellently lighted. The ground floor is fitted with large plate glass windows, behind which is temptingly shown a portion of the large stock, and this display is certainly one of the attractions of this part of Sparks street. The windows and store on every flat are lighted by nearly two hundred electric lights. A handsome passenger elevator is also run by electricity, and conveys in the aggregate fully a quarter million of customers to the upper flats annually. The basement is occupied by the wholesale department, where a large business is done. The second floor is used as a departmental flat for silks, dress fabrics, laces and kid gloves. On the third flat are the important sections devoted to mantles, millinery and ladies' clothing. The fourth flat is entirely used for the immense reserve stock. In a large building adjoining the warerooms, but otherwise distinct, are the manufacturing branches, in which seventy five hands are kept in constant employment throughout the year. In the warerooms forty clerks and four office hands are employed, which is satisfactory evidence of the immense business done in this establishment. The scene in the store and factory is a busy one, which will be better understood when it is mentioned that about five thousand ladies' mantles are manufactured yearly, and sixteen girls are employed continually in making hats. The stock comprises a magnificent assortment of British, French, German and American manufactures—millinery, mantles, and Canadian woollens and cottons. An extensive business is done throughout the Ottawa valley, and samples are forwarded to any part of the Dominion. Mr. C. Ross, the head of the firm, is a Canadian, having been born in Compton County, Eastern Townships. He is a prominent and much respected citizen, highly esteemed for his straightforward dealings and excellent commercial qualities.



ESTABLISHMENT OF C. ROSS & CO.



DR. J. W. SHILLINGTON.

J. W. SHILLINGTON, M.D., C.M., L.M., F.T.M.C., and M.C.P. and S., 102 Queen street.—There is perhaps, among the many, no profession more honourable, and at the same time more responsible, than that of the physician. Since the earliest times in the world's history, doctors have always held a superior position in social and commercial circles. In this age of keen competition, to become a full fledged and competent medical practitioner, means work and lots of it. In all cities like Ottawa there are to be found doctors of erudition, education and ability. It is exceptionally gratifying to make special mention of one of the rising and most accomplished young physicians in the Capital, namely, Dr. J. W. Shillington, M.D., C.M., L.M., F.T.M.C., and M.C.P. and S., of 102 Queen street. This gentleman, who is now only in his twenty-seventh year, does a leading practice throughout the city. He was born at Merrivale, Ont., his parents in a few years moving to this city, where they have lived ever since, and where the subject of our sketch received his early education. After matriculating at Trinity University, Toronto, in arts, he entered the medical faculty, where he graduated in 1887. His ambition, however, did not rest here, for he at once went abroad for a post graduate course, attending lectures and special medical schools in London, Dublin, Edinburgh and Paris. On this trip he took a special course on diseases of women and midwifery in Dublin. In the latter part of the year 1888, he began practice here, and the high standard of his professional accomplishment, coupled with his personal courtesy and careful attention to patients, have drawn about him a wide and steadily increasing circle of patrons from the best classes of the city. Personally, Dr. Shillington is popular socially and otherwise, while as a physician and surgeon he has few equals in the city. He is a gentleman in every sense of the word, and is an honour to the medical profession. Needless to say he retains the confidence and esteem of his patients, and his success is watched with admiration by a host of friends.

THE HON. SENATOR MURPHY.—On page 82 of this issue, among the biographical sketches of Members of Parliament, will be found a brief sketch of the life of the Hon. Senator Murphy, whose portrait is herewith presented. It is there stated that the honourable gentleman is perhaps better known in commercial than political life; but apart from either of these his life has been fruitful in good works. For over thirty years he has been a trustee of St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum in Montreal, and has manifested the most sustained and kindly interest in the welfare of that worthy institution. As a warm hearted and earnest patron of education his name will forever be connected with the history of the Catholic Commercial Academy of Montreal; for in 1873 he founded in perpetuity a prize of a gold medal of the value of $50, and also a purse of $50 for the encouragement of commercial education in the city. Besides the fact that it exists in perpetuity, this prize is open to all, irrespective of class or creed, a proof of the broadmindedness of the generous donor. The second student to secure this prize was a Protestant, and the winner in 1891 was a Jew, Aaron Levi, of Montreal. It is needless to remark that the founding of this prize has resulted in great good to the cause of commercial education in Montreal. Believing strongly that no line of work should absorb the full time and faculties of any man, and more especially that business concerns should not prevent broader mental culture, Senator Murphy has set an example by taking an active interest in literary and scientific matters. He is a member of the Société Historique de Montreal, and Vice-President and one of the original members of the Microscopic Society of Montreal. In this latter branch of science he has long been an ardent worker, and his lectures on "The Microscope and its Revelations," delivered for educational and charitable objects, the first being delivered as far back as nearly forty years ago, not only met with a hearty and appreciative reception from the public, but proved that the hardware man could see considerably beyond the confines of his shelves and counting room. The Hon. Senator Murphy was twice married: first, in January, 1848, to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas McBride, Esq., of Dublin, Ireland; and second, in February, 1863, to Maria Georgiana, daughter of the late Hon. William Power, Judge of the Superior Court of Quebec. Hon. Mr. Murphy was called to the Senate on May 30th, 1889, not May 13th, as elsewhere appears.

MANN & CO., General Commission Agents, Bank street, Ottawa. The firm of Mann & Co. stand forth as one of the most prominent of the business firms of Ottawa. Their establishment dates back to the year 1868, and since this time they have had a career of almost unprecedented success. They are general commission agents, and in this line have gained a wide popularity to such an extent that they transact business for firms and individuals who reside in every part of the Dominion. In addition to this they have gained a high reputation as real estate and mining agents and as managers of estates. Their premises are very extensive and are situated on Bank street. An extensive trade is carried on by Messrs. Mann & Co. in all kinds of produce, coal and wood. The control of this prosperous company is now in the hands of Mr. G. Mann. He is one of Ottawa's popular citizens and universally looked upon as one of its most prominent business men. He is in every way an energetic and persevering man, straightforward and honest in all his dealings. To his efforts is due the welfare and success of Messrs. Mann & Co. and their well reputation.

LOADING LUMBER ON BARGES, OTTAWA.

THE HON. PETER WHITE, SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.
(See page 85.)

THE HON. J. J. ROSS, SPEAKER OF THE CANADIAN SENATE
(See page 85.)

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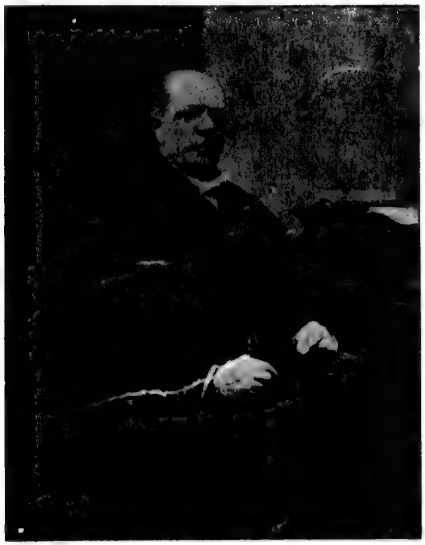
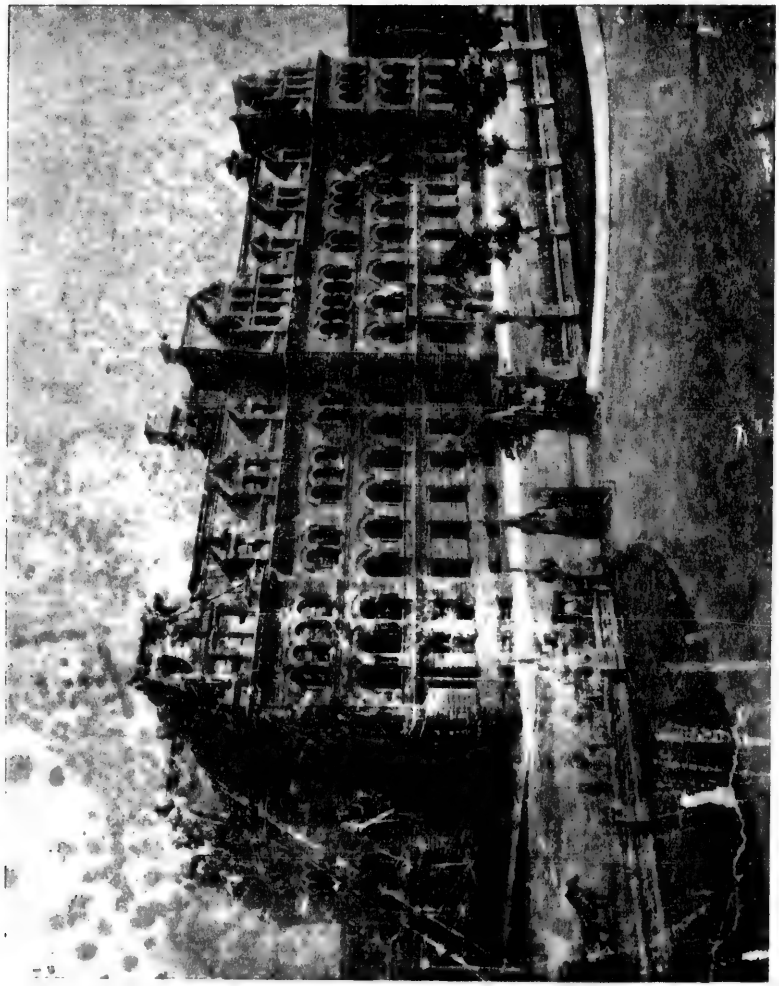
(See page 85.)



MR. J. G. BOURINOT, C.M.G., CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS
(See page 85.)



THE LANGEVIN BLOCK—DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS
Topley photo

CANADA'S CAPITAL C

This birdseye view of Bytown as it was in its early days is taken from an old print. Looking from the landing stage at Hull across the river toward the mid-centre of the picture one sees the first eight locks, which were built during the six year period commencing just one century ago. Behind them is a cut-stone bridge erected by the sappers. On each side of the locks are seen buildings which were occupied by the engineer and commissariat officers. One of these structures is standing at the present day. Along the bank to the left of the locks is the wharf of the Lower Town and the road which was cut through the rocky bank nearly to the site of what is now the Chateau Laurier. On the brow of the hill to the right are the barracks and officers' quarters, occupying the site of the present houses of parliament.

OTTAWA is athrill with anticipation of her birthday party. This month she will be one hundred years old—a vast age as mortal is measured, and nationally an historical epoch that must be punctuated by a full stop.

During this pause, everyone will celebrate. Attention will be diverted from the group of buildings on Parliament Hill, and emphasis will be placed upon Ottawa in her infancy—when she was By-town, and but half a dozen log huts clung to the bluff high above the river. Beginning a week from Monday nearly two weeks will be crowded with entertainment. There will be amusement to suit every taste, from the stampede and rodeo to stirring music from one of the world's finest bands. The program includes choral singing, too, and the leader of the Temple Choir has promised upwards of eleven hundred voices. The military note will be sounded in an elaborate tattoo. Negotiations are now in progress which when completed are expected to result in the participation of such regiments as the 65th of Montreal, the 71st of Hamilton, and the Queen's Own of Toronto. Championship sports, regattas, a great midway, Venetian nights and historical parades will fill the hours as generously as three rings at a circus, and a feature of the celebration is expected in the Old Boys' Home Coming. Canadians all over the

Colonel John By. After the latter, the city was originally named. Could he return like a modern Rip Van Winkle, he would assuredly be divided between admiration for the village he founded, and gratification that the conditions governing his early and arduous works, have been so faithfully and painstakingly reproduced. Should he confine himself to the scenes portrayed by the pageant, there would be many a moment when he would feel himself perfectly at home.

Features of Pageant

THE pageant will be divided into a prologue and several episodes. There will be featured the spirit of Chaudiere, and the coming of Champlain; the advent of Philomen Wright to a snow-mantled land; lumbering a hundred years ago; the building of the Rideau canal; struggles of the infant settlement; the naming of the Capital, and rivals for the seat of government. The union of the provinces will be portrayed, and Canada will stand forth, a glowing, a compelling figure.

It was in 1854 that By-town disappeared and Ottawa emerged, which means that the events of that distant day are now history. Few persons other than school children and archivists bother much with history, and a pageant is one of the most palatable ways in which the study may be taken. Therefore, reviving scenes from the life and works of Colonel By are

ticipating in numerous engagements including the siege of Badajos.

From Portugal, By went to Faversham and Waltham Abbey, taking charge of the Royal Gunpowder Works, and his creditable performance of duty won him the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Preliminary schemes to link the St. Lawrence with the great lakes had been considered as long ago as 1790, but it was not until 1826 that anything definite was done. In that year, Lt.-Col. By, of the Royal Engineers, was selected to design and carry out the building of a military canal joining the Ottawa River with Kingston. This work was seriously regarded as a measure of national defense!

By's personality must have been singularly pleasing. Both his courage and good humor are mentioned by companions and by the contemporary writers of his day. The following little pen-picture, given us by an early historian, Mr. Lett, reveals the gallant engineer to us in a manner both quaint and vivid:

"As o'er the past my vision runs,
Gazing on By-town's elder sons,
The portly Colonel I behold,
Plainly as in the days of old,
Conjured before at this hour,
By memory's undying power,
Seated upon his great black steed,
Of stately form and noble breed,
A man who knew not how to flinch,
A British soldier every inch

wide lakes when the Canadians were gaping with fear at the waves that were rolling around them. He could sleep serenely anywhere, and eat anything—even to raw pork."

Col. By's Adventures

IT was MacTaggart who wrote an entertaining account of his prospecting trip, undertaken at the suggestion of Philemen Wright, who was eager to dispose of some of his Gatineau-country real estate. MacTaggart, being unfamiliar with the prospecting business, set out on his fine big horse, realizing too late that nothing larger than a grasshopper could hope to get through comfortably that impenetrable bush and terrifying swamp. He did not buy land. At the close of his narrative he observes: "Never again will I go prospecting on horseback," and I think it was he recommended the Gatineau-country for a penal settlement!

On one occasion By, MacTaggart and party were lost in a cranberry swamp, and for two days and nights were without food. Moreover, they were soaked to the skin and suffering from cold. What was still worse—the brandy, hoarded for emergency, was reduced to the last drop. Eventually, the party came upon an

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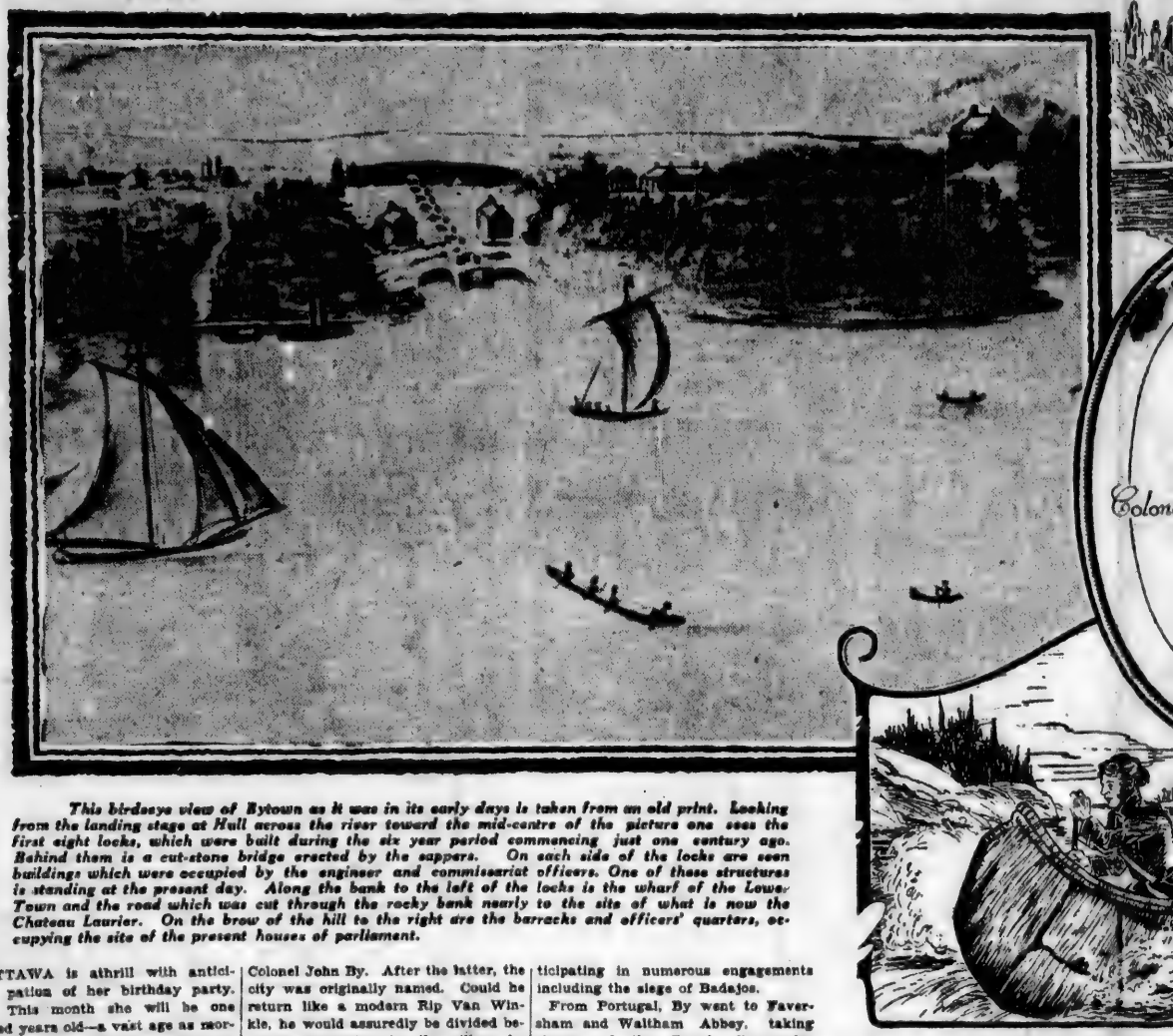
CANADA'S CAPITAL C



This birdseye view of Bytown as it was in its early days is taken from an old print. Looking from the landing stage at Hull across the river toward the mid-centre of the picture one sees the first eight locks, which were built during the six year period commencing just one century ago. Behind them is a cut-stone bridge erected by the sappers. On each side of the locks are seen buildings which were occupied by the engineer and commissariat officers. One of these structures is standing at the present day. Along the bank to the left of the locks is the wharf of the Lower Town and the road which was cut through the rocky bank nearly to the site of what is now the Chateau Laurier. On the brow of the hill to the right are the barracks and officers' quarters, occupying the site of the present houses of parliament.

OTTAWA is athrill with anticipation of her birthday party. This month she will be one hundred years old—a vast age as mortal is measured, and nationally an historical epoch that must be punctuated by a full stop.

During this pause, everyone will celebrate. Attention will be diverted from the group of buildings on Parliament Hill, and emphasis will be placed upon Ottawa in her infancy—when she was By-town, and but half a dozen log huts clung to the bluff high above the river. Beginning a week from Monday nearly two weeks will be crowded with entertainment. There will be amusement to suit every taste, from the stampede and rodeo to stirring music from one of the world's finest bands. The program includes choral singing, too, and the leader of the Temple Choir has promised upwards of eleven hundred voices. The military note will be sounded in an elaborate tattoo. Negotiations are now in progress which when completed are expected to result in the participation of such regiments as the 65th of Montreal, the 71st of Hamilton, and the Queen's Own of Toronto. Championship sports, regattas, a great midway, Venetian nights and historical parades will fill the hours as generously as three rings at a circus, and a feature of the celebration is expected in the Old Boys' Home Coming. Canadians all over the world have been urged to attend the centenary; and to Washington and President Coolidge, federal and civic

Colonel John By. After the latter, the city was originally named. Could he return like a modern Rip Van Winkle, he would assuredly be divided between admiration for the village he founded, and gratification that the conditions governing his early and arduous works, have been so faithfully and painstakingly reproduced. Should he confine himself to the scenes portrayed by the pageant, there would be many a moment when he would feel himself perfectly at home.

Features of Pageant

THE pageant will be divided into a prologue and several episodes. There will be featured the spirit of Chaudiere, and the coming of Champlain; the advent of Philomen Wright to a snow-mantled land; lumbering a hundred years ago; the building of the Rideau canal; struggles of the infant settlement; the naming of the Capital, and rivals for the seat of government. The union of the provinces will be portrayed, and Canada will stand forth, a glowing, a compelling figure.

It was in 1854 that By-town disappeared and Ottawa emerged, which means that the events of that distant day are now history. Few persons other than school children and archivists bother much with history, and a pageant is one of the most palatable ways in which the study may be taken. Therefore, reviving scenes from the life and works of Colonel By are not without national value and significance.

He was born in 1781, the son of an official in the household of King

ticipating in numerous engagements including the siege of Badajos.

From Portugal, By went to Faversham and Waltham Abbey, taking charge of the Royal Gunpowder Works, and his creditable performance of duty won him the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Preliminary schemes to link the St. Lawrence with the great lakes had been considered as long ago as 1790, but it was not until 1826 that anything definite was done. In that year, Lt.-Col. By, of the Royal Engineers, was selected to design and carry out the building of a military canal joining the Ottawa River with Kingston. This work was seriously regarded as a measure of national defense!

By's personality must have been singularly pleasing. Both his courage and good humor are mentioned by companions and by the contemporary writers of his day. The following little pen-picture, given us by an early historian, Mr. Lett, reveals the gallant engineer to us in a manner both quaint and vivid:

"As o'er the past my vision runs,
Gazing on By-town's elder sons,
The portly Colonel I behold,
Plainly as in the days of old,
Conjured before at this hour,
By memory's undying power,
Seated upon his great black steed,
Of stately form and noble breed,
A man who knew not how to flinch,
A British soldier every inch,
Courteous alike to low and high,
A gentleman was Colonel By.
And did I write of lines three-score,

wide lakes when the Canadians were gaping with fear at the waves that were rolling around them. He could sleep serenely anywhere, and eat anything—even to raw pork."

Col. By's Adventures

IT was MacTaggart who wrote an entertaining account of his prospecting trip, undertaken at the suggestion of Philemen Wright, who was eager to dispose of some of his Gatineau-country real estate. MacTaggart, being unfamiliar with the prospecting business, set out on his fine big horse, realizing too late that nothing larger than a grasshopper could hope to get through comfortably that impenetrable bush and terrifying swamp. He did not buy land. At the close of his narrative he observes: "Never again will I go prospecting on horseback," and I think it was he recommended the Gatineau-country for a penal settlement!

On one occasion By, MacTaggart and party were lost in a cranberry swamp, and for two days and nights were without food. Moreover, they were soaked to the skin and suffering from cold. What was still worse—the brandy, hoarded for emergency, was reduced to the last drop. Eventually, the party came upon an Indian, who for that last priceless drop brought them safely out . . . Quoting MacTaggart, "I spent many

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AL COUNTS A CENTURY

By MADGE MACBETH

1826 — 1926

The old blockhouse at Merrickville was built by Colonel By as a protection for the locks. It is used to-day as the residence of the lock-keeper.

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Adventures

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handsome black charger, rode to the saloon and demanded that the proprietor secure a license within twenty-four hours. The latter refused, whereupon By promptly raided the premises and closed them!

There is rather a gruesome story recorded by MacTaggart, who tells in December, 1827, while making the first survey of the Rideau, Colonel By and his party sought shelter in the cabin of a settler who had come in from the neighboring country probably in the hope of deriving some personal benefit from the proposed construction. They found the place overfull of a very rough element, and insufficient accommodation even should they sleep on the floor. Finding the owner of the cabin, MacTaggart was informed that he might investigate the upper quarters to which the party was welcome, if they would "hipple up"; buffalo robes would be produced to "kivver" them. The narrow stairway protested alarmingly under the Colonel's weight, but presently the surveying party achieved the upper room, where, by the flickering light of a candle, they discovered something laid upon an old table and covered with a cloth.

Examination proved it to be the body of a young man, suspiciously mangled.

By and his men returned to the lower floor, finding that most of the roustabouts had cleared off, as soon as they discovered his identity. Ven-

hung on by the wall by the side of the fire."

Planning Rideau Canal

THE survey of the canal once completed reported upon and approved, actual work began. Some of the methods by which constructional difficulties were overcome are at least surprising. For example—the longest stretch of artificial canal work lies between the first lock at the Ottawa river and Hogg's Back, on the Rideau. Of this section in the surveyor's report, we read:

"Though we should encounter ridicule, an aqueduct of wood would be much better . . . and an aqueduct of wood, I propose. Instead of supporting it on piles or arches as is the case commonly, I propose that the heads of the cedar trees which grow as thickly in the swamp as they possibly can grow, and average fourteen inches and seventy feet high, be sawn off to the proper level in the route of the canal, so as to form props for the sides and bottom of the towing-path."

To-day a cement wall hems in the canal, and a spacious driveway parallels it.

But the stumps of these cedars may still be seen, and are as firm after a lapse of a century as when the sappers hewed their way through these tough trunks.

An interesting side-light on the times and a proof that parliaments will be

the proper channel to reach Sir John; the petitioner is now living at Bytown, and is employed as barrack sergeant, and I am happy to say is a very sober, industrious, deserving man.

I have closed the works of the Rideau Canal, and hope you and your brother will not forget your promise of being present at the opening of the canal when I shall expect all my friends to rally round me.

I have just received the discharge of the 7th and 15th companies, Royal Sappers and Miners; they are entitled to receive 100 acres, and Sir John Colborne was kind enough to say he would give it to them wherever they chose, but I cannot find that any of them have yet decided in what township they will apply to be placed. I am afraid they will be like spoiled children, difficult to please and give more trouble than they are worth.

Believe me, my dear Robinson,
Yours faithfully,
John By.

Sir Richard Bonnycastle speaks of the Rideau Canal as the finest work of its kind in the world!"

Pioneer's Work Unrecognized

IT should not be difficult for the spectators gathered at the pageant, to construct for themselves the picture of Colonel By's triumphant trip through the finished canal in 1832. He was accompanied by his family, by several officers of the sappers and miners, and a select party. Gallantly, the little flag-bedecked Pumper ascended the locks and steamed away to Kingston—no inconsiderable journey in these days.

But his triumph was short-lived. For, although the Rideau canal was a stupendous achievement, applauded by engineers, both past and present, its builder was recalled to England, arraigned before a government committee composed of men absolutely ignorant of the conditions and difficulties burdening his task, and censured because his expenditure exceeded his estimates by a very small margin—and this, in the face of written orders from his military chief to proceed with the necessary disbursements!

He never recovered from the disgrace and died in 1833—"having been much plagued by ague and low-spirits"—as he wrote a friend. His family knew the pangs of privation, for he had ever declined to make use of the many opportunities that arose to supplement his slender income; moreover, he had drawn from his private funds for the payment of what justifiably should have been charged to the public purse. It is interesting to know that a pilot in By's day was considered a man of wealth, but a colonel of the Royal Engineers could not live in the same style on his salary.

Among other tributes designed to honor his memory is the erection of a fine statue, one contribution towards which has been received from a gentleman in Surrey who indicates that he is one of the few remaining relatives of Colonel By. A suitable inscription might be found in some lines of the late William Wilfrid Campbell, who wrote:

And what of By of By-town, a man of dead renown.
Who found this place a forest and swamp,
And left it a thriving town;
Who did yeoman's service for empire, Canada, king and race,
And then, was victim of party broils
Went out in neglect and disgrace.

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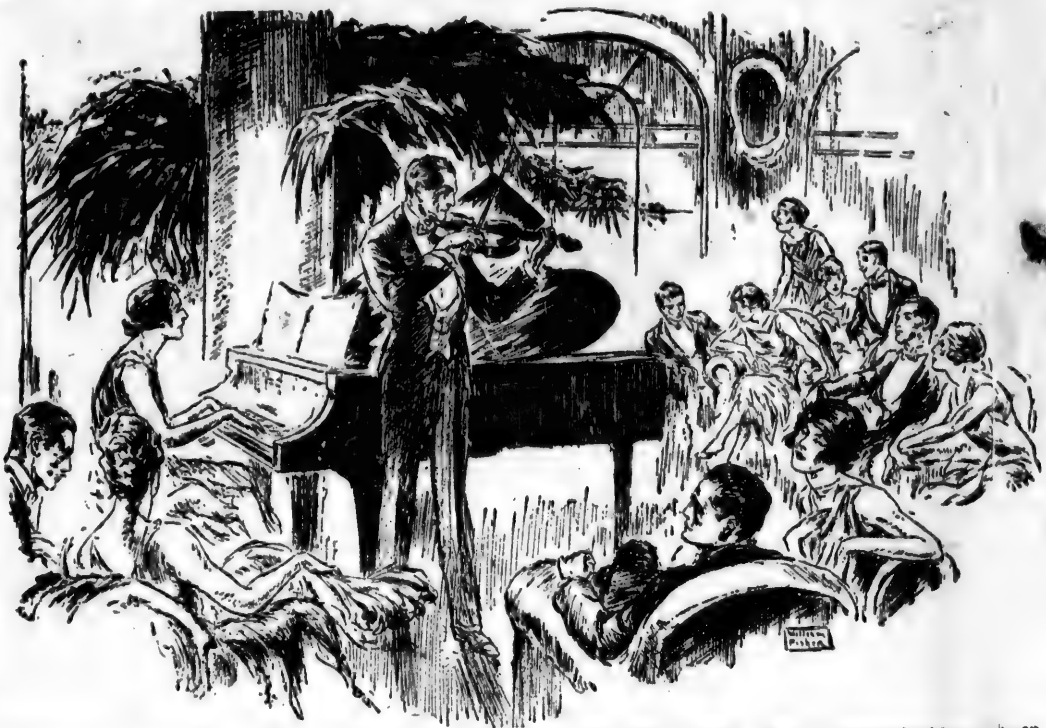
YOUR

Invest in Life and You



"He's the man who organized the Lumino Corporation," said my informant. "But how," I asked, "do es he come to play like a genius?"

YOU can't lose.

To offer an investment free of risk, suggests a get-rich-quick lure. But this investment is not a money outlay. Nobody else stands to gain by your loss. It is an investment in life, in experience, an expenditure which brings dividends of satisfaction, of enjoyment, of achievement, of growth, and is therefore more direct than money-making. For money is either a means to these ends or it is merely the counters of a meaningless game in which there is nothing to win.

The capital required for the investment which I advocate is inherited and so general as to be practically universal, consisting of two eyes, two ears, a reasonable outfit of other senses, and a receiving apparatus of mind and spirit, the latter always to be kept in the top of condition, open day and night, as it were, for this is most important.

Set these attributes to work, invest their limitless capacities in the thousand-and-one opportunities of life, and—well, you may not always win. In fact, when you do, it is quite likely that the gain will be different from the expectation. But at least, you can't lose. Show me any "business opportunity" as promising, any other offer as fair!

Last winter I heard, at a private house, a middle-aged musician who seemed to be a great violinist. Nobody had introduced him; he just stood up beside his accompanist and played. After the applause was over I enquired from a familiar of the house who he was. The name was certainly not one famous in musical annals. Yet I was sure that I had heard it.

"Of course, you've heard it," returned my informant. "He's the man who organized the Lumino Corporation."

famous Amati which is his. Unfortunately for the sentimental proprieties, he has no idea of what ever became of the pawnshop trove, beyond a vague memory of having swapped it to another boy for a bicycle.

The scene is a Greek class in an upstate high school—they still taught Greek in those days—and the hero or villain or victim, a boy named Louis, a very shabby boy with never a nickel to spend at recess time, who sat two seats in front of me. Being deeply involved in a difficulty with an aorist construction, I did not notice a halt in the proceedings, until I heard the icicle-pointed voice of "Old Glenn" saying:

"What are you reading, Smithling?" (not the real—and since famous—name).

"N—n—nothing, sir," answered the alarmed Louis, which was true at the moment, as his petrified and miserable stare was fixed upon the instructor.

"What is that book that you are concealing?"

"It's a—a book, sir."

"What kind of a book?"

"A magic book, sir."

Roars of laughter from the class. "Ah, a magic book. That explains its invisibility. Well, now suppose, Smithling, you rise and read us a passage from the magic book."

"What passage?" asked the wretched boy.

"The passage you were absorbed in when I so inconsiderately interrupted. Full and clear, now."

I can still hear the stricken accents in which, amidst breathless appreciation, he read: "Pressing the rabbit, which should be the smallest healthy specimen procurable, gently upward with the elbow—" and so on to the painful end.

Success By Magic

A QUARTER of a century afterward, I attended in Paris an international scientific congress, at which a biological paper was presented by an American noted, among other things, for his marvelous technique in microscopical dissections. At the close of the treatise, I went up to congratulate him with the words:

"Pressing the rabbit, which should be the smallest—"

"I don't know who you are," said he, "but that was the most agonizing experience of my life."

In the talk that followed he recalled his loneliness and his shabbiness of high school days; he never could travel around with "the crowd" because he spent every cent of his meager allowance on "magic instructors." Presently he ran away with an itinerating prestidigitator, and traveled with him as his "supe" for six months before he resumed his education. As he told of this there came into his eyes the authentic glance of romance.

"Was it worth while?" I asked.

"Wasn't it, though!" He smiled. "It even had practical results. You know I'm supposed to be pretty good at fine work with the needle."

"The best in the world, they tell me."

"Hardly that," he said modestly. "But that side of my success I owe to the muscular control and digital dexterity that I picked up as a boy."

"Of course you've put away such childish things as magic long since."

He turned red, certifying, as I suspected, that he hadn't. Then the shameful truth came out. His chief, in fact, his one diversion from the rigors of his scientific pursuits, is to dress in shabby clothes, whenever he goes to a strange city, and, seeking out some slum restaurant, or tough "garden," put in a delectable evening swallowing pool balls or making the king of spades rise, phantom-like, out of an empty goblet, before the eyes of his entranced and favorite audience.

Chicago's State street knows him, as well as the eastern part of Harlem, London's Soho, and the dark little estaminets that lie snug beyond tourist-ridden Montmartre. Was it worth while, that boyhood investment in a hobby? It was—but its practioner won't tell the world so. It might impair his scientific status.

About the same time that Louis of the Light Fingers was getting into trouble, I made my first important investment. By working half days in a nursery (the kind devoted to vegetation, not humanity) I accumulated an impressive sum of money, three dollars and a half of which I expended on a very superior tennis racket.

My brother (an optimist) tells me that if I had added to the sum, little by little, and purchased the right kind of securities, I would now own the Standard Oil Company, most of the

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The Clinging Vine

d You Can't Lose

By SAMUEL HOPKINS ADAMS
Illustrated by WILLIAM FISHER

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railroads east of the Mississippi, and, I understood him to say, the Brooklyn bridge; whereas, if I had merely put the three-fifty out at compound interest (seven per cent. was the legal rate in those happy days) the sum would now amount to—but let the broker figure that; I haven't the time or the space.

Anyway, what I wanted was to be tennis champion of the United States. I have come just about as near to that as I have to owning Brooklyn Bridge; so that from the viewpoint of Results—the kind with a capital R—the count is about even. But the real increment derived from that modest expenditure is forty years of the finest and most spirited game that is played, and an accumulative effect of exercise and training that still keeps me going at an age when most of my contemporaries have made the discouraging discovery that the paths of glory lead but to the golf course.

Gold of Knowledge

MY one other investment of perhaps equal value was made for me when my father presented me, a delighted boy of ten, with a butterfly net and thereafter took me on some of his collecting excursions. That paid rich dividends in intimate acquaintanceship with outdoor life, for I learned something of trees and flowers, of birds and the small animals, as well as of our prey.

Scientifically, the result was negligible; there is hardly a butterfly that I can now call by name, because there has been a new census and the entomologists have changed the whole roster; but I can still identify them as old acquaintances. I know the manner of their flight, what places they hunt, what flowers they prefer, and what kind of queer, fuzzy winter garments they cast off; so that every country walk I take has a special interest and zest.

To revert to results again, it is more interesting, if not as profitable, as owning the Brooklyn Bridge, where butterflies are scarce, though I have seen them there.

Few people know what a sax is. Few have any occasion to unless they meet with it in a cross-word puzzle. This is the brief history of a boy who bought a sax. He was nine years old and of an imaginative turn of mind when, cutting across lots on his way back from the swimming-hole, he saw a man picking at a rock.

The man said hello, and the boy said hello, adding that that was a funny sort of hammer. The man agreed that it was a funny sort of hammer; it had a funny sort of name, too. Roofers, he said, called it a sax.

"Are you a roofer?" asked the boy.

The man said no; he was a sort of stone-investigator. The boy enquired:

"Are you looking for gold?"

The man said that you might call it that.

"There isn't any gold around here," said the boy, for this happened in Northern Pennsylvania.

"Yes, there is."

"Where?"

"In almost any of these rocks."

"Let me see."

"It isn't the kind that you can see."

"What kind is it?"

"You might say it was the gold of knowledge," said the man. He cracked open a stone and exhibited a ribby-looking protuberance on an inner surface. "Ten million years ago," he said, "that thing crawled."

"Gosh!" said the boy, and next day he bought himself a sax. After that, though he was being educated to be a banker, he read and studied all that he could lay hands on about geology and minerals. Even after he had gone into banking and then into the importing business, he never quite gave up his interest; it rested him, he found, to go to lectures occasionally and have scientists tell him things he didn't know.

Then, just as he was close to making a fortune, his health broke and the doctors sentenced him to five years, maybe ten, perhaps more, in a dry climate, if he wanted to live. As he very much wanted to live, he broke up his household, packed up his belongings, and, up in the attic, came upon his sax. It brightened up the rather gloomy prospect for him. Thanks to that early investment, he had an interest in life to fall back on.

Life-Saving Occupation

BUSINESS was forbidden; the doctors were stern on that point; but if he wanted to wander around the country with a misshapen tack hammer, that was all right. It would do him good. The man fell to wondering what kind of stones they had in Arizona. He bought what books he could find on the subject and read avidly.

A year later he picked an interesting and quite beautiful stone out of a cliff side with his sax. It was blue and had the gem-like glow characteristic of silicate of copper. I should like to be able to say that the sax-wielder became one of the great copper magnates of the west, but the truth falls short of that. He did sell his interest for a comfortable sum, quite enough to give him a safe income; and he earns more when he wants it, as an occasional expert.

But the gist of his story is that the early investments not only gave him a living later, but that it made life worth while in interest and occupation. Without it he would probably have died long ago, as so many consumptives die, less of the disease itself than of the hopeless detachment from life which it involves.

In finance we hear much insistence upon diversifying investments. It seems to me that the same applies to investments in life. One hobby is better than none; but five interests are better than one hobby. We Americans tend to concentrate on our play as we do in our work; and concentration in amusement may be as bad as concentration on work is good, because the only relief and recuperation from concentration is unconcentrating.

A year later he picked up an interesting and beautiful stone.

One of the most unremitting workers that I know—he is also one of the most successful—once told me that he could get equal pleasure and interest out of at least a dozen kinds of mental and physical activity, and these ranged from dancing to figuring out the movements of the stock markets, as another man might solve puzzles, though he has never bought or sold one share on margin.

It's never too late to invest. A highly-distinguished western painter took up the bow-and-arrow when he was sixty, and I heard him say last year that he never got more thrill out of any experience than putting an arrow clean through a swooping hawk. To be sure, he had tramped probably a hundred miles before he did it, and is likely to tramp a thousand before he repeats so lucky a shot, but that was just so much added to the profits of the investment, as it reduced his over-abundant figure.

Again, a politician acquaintance of mine discovered the camera when he was well past middle age, and though he has for years been an enthusiastic hunter, there is no trophy in his collection that he values as he does a snap-shot of a mother-quail carrying the brood across a swampy spot.

All experience is an investment in living. It broadens the vision. It sharpens the mind. It gives understanding, appreciation and tolerance at best; and, at worst, it is worth the effort for the effort's sake. You may win.

You can't lose.

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By TANNIT KIRGOUNT
Illustrated by WOOD SCHOOL

...ion by a run stop.

During this pause, everyone will celebrate. Attention will be diverted from the group of buildings on Parliament Hill, and emphasis will be placed upon Ottawa in her infancy—when she was By-town, and but half a dozen log huts clung to the bluff high above the river. Beginning a week from Monday nearly two weeks will be crowded with entertainment. There will be amusement to suit every taste, from the stampede and rodeo to stirring music from one of the world's finest bands. The program includes choral singing, too, and the leader of the Temple Choir has promised upwards of eleven hundred voices. The military note will be sounded in an elaborate tattoo. Negotiations are now in progress which when completed are expected to result in the participation of such regiments as the 65th of Montreal, the 71st of Hamilton, and the Queen's Own of Toronto. Championship sports, regattas, a great midway, Venetian nights and historical parades will fill the hours as generously as three rings at a circus, and a feature of the celebration is expected in the Old Boys' Home Coming. Canadians all over the world have been urged to attend the centenary; and to Washington and President Coolidge, federal and civic invitations have been formally extended.

But perhaps the most arresting item of the program will be an historical pageant, which, ignoring the Capital's gray hair and wrinkles, will turn back the clock and present her as she appeared to the earlier explorers and settlers—notably Champlain and Lt.-

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It was in 1854 that By-town disappeared and Ottawa emerged, which means that the events of that distant day are now history. Few persons other than school children and archivists bother much with history, and a pageant is one of the most palatable ways in which the study may be taken. Therefore, reviving scenes from the life and works of Colonel By are not without national value and significance.

He was born in 1781, the son of an official in the household of King George III, and received military training at Woolwich, and in 1802 was sent to Canada. Here, he not only assisted in the restoration and reconstruction of fortifications at Quebec, but built his first and much less famous canal—at the Cascades, above Montreal. At the end of nine years' residence, the Peninsular War claimed him and he went to Portugal, par-

of duty won him the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Preliminary schemes to link the St. Lawrence with the great lakes had been considered as long ago as 1790, but it was not until 1826 that anything definite was done. In that year, Lt.-Col. By, of the Royal Engineers, was selected to design and carry out the building of a military canal joining the Ottawa River with Kingston. This work was seriously regarded as a measure of national defense!

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"As o'er the past my vision runs,
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The portly Colonel I behold,
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Conjured before at this hour,
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Seated upon his great black steed,
Of stately form and noble breed,
A man who knew not how to flinch,
A British soldier every inch,
Courteous alike to low and high,
A gentleman was Colonel By.
And did I write of lines three-score,
About him I could say no more."

Again we find in the diary of his surveyor, John MacTaggart: "In some of my curious wanderings, I was accompanied by Colonel By, a gentleman I shall ever value and esteem. He encountered all privations with a wonderful patience and good-humor; would run rapids that his Indians trembled to look at, and cross

...gaping with fear at the waves that were rolling around them. He could sleep serenely anywhere, and eat anything—even to raw pork."

Col. By's Adventures

IT was MacTaggart who wrote an entertaining account of his prospecting trip, undertaken at the suggestion of Philemen Wright, who was eager to dispose of some of his Gatineau-country real estate. MacTaggart, being unfamiliar with the prospecting business, set out on his fine big horse, realizing too late that nothing larger than a grasshopper could hope to get through comfortably that impenetrable bush and terrifying swamp. He did not buy land. At the close of his narrative he observes: "Never again will I go prospecting on horseback," and I think it was he recommended the Gatineau-country for a penal settlement!

On one occasion By, MacTaggart and party were lost in a cranberry swamp, and for two days and nights were without food. Moreover, they were soaked to the skin and suffering from cold. What was still worse—the brandy, hoarded for emergency, was reduced to the last drop. Eventually the party came upon an Indian, who for that last priceless drop brought them safely out . . . Quoting MacTaggart, "I spent many dismal nights, and only relate this on the score that Colonel By was with me and conducted himself as became a man."

Another picture of him shows him as a courageous officer. A certain liquor store was proving too attractive to his sappers and miners (of whom he had been granted only two companies). Work was not progressing as it should, so the Colonel mounted his

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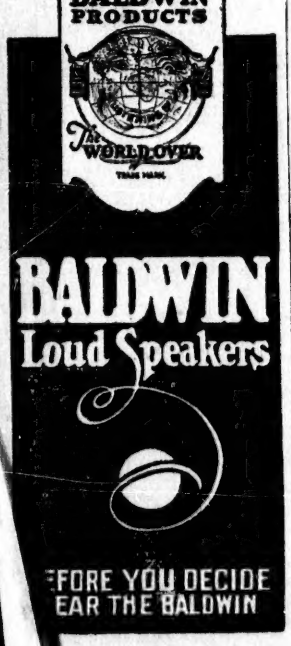

ED WYNN'S QUESTION B...

THE PERFECT FOOL ~ HE SEES ALL AND KNOW...

DEAR MR. WYNN: Why do some musicians close their eyes when they play? Truly yours.

L. TRAVATORE

Answer: That is so they can't see the audience suffer while they are playing.

☆ ☆ ☆

Dear Mr. Wynn: I have read a great deal lately about bigamy and bigamists. Am I not right when I say "If a man has one wife too many he is a bigamist?" Yours truly.

DELLA WARE

Answer: You are not right. I know a man who has only one wife, and only the other day he told me that although he is married to only one woman he has one wife too many, yet, you can see, he has not committed bigamy.

☆ ☆ ☆

Dear Mr. Wynn: Can you help me? For the past two weeks I have been despondent and have the most peculiar feeling. Sometimes I sit in a chair for hours and suddenly something within me seems to rise then go down again, and a litle later it rises again. What do you think is the matter with me? Sincerely.

WRIGHT MEESOON

Answer: From your description I should say you swallowed an elevator.

☆ ☆ ☆

Dear Mr. Wynn: I advertised in the papers for a servant and to-day my ad was answered by a man who said he just left your employment. In answering my question about why he left you, he said that he absolutely left you without any angry words. Is this true? Sincerely.

I. N. GAGEDHIM

Answer: It is true. I was in the bath and he just locked the door, packed his things, and went away as quietly as possible.

☆ ☆ ☆

Dear Mr. Wynn: I am in a peculiar predicament, and hope you can help me. I have a $10.00 bill which is a counterfeit. One day I'll think it is all right and feel on the verge of passing it and then on another day I'll think it isn't any good and make up my mind to tear it up. This has been going on for weeks and it worries me. What shall I do? Yours truly.

I. M. A. FRADE

Answer: The only thing for you to do is to wait until the day for thinking the bill is all right to come around and pass it.

Dear Mr. Wynn: I have a notion store and business has been very bad. I have a lot of stockings I would like to sell as they have been in my store for over three years. I want to have a sale and sell these stockings for 10c a pair. Would you be kind enough to compose a good sign for me to put in my window? Yours truly.

ODZEN ENDS

Answer: As the stockings have been on the shelves, in boxes, for nearly four years I think the following would be the right kind of a sign:

STOCKINGS 10c A PAIR. THEY WON'T LAST LONG AT THIS PRICE

☆ ☆ ☆

Dear Mr. Wynn: When Captain Byrd made up his mind to fly over the North Pole, he must have first worked on a theory in which the shape of the earth had to be considered. Can you tell me if the earth's shape has ever changed? Sincerely.

A. V. ATER

Answer: The shape of the earth is always changing. Years and years ago people said the world was square, then, in later years, Columbus said

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four hours. The latter refused, whereupon By promptly raided the premises and closed them!

There is rather a gruesome story recorded by MacTaggart, who tells in December, 1827, while making the first survey of the Rideau, Colonel By and his party sought shelter in the cabin of a settler who had come in from the neighboring country probably in the hope of deriving some personal benefit from the proposed construction. They found the place overfull of a very rough element, and insufficient accommodation even should they sleep on the floor. Finding the owner of the cabin, MacTaggart was informed that he might investigate the upper quarters to which the party was welcome, if they would "kipple up"; buffalo robes would be produced to "kivver" them. The narrow stairway protested alarmingly under the Colonel's weight, but presently the surveying party achieved the upper room, where, by the flickering light of a candle, they discovered something laid upon an old table and covered with a cloth.

Examination proved it to be the body of a young man, suspiciously mangled.

By and his men returned to the lower floor, finding that most of the roustabouts had cleared off, as soon as they discovered his identity. Venturing to enquire about the dead boy, evasive answers were given—and in a manner that warned them to keep "caum sought", as MacTaggart said; or keep mum, in the current phrase. He continues:

"Although some of our party sunk down to sleep on the floor, where melted snow brought in by the travellers' feet had flooded, some of us

Planning Rideau Canal

THE survey of the canal once completed reported upon and approved, actual work began. Some of the methods by which constructional difficulties were overcome are at least surprising. For example—the longest stretch of artificial canal work lies between the first lock at the Ottawa river and Hogg's Back, on the Rideau. Of this section in the surveyor's report, we read:

"Though we should encounter ridicule, an aqueduct of wood would be much better . . . and an aqueduct of wood, I propose. Instead of supporting it on piles or arches as is the case commonly, I propose that the heads of the cedar trees which grow as thickly in the swamp as they possibly can grow, and average fourteen inches and seventy feet high, be sawn off to the proper level in the route of the canal, so as to form props for the sides and bottom of the towing-path."

To-day a cement wall hems in the canal, and a spacious driveway parallels it.

But the stumps of these cedars may still be seen, and are as firm after a lapse of a century as when the sappers hewed their way through their tough trunks.

An interesting side-light on the times and a proof that parliaments will be parliaments, is contained in The Dominion Illustrated, 1891:

"Throughout the whole progress of the work, Colonel By showed a wonderful degree of energy and personal zeal, which as usual met with but little thanks from those who by their exalted positions as members of parliament met at their leisure to criticize and pass judgment upon the arduous duties performed by military and naval officers abroad."

And a letter written by the colonel shortly before the opening of the canal suggests that he was not unaware of the meagre appreciation accorded him. It read:

By-town, Dec. 24th, 1831.

My dear Robinson: I believe you are the proper person to whom to send the enclosed petition; but if not, have the kindness to forward it in

Sir Richard Bonnycastle speaks of the Rideau Canal as the finest work of its kind in the world!"

Pioneer's Work Unrecognized

IT should not be difficult for the spectators gathered at the pageant, to construct for themselves the picture of Colonel By's triumphant trip through the finished canal in 1832. He was accompanied by his family, by several officers of the sappers and miners, and a select party. Gallantly, the little flag-bedecked Pumper ascended the locks and steamed away to Kingston—no inconsiderable journey in these days.

But his triumph was short-lived. For, although the Rideau canal was a stupendous achievement, applauded by engineers, both past and present, its builder was recalled to England, arraigned before a government committee composed of men absolutely ignorant of the conditions and difficulties burdening his task, and censured because his expenditure exceeded his estimates by a very small margin—and this, in the face of written orders from his military chief to proceed with the necessary disbursements!

And what of By of By-town, a man of dead renown.
Who found this place a forest and swamp,
And left it a thriving town;
Who did yeoman's service for empire, Canada, king and race,
And then, was victim of party broils
Went out in neglect and disgrace.

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Travel CANADIAN PACIFIC

[illegible] in life, in experience, an expenditure which brings dividends of satisfaction, of enjoyment, of achievement, of growth, and is therefore more direct than money-making. For money is either a means to these ends or it is merely the counters of a meaningless game in which there is nothing to win.

The capital required for the investment which I advocate is inherited and so general as to be practically universal, consisting of two eyes, two ears, a reasonable outfit of other senses, and a receiving apparatus of mind and spirit, the latter always to be kept in the top of condition, open day and night, as it were, for this is most important.

Set these attributes to work, invest their limitless capacities in the thousand-and-one opportunities of life, and—well, you may not always win. In fact, when you do, it is quite likely that the gain will be different from the expectation. But at least, you can't lose. Show me any "business opportunity" as promising, any other offer as fair!

Last winter I heard, at a private house, a middle-aged musician who seemed to be a great violinist. Nobody had introduced him; he just stood up beside his accompanist and played. After the applause was over I enquired from a familiar of the house who he was. The name was certainly not one famous in musical annals. Yet I was sure that I had heard it.

"Of course, you've heard it," retorted my informant. "He's the man who organized the Lumino Corporation."

"But how does he come to play like a genius?"

"Accident," said my acquaintance and told me the story.

Young M—was born in New York city on the edge of a slum, and, on his way to the public school, daily passed a pawnshop, which specialized in musical instruments. The boy set his heart on a particular fiddle, and, realizing the hopelessness of getting money from home, took a casual job in odd hours, until he had earned the price.

Unknown Violin Genius

WHEN he went to the shop the instrument was gone, but the kindly and sympathetic pawnbroker sold him a poorer one for more money. His first great disillusionment came when he discovered that he could not play it.

Being of a frugal and determined nature and having twelve dollars tied up in a profitless venture, he earned some more money and took lessons from a teacher who had little ability, but a keen sense of appreciation. When the boy was fifteen the instructor said to him:

"You will be a great violinist."

"I don't want to be a great violinist."

"What do you want to be?"

"A millionaire."

And he is. Several times over. He is also a great violinist, ranked as perhaps the finest amateur in America. The man who told me the story ascribed it all to "accident." Investment would, I think, be a juster term. All through his arduous years of getting an education, of earning a living, of climbing to his goal, he invested a certain amount of his time, his sense of beauty, his extraordinary energy, in the rigid routine of practice, in going from good teachers to better teachers and finally to the very best of all.

To make the story complete, he should have tenderly preserved his original fiddle and occasionally take it out and play on it instead of the [illegible] painful end.

Success By Magic

A QUARTER of a century afterward. I attended in Paris an international scientific congress, at which a biological paper was presented by an American noted, among other things, for his marvelous technique in microscopical dissections. At the close of the treatise, I went up to congratulate him with the words:

"Pressing the rabbit, which should be the smallest—"

"I don't know who you are," said he, "but that was the most agonizing experience of my life."

In the talk that followed he recalled his loneliness and his shabbiness of high school days; he never could travel around with "the crowd" because he spent every cent of his meager allowance on "magic instructors." Presently he ran away with an itinerating prestidigitator, and traveled with him as his "supe" for six months before he resumed his education. As he told of this there came into his eyes the authentic glance of romance.

"Was it worth while?" I asked.

"Wasn't it, though!" He smiled. "It even had practical results. You know I'm supposed to be pretty good at fine work with the needle."

"The best in the world, they tell me."

childish things as magic long since.

He turned red, certifying, as I suspected, that he hadn't. Then the shameful truth came out. His chief, in fact, his one diversion from the rigors of his scientific pursuits, is to dress in shabby clothes, whenever he goes to a strange city, and, seeking out some slum restaurant or tough "garden," put in a delectable evening swallowing pool balls or making the king of spades rise, phantom-like, out of an empty goblet, before the eyes of his entranced and favorite audience.

Chicago's State street knows him, as well as the eastern part of Harlem, London's Soho, and the dark little estaminets that lie snug beyond tourist-ridden Montmartre. Win it worth while, that boyhood investment in a hobby? It was—but its practioner won't tell the world so. It might impair his scientific status.

About the same time that Louis of the Light Fingers was getting into trouble, I made my first important investment. By working half days in a nursery (the kind devoted to vegetation, not humanity) I accumulated an impressive sum of money, three dollars and a half of which I expended on a very superior tennis racket.

My brother (an optimist) tells me that if I had added to that sum, little by little, and purchased the right kind of securities, I would now own the Standard Oil Company, most of the

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The Clinging Vine

Continued from Page Twenty-two

if he wants to, and keep it going yourself! And be right on hand when the slump ends! Can't you, Ross—some way?" Carol sat upright again among the cushions. "Isn't there some way we could stick it out so that you could hang on?"

Her husband shook his head.

"Hal and I've been all over it, dozens of times. Not a chance."

"But you didn't have the Hurley account when you started—you didn't know you were going to get it."

"No, honey girl, and we didn't have you and Marjorie then, either. We were just a couple of bachelors with nobody in the world we cared a whoop about. We knew that we could live on next to nothing for any length of time if we had to."

"Then let's stick it out, Ross, you and I, till the slump is over. Don't give it up. Let Hal go. We'll get along, some way, you and I, just like a pair of young bachelors on next to nothing, for any length of time."

Ross' laugh was a bit rueful, but he had to laugh at that.

"Honey, I've never known any pair of young bachelors who were expecting a baby."

Ross crossed the room to sit down on the divan beside Carol. He slipped his arm around her.

"I never meant to bother you with any of this stuff, sweetheart. I don't know what got me started. Anyhow, now let's forget it. I won't be glum any more now that I've once made up my mind. And this is really a peach of a position—it's the luckiest thing in the world to have it come along right now."

Carol shook her head stubbornly.

"No, it isn't lucky. And you don't honestly think it's a peach of a position. You'd rather keep on in your own business if it meant almost starving for two years. And you'd do it, too, and make good, too—if it weren't for me."

Ross was silent for a moment or two, looking into the fire. Then his arm around Carol tightened.

"Carol, my dear," he said solemnly, "if it weren't for you—well, I can't even seem to go back and remember how things used to look to me before I had you. And heaven knows I don't want to. If anything is any different now, it's so well worth it that it's a joke to say so. I—you don't know what having you means to me, Carol."

Carol's body relaxed content inside the strength of his protecting arm, as the worried tension of the last weeks relaxed to the comfort of his words.

"Life is always going to look right to me, sweetheart, as long as I have you—and can keep you safe and happy."

Carol's Proposal

AH, here was the answer to Carol's old shrewd jest: "Helpless women make the best husbands." Here, in her own husband's creed, was the very formula for the best husband, equal parts the lover and the good provider. So, as a clinging vine she had not been a failure, after all! Surely not, when that was all Ross asked of life, to keep her safe and happy.

Strange that in this very moment, this fragrant, silken, triumphant moment, something alien to it all should stir in Carol, something that went far back of her eight months of pampered wifehood, back even of the eight years of sturdy struggle, back of Carol herself; the heritage of a long line of women who had spent their lives making not good husbands, but good wives. It was this sudden stirring, of course, that made the pretty doll in yellow satin echo thoughtfully:

"Safe and happy—I could be safe, though, without a house in Cloverdale. And happy without georget negligees."

Ross smiled, tenderly indulgent—did not even answer.

Carol's free forefinger drew a thoughtful triangle on the thick velour of the divan.

"If the business will carry itself, all we'd have to do would be to manage to live, ourselves."

"That's all," Ross agreed, tenderly mocking. "Just the little trifle of finding a way to live for a year or two on absolutely nothing."

"It wouldn't be on nothing. We'd have this house."

"My dear little girl, have you any idea what it costs us every month just to live in this house?"

"Oh, I don't mean we'd have this house to live in—I mean to live on."

"Sell it, you mean?"

"Rent it, furnished. Look what the Pendergasts pay for their house—there's a big demand for furnished houses here. We could rent ours like a hot-cake."

"And then where would we be? We'd simply have to go out and rent another, wouldn't we?"

"We could rent a little walk-up flat, three rooms and kitchenet, somewhere—far enough out so that we could get it cheap, for about a quarter of what we'd be getting for this house. And then we'd live on the other three-quarters."

"Like lords!"

"No, not like lords." Carol met his smiling sarcasm with intense seriousness. "You'd have to rise an hour each way on the subway. I'd have to do the housework; we'd have to scrimp a good deal and plan every nickel we spent—but if it meant saving your business, would you mind?"

"For myself? No!"

"Then we could do it, Ross. I know we could."

Carol drew the gold pencil from his vest pocket, eagerly began scribbling on the back of an envelope. Ross watched with curiosity as she drew up a hasty budget. Hasty though it was, it was the practical budget of one who had already tried living on a budget and succeeded.

"Works out fine on paper," Ross admitted indulgently. But he was impressed, in spite of himself.

"It would work out really, too, I know," Carol was going on. "I could make it work out, if I made up my mind to."

All the practicality, the determination, even the phrases of Carol's Kingsport days, were rushing quickly, surely back. When the test really came, she simply couldn't be a clinging vine. All she could think of was her ardent, urgent need of making Ross change his mind."

A New Compact

"DON'T leave me out like this, Ross," she begged, almost tearfully. "Don't think I don't know, that I can't understand. I've been poor and I've done things—I know what I can do. Whatever we do, let's do it together. Oh, Ross, trust me a little."

And Ross answered the feeling in her voice even more than her words. He cast aside all pretense.

"I do trust you, Carol. I'll admit I hate giving up the agency like the deuce. And I trust you so much that if it weren't for the baby, I'd—well, we'd take a chance on it."

"We can do it then, just the same, with the baby. I'm well and strong. We'd find a way."

"How would you pay the doctor and the hospital and get what you'd actually need for the baby? Your budget hasn't any margin for that."

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country walk I take has a special interest and zest.

To revert to results again, it is more interesting, if not as profitable, as owning the Brooklyn Bridge, where butterflies are scarce, though I have seen them there.

Few people know what a zax is. Few have any occasion to unless they meet with it in a cross-word puzzle. This is the brief history of a boy who bought a zax. He was nine years old and of an imaginative turn of mind when, cutting across lots on his way back from the swimming-hole, he saw a man picking at a rock.

The man said hello, and the boy said hello, adding that that was a funny sort of hammer. The man agreed that it was a funny sort of hammer; it had a funny sort of name, too. Roofers, he said, called it a zax.

"Are you a roofer?" asked the boy.

The man said no; he was a sort of stone-investigator. The boy enquired:

"Are you looking for gold?"

The man said that you might call it that.

"There isn't any gold around here," said the boy, for this happened in Northern Pennsylvania.

"Yes, there is."

"Where?"

"In almost any of these rocks."

"Let me see."

"It isn't the kind that you can see."

"What kind is it?"

copper magnates of the west, but the truth falls short of that. He did sell his interest for a comfortable sum, quite enough to give him a safe income; and he earns more when he wants it, as an occasional expert.

But the gist of his story is that the early investments not only gave him a living later, but that it made life worth while in interest and occupation. Without it he would probably have died long ago, as so many consumptives die, less of the disease itself than of the hopeless detachment from life which it involves.

In finance we hear much insistence upon diversifying investments. It seems to me that the same applies to investments in life. One hobby is better than none; but five interests tion from concentration is unconcentrating.

One of the most unremitting workers that I know—he is also one of the most successful—once told me that he could get equal pleasure and interest out of at least a dozen kinds of mental and physical activity, and these ranged from dancing to figuring out the movements of the stock markets, as another man might solve puzzles, though he has never bought or sold one share on margin.

It's never too late to invest. A highly-distinguished western painter took up the bow-and-arrow when he was sixty, and I heard him say last year that he never got more thrill out of any experience than putting an arrow clean through a swooping

as it reduced his over-abundant figure.

Again, a politician acquaintance of mine discovered the camera when he was well past middle age, and though he has for years been an enthusiastic hunter, there is no trophy in his collection that he values as he does a snap-shot of a mother-quail carrying the brood across a swampy spot.

All experience is an investment in living. It broadens the vision. It sharpens the mind. It gives understanding, appreciation and tolerance at best; and, at worst, it is worth the effort for the effort's sake. You may win.

You can't lose.

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By Fannie Kilbourne
Illustrated by Harold Denison

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"Sell the sedan," said Carol promptly. "We'd get just about enough for it second-hand to have a really good doctor and to pay for the hospital and any emergencies."

"And you'd really want to sell the car, Carol?"

"Sell the car! I'd sell the hair right off my head, before I'd let you sell your future. Ross, I know we can make it. Why,"—eagerly—"look at the women who live and have babies on an income like that, just as a matter of course."

"They're not your kind of women, though, sweetheart."

"My kind of women!" Carol rose suddenly from the softly cushioned divan. "My kind of women!" she echoed. "What kind of women do you think I come from? Helpless, useless women like Marjorie De Witt? Women who will let their husbands sink ambition, pride, the future, everything else in just taking care of them? Women who don't play their share of the game. My kind of women—I come from better stock! My mother was born over the grocery store that her mother was running while her husband worked his way through medical school. And my grandmother never knew exactly where she was born—just that her mother was with her husband in a covered wagon somewhere along the Oregon trail. That's the kind of women I come from—who did whatever they had to and stuck by their men. I'm not saying I can live up to them, but Ross, there's no use pretending—that's the only kind of woman I truly want to be."

For several moments the fire crackled loud in tense silence. Then Ross rose too, put his hands on his wife's shoulders, and looked searchingly down into her face, into her brave eyes.

"You mean that?"

Carol's gaze met his squarely, strong with the tested strength of eight burden-bearing years.

"Yes," she said simply.

A moment more of searching silence. Then:

"All right," he said, "We'll take the chance together."

He bent and kissed his wife in solemn compact. Then he crossed to the fireplace and threw another log on the fire, that the warm room might be warmer still for her. And Carol, slipping back again into the shadows, watched him through the same sharp tears of tenderness that always blurred her eyes as he tiptoed past her bed on stormy nights, to close the windows.

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